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drawn from the Latest & Best
AUTHORITIES.

30 Degrees of Longitude 35 East from London

Travels through Europe.

C O N T A I N I N G

A Geographical, Historical, and Topographical Description of all the Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Provinces, in that civilised, polished, and enlightened Quarter of the Globe.

DRAWN FROM UNERRING SOURCES OF INFORMATION,

EXTRACTED FROM THE

UNITED PRODUCTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING

CELEBRATED MODERN TRAVELLERS, VIZ.

COXE,
WRAXALL,
SAVARY,
MOORE,
BARON RIESBECK,
COUNT DE BENYOWSKI,
SWINBURNE,
BOURGOANNE,

BARRETTI,
TWISS,
DILLON,
TOWNSEND,
DUPATY,
BRYDONE,
DE NON,
MRS. PIOZZI, &c.

The whole digested into one uniform Narrative, and authenticated by Citations from the respective Authors.

INTERSPERSED WITH

THE EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

IN THE COURSE OF HIS OWN TRAVELS.

By NEVILLE WYNDHAM, Esq. of Ash-Hall.

K
V O L. I.

L O N D O N :

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1 travels through Europe.

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P R E F A C E.

IT is an indisputable truth, that travelling, under good preceptors, and proper restrictions, improves and refines the understanding, expands the ideas, and gives a polish to the manners of those individuals who have fortunately reaped the advantage of so essential a branch of education. It also proves a source of the most useful knowledge and information, and not only renders mankind more accomplished and agreeable, but adds to the intellectual faculties; by conferring wisdom, while it amends and humanises the heart.

If such singular advantages are derived from actual travelling, what may not be expected from the perusal of the labours of those faithful narrators, who have perspicuously and minutely related to us the particulars of their travels? Do we not, without sustaining any part of the expence incurred by their peregrinations, receive all the emolument, improvement, amuse-
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P R E F A C E

ment, and refinement, which they have actually purchased for no inconsiderable sum?—The answer is self-evident, and can only be in the affirmative.

We have only to add, that the copper-plates, which in a work of this kind are required to illustrate as well as embellish, are executed by the most capital artists that could be procured.

ITALY.

EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AIR, SOIL, PRODUCE.

THIS fertile country was anciently known by the names of *Saturnia*, *Oenotria*, *Aufonia*, *Hesperia*, *Canicula*, and *Latium*; but these were originally appropriated to particular districts. The first is derived from Saturn, the second and third from its primitive inhabitants, and the fourth, signifying a western country, from the Greeks, on account of its lying to the west of them. In succeeding times, it is said to have obtained the name of *Italia*, from Italus, a king of Sicily, who settled with a colony in this country. Others derive it from the word *Italos*, signifying an ox, because it formerly bred great numbers of those animals, and of an uncommon size. The most probable derivation, however, is from *Etolia*, a territory of Greece lying opposite to this country.

Italy, including Sicily, lies between the seventh and tenth degrees of east longitude, and the thirty-second and forty-sixth degrees of north

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latitude.

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latitude. Its limits are ascertained by nature; for, towards the east, south, and west, it is bounded by the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas; and on the north by that extensive range of high and steep mountains, called the Alps. Its figure resembles that of a boot. Its length from Aosta, at the foot of the Alps, in Savoy, to the promontory called Capo del Armi in Lower Calabria, is computed at about six hundred miles; but its breadth is very unequal, extending four hundred miles in some places, and in others not exceeding twenty-five.

The climate is different, according to the situations of the different territories. In the countries north of the Apennines, the air is more temperate; but in those on the south it is generally very warm. That of the Campania of Rome, and of the Ferrarese, is said to be unwholesome, on account of the marshes not being drained, and the lands properly cultivated. In the other parts the air is pure, dry, and healthy. In the kingdom of Naples, the weather is extremely hot in summer; and would be almost intolerable, were not the heat sometimes alleviated by the sea-breezes.

The soil of this country is in general extremely fertile, providing abundantly for the necessities and conveniences of life. A variety of delicacies, which lie scattered in other countries, are here met with in profusion, in almost every part. It produces a great variety of wines, the best oil in Europe, excellent silk in great abundance, and the choicest fruits; such as oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, chesnuts, &c. Corn of all sorts is also yielded here, but not so plentifully as in some other countries.

This territory affords good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, horses, mules, and

and wild boars. The forests shelter great quantities of game; and the mountains bestow marble, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, iron, lead, alum, sulphur, and even gold and silver. Italy, therefore, is properly called the parent of plenty, the source of earthly felicity, the pride of the globe, and the garden of Europe. Most of the richest fruits were first imported by the Romans from Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria. The apricots came from Epyrus, and are called *epirotica*; the peaches from Persia; the citrons from Media; the pomegranates from Carthage; and the chefnuts from Macedonia. The best pears were sent from Alexandria, Numidia, Greece, and Numancia. The first plums were imported from Amenia and Syria, but particularly from Damascus. Lucius Lucullus was the first who introduced cherry-trees from Pontus, which soon after became the growth of every other country throughout Europe.

MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, LAKES, SEAS, BAYS,
CAPES.

THE principal mountains in this country are the Alps and Apennines. The former are a long chain of hills, beginning at the mouth of the river Var, near Nice, and terminating near the Arfia in the Adriatic. This chain divides Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany; and the mountains are variously denominated, according to their situation. Some branches of them are called the Maritime, others the Cottian Alps; some are called the Greek, others the Rhætian, others the Peninian, and others the Noric and Carnician Alps.

Mrs. Piozzi, after her arrival at Turin in 1784, makes the following observations on these stupendous elevations: "We have at length passed the Alps, and are safely arrived at this lovely little city; whence I look back on the majestic boundaries of Italy, with amazement at his courage who first profaned them: surely the immediate sensation conveyed to the mind by the sight of such tremendous appearances, must be in every traveller the same; a sensation of fulness never experienced before; a satisfaction that there is something great to be seen on earth—some object capable of contenting even fancy. Who first pervaded these fortifications, raised by nature for the defence of her European paradise, history does not inform us; but the great duke of Savoy has wisely left his name, engraved upon a monument on the first considerable ascent from Pont Bonvoisin, as being the author of a beautiful road cut through the solid stone for a great length of way; and having thus encouraged others to assist in facilitating a passage so truly desirable, till one of the great wonders now to be observed among the Alps, is the ease with which even a delicate traveller may cross them. In these prospects, colouring is carried to its utmost point of perfection, particularly at the time I found it, variegated with golden touches of autumnal tints; immense cascades at the same time bursting from naked mountains on one side; cultivated fields, rich with vineyards, on the other, and tufted with elegant shrubs: little towns sticking in the clefts, to which it seems impossible to clamber; light clouds often sailing under the feet of the high-perched inhabitants; while the sound of a deep and rapid, though narrow river, dashing with violence among the insolently impeding rocks at the bottom; and bells, in thickly-scattered

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ed spires, calling the quiet Savoyards to church upon the steep sides of every hill—fill the mind with such mutable, such various ideas, as no other place can ever possibly afford. *Mrs. Piozzi's Journey through France, Italy, and Germany*, vol. i. p. 36.

The Apennines extend the whole length of Italy, from the north-west to the south-east, dividing that country into nearly two equal parts. Speaking of these eminences, Dr. Moore observes, that the fatigue of the day's journey, in encountering the Apennines, was compensated by the beauty and variety of the views among those mountains. On the face of one of the highest, I remarked a small hut, with a garden near it. I was told this was inhabited by an old infirm hermit. I could not understand how a person, in that condition, could scramble up and down such a mountain, to procure for himself the necessaries of life. I was informed, that he had not quitted his hermitage for several years, the neighbouring peasants supplying him plentifully with all he requires. This man's reputation for sanctity is very great, and those who take the trouble of carrying him provisions, think themselves well repaid by his prayers. There are mountains and precipices among the Apennines, which do not appear contemptible in the eyes even of those who have travelled among the Alps; while, on the other hand, those delightful plains, confined within the bosom of the former, are infinitely superior, in beauty and fertility, to the vallies among the latter. *Moore's View of Society and Manners in Italy*, vol. i. 366.

Lucan has given a description of these mountains, *lib. 2. v. 396.* of which the following is a translation :

In

In pomp, the shady Apennines arise,
 And lift th' aspiring nations to the skies ;
 No land like Italy erects the sight
 To such a vast ascent, or swells to such a height :
 Her num'rous states the tow'ring hills divide,
 And see the billows rise on either side ;
 At Pisa here the range of mountains ends,
 And here to high Ancona's shores extends :
 In their dark womb a thousand rivers lie,
 That with continued streams the double sea supply.

Near the town of Terni, a famous cataract is to be seen. Innumerable streams from the highest Apennines, meeting in one channel, form the river Velino, which flows placidly for some time, through a plain almost horizontal ; and afterwards, when the river becomes more rapid by the contracting and sloping of the channel, the plain terminates of a sudden in a precipice three hundred feet high, over which, the river rushing, dashes with such violence against the rocky bottom, that a vast cloud of watery smook is raised all around. The river Velino does not long survive the fall, but broken, groaning, and foaming, soon finishes his course in the Nera. Mr. Addison is of opinion, that Virgil had this gulph in view, when he described the place, in the middle of Italy, thro' which the fury Alecto descended into Tartarus.

The largest and most remarkable rivers in Italy, are the following: the Po, in Latin *Padus*, which rises in Mount Veso, one of the highest of the Alps ; and, after receiving upwards of thirty small rivers, falls into the Adriatic by several different mouths.

It is not surprising that the Po is so much celebrated by the Roman poets, since it is unquestionably the finest river in Italy,

Where every stream in heavenly numbers flows.

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It seems to have been the favourite river of Virgil:

Gemina auratus taurino cornua vultu
Eridanus, quo non alius per pingua culta
In mare purpureum violentior influit amnis.

Where bull-faced Po, adorn'd with gilded horns,
Than whom no river, through such level meads,
Down to the sea with swifter torrents speeds. WHARTON.

Mrs. Piozzi says, bridges over the Po would be truly ridiculous; for, when swelled by the mountain snows, it tears down all before it in its fury, and inundates the country round. *Piozzi's Journey*, i. 57.

Mr. Addison, at the sight of this river, is inspired with a degree of enthusiasm, which does not always animate his poetry:

Fir'd with a thousand raptures, I survey,
Eridanus thro' flowery meadows stray;
The King of Floods! that, rolling o'er their plains,
The towering Alps of half their moisture drains,
And, proudly swoln with a whole winter's snows,
Distributes wealth and plenty where he flows.

The Adige, in Latin *Athesis*, has its source in the Rhætian Alps, waters the cities of Trent and Verona, and also pours itself into the Adriatic.

The Arno springs from the Apennine mountains, and is received by the Tuscan sea, near Pisa.

The Tiber, in Latin *Tiberis*, flows from the Apennine mountains, and, not far distant from Rome, falls into the Tuscan sea at Ostio.

The Mincio, thus elegantly described by Virgil:

—— Tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat,
Mincias, et tenera prætexit arundine ripas.

VIRG. GEORG. iii. v. 24.

Where the slow Mincius thro' the valley strays;
Where cooling streams invite the flocks to drink,
And weeds defend the winding waters' brink.

The

The smaller rivers are the Tefino, the Adda, the Oglio, the Tenaro, the Trabia, the Carigliano, the Voltoro, the Brenta, and several inferior streams.

The lakes of Italy are those of Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Perugia, Fungi, Guarda, Bracciana, Isco, Terni, and Vulfino. The famous Rubicon forms the southern boundary between Italy and the ancient Cisalpine Gaul.

The seas of Italy are the Adriatic, or the Gulphs of Venice; the seas of Naples, Tuscany, and Genoa; the bays or harbours of Nice, Villa Franca, Final, Onaglia, Vado, Savona, Spezzia, Lucca, Leghorn, Pisa, Piambino, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Gaeta, Salerno, Policastro, Quilace, Rhegio, Tarento, Manfredonia, Venice, Ravenna, Trieste, Istia, and Fiume: Cape Spartavento del Alice, Otranto, and Ancona; the strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily.

The gulphs and bays in the Italian islands are those of Fiorenzo, Bastia, Novo Porto, Talada, Cape Corso, Bonifacio, and Ferro, in Corsica; and the strait of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia. The bays of Cagliari and Oristagni; Cape de Sardis, Cavello, Monte Santo, and Polo, in Sardinia. The gulphs of Messina, Melazzo, Palermo, Mazara, Syracuse, and Catania; Cape Faro, Melazzo, Orlando, Gallo, Trapano, Passaro, and Aleffia, in Sicily; and the bays of Porto Feraio, and Porto Longone, in the island of Elba.

POPULATION, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, PERSONS, DRESS.

WRITERS think very differently of Italian population, occasioned, perhaps, by the partiality which many are too apt to entertain for the honour

hour of their own province. The number of the king of Sardinia's subjects is estimated at two millions three hundred thousand. It appears, by the most authentic accounts, that Milan itself contains three hundred thousand, and the whole duchy is populous in proportion.

The abbé Dupaty, in his Travels through Italy in 1785, informs us, that the population of the kingdom of Naples, in the inhabited parts, is prodigious: this arises from the extraordinary fecundity of its climate, its soil, its sea, and the manners of the country. Men live there at a small expence; they live on little, and a long time. The heat of the climate has a singular tendency to blunt the appetite; and, if it whets the thirst, it multiplies at the same time the means of satisfying it: the Apennines quench the thirst of the Neapolitans with their snows; the sea nourishes them with its fish; the ashes of Vesuvius with fruits and corn; and the climate clothes them. They live on little, for they have no labour, and much sleep: temperance and repose lengthen life at Naples in a remarkable manner. Life wears out much quicker in France, where it is continually fatigued by labour, passions, and wretchedness. Besides, distempers are very rare here; for the relaxation, occasioned by the heat, prevents chronical disorders; and the perspiration, proceeding likewise from the climate, cures acute ones. Almost every where, there are natural hot baths, and hardly any where, physicians. Human vegetation therefore possesses all its fecundity, all its vigour, and natural durability, at Naples. Hence the number of inhabitants in that city is prodigious: it is impossible not to perceive it: every where you have to push through the crowd; every where you are afraid of treading on a child: the squares, the

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streets, the shops, the houses seem to overflow with inhabitants. The stream of people, if I may so express myself, constantly running through the town, is continually crossed by a multitude of little calassos, which not only pass, but fly; and yet very few accidents happen in the streets. *Dupaty's Travels through Italy*, 335.

Dr. Moore informs us that the number of inhabitants at Naples, is computed at three hundred and fifty thousand. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 128.

Mr. Addison, who visited this country much more than half a century ago, has the following remark in his travels, which perfectly corresponds with the observations of the abbé Dupaty: It is certainly very lucky for the poorer sort, to be born in a place that is free from the greatest inconvenience to which those of our northern nations are subject; and indeed, without this natural benefit of their climates, the extreme misery and poverty that are in most of the Italian governments would be insupportable.

Geographers and travellers have been silent with regard to the number of inhabitants in the different states of Italy, and inform us only from conjecture of the population of the great cities. Doubts have arisen among the learned, whether Italy is as populous now, as it was in the days of Pliny, when it contained fourteen millions of persons; but the prevailing opinion is, that the present inhabitants exceed that number. The Campana di Roma, and some other of the most beautiful parts of Italy, are now indeed in a manner desolate; but it should be considered that the modern Italians are in a great measure free from the unremitting wars, and transmigration of colonies, which formerly depopulated their country. It should also be remembered, that the princes and states of Italy now encourage agriculture and manu-

manufactures of all kinds, by which population is certainly promoted: it will not therefore exceed the bounds of moderation, to suppose that Italy has at present twenty millions of inhabitants.

The ancient inhabitants of Italy were the triumphant conquerors and rulers of the world. Now the softer arts have taken place, and form the chief employment of the modern natives. Painting, indeed, was introduced at Rome by Caius Fabius, in the consulship of Lucius Denter and Æmilius Paulus, and arrived to a considerable degree of perfection before the time of Augustus; but, a corrupt taste soon after prevailing, the polite arts were obliterated, and sunk gradually into oblivion. After the decline of the Roman empire, painting revisited this country; and the masters who excelled in that art, long maintained an unrivalled reputation. Whether the first Greek painters came to Bologna, Florence, or any other city, has been warmly disputed by Vafari and Malvasio.

The first painters who distinguished themselves were, in general, statuaries and architects also. The modern improvements made by the Italians, belong rather to the history of that art. The Italians have maintained their superior character for statuary, ever since they were first instructed in it by the Greeks; being no less admirable for their judicious manner of flattering, than for their nice correctness, and strict adherence to truth. The masters, and their works, are held in the highest estimation in every part of Europe. The very name of an Italian piece is often a sufficient recommendation. Almost every city has an academy of sculpture, and some places more particularly distinguish themselves for excelling in certain branches of that art. The Italians have also

distinguished themselves in architecture ; but they are accused of being too lavish of their ornaments, and of neglecting the established rules. In their compositions of music, they are allowed to be unrivalled ; and their vocal and instrumental performers in that science, are also superior to those of any other country.

For the following account of the persons, deportment, and disposition of the Italians, we are indebted to the ingenious and accurate Dr. Moore :

In their external deportment, the Italians have a grave solemnity of manner, which is sometimes thought to arise from a natural gloominess of disposition. The French, above all other nations, are apt to impute to melancholy the sedate serious air which accompanies reflection.

Though in the pulpit, on the theatre, and even in common conversation, the Italians make use of a great deal of action ; yet Italian vivacity is different from French ; the former proceeds from sensibility, the latter from animal spirits.

The inhabitants of this country have not the brisk look, and elastic trip, which is universal in France ; they move rather with a slow composed pace : their spines, never having been forced into a straight line, retain the natural bend ; and the people of the most finished fashion, as well as the neglected vulgar, seem to prefer the unconstrained attitude of the Antinous, and other antique statues, to the artificial graces of a French dancing-master, or the erect strut of a German soldier. I imagine I perceive a great resemblance between many of the living countenances I see daily, and the features of the ancient busts and statues ; which leads me to believe, that there are a greater number of the genuine descendants of the old Romans in Italy, than is generally imagined.

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I am often struck with the fine character of countenance to be seen in the streets of Rome. I never saw features more expressive of reflection, sense, and genius; in the very lowest ranks there are countenances which announce minds fit for the highest and most important situations; and we cannot help regretting, that those to whom they belong, have not received an education adequate to the natural abilities we are convinced they possess, and placed where these abilities could be brought into action.

Of all the countries in Europe, Switzerland is that in which the beauties of nature appear in the greatest variety of forms, and on the most magnificent scale; in that country, therefore, the young landscape painter has the best chance of seizing the most sublime ideas: but Italy is the best school for the history painter, not only on account of its being enriched with the works of the greatest masters, and the noblest models of antique sculpture; but also on account of the fine expressive style of the Italian countenance. Here you have few or none of those fair, fat, glistening, unmeaning faces, so common in the more northern parts of Europe.

Strangers, on their arrival at Rome, form no high idea of the beauty of the Roman women, from the specimens they see in the fashionable circles to which they are first introduced. There are some exceptions; but in general it must be acknowledged, that the present race of women of high rank, are more distinguished by their other ornaments, than by their beauty. Among the citizens, however, and in the lower classes, you frequently meet with the most beautiful countenances. For a brilliant red and white, and all the charms of complexion, no women are equal to the English. If a hundred, or any greater number,
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of English women were taken at random, and compared with the same number of the wives and daughters of the citizens of Rome, I am convinced, that ninety of the English would be found handsomer than ninety of the Romans; but the probability is, that two or three in the hundred Italians, would have finer countenances than any of the English. English beauty is more remarkable in the country, than in towns; the peasantry of no country in Europe can stand a comparison, in point of looks, with those of England. That race of people have the conveniencies of life in no other country in such perfection; they are nowhere so well fed, so well defended from the injuries of the seasons; and nowhere else do they keep themselves so perfectly clean, and free from all the villifying effects of dirt. The English country girls, taken collectively, are, unquestionably, the handsomest in the world. The female peasants of most other countries, indeed, are so hard-worked, so ill fed, so much tanned by the sun, and so dirty, that it is difficult to know whether they have any beauty or not. Yet I have been informed, by some amateurs, since I came here, that, in spite of all these disadvantages, they sometimes find, among the Italian peasantry, countenances highly interesting, and which they prefer to all the cherry cheeks of Lancashire.

Beauty, doubtless, is infinitely varied; and happily for mankind, their tastes and opinions, on the subject, are equally various. Notwithstanding this variety, however, a style of face, in some measure peculiar to its own inhabitants, has been found to prevail in each different nation of Europe. This peculiar countenance is again greatly varied, and marked with every degree of discrimination between the extremes of beauty and ugliness. I will give you a sketch of the
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general style of the most beautiful female heads in this country.

A great profusion of dark hair, which seems to encroach upon the forehead, rendering it short and narrow; the nose generally either aquiline, or continued in a straight line from the lower part of the brow; a full and short upper lip; by the way, nothing has a worse effect on a countenance than a large interval between the nose and mouth; the eyes are large, and of a sparkling black. The black eye certainly labours under one disadvantage, which is, that, from the iris and pupil being of the same colour, the contraction and dilatation of the latter is not seen, by which the eye is abridged of half its powers. Yet the Italian eye is wonderfully expressive; some people think it says too much. The complexion, for the most part, is of a clear brown, sometimes fair, but very seldom florid, or of that bright fairness which is common in England and Saxony. It must be owned, that those features which have a fine expression of sentiment and meaning in youth, are more apt, than less expressive faces, to become soon strong and masculine. In England and Germany, the women, a little advanced in life, retain the appearance of youth longer than in Italy.

With countenances so favourable for the pencil, you will naturally imagine, that portrait-painting is in the highest perfection here. The reverse, however, of this is true; that branch of the art is in the lowest estimation all over Italy. In palaces, the best furnished with pictures, you seldom see a portrait of the proprietor. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 63.

The abbé Dupaty, in his travels through this country in 1785, does not perfectly agree with Dr. Moore in his description of Italian ladies.

This

This cannot be matter of surprize, as the ideas of beauty are different in different men. Every one judges from his own conceptions. In many particulars, however, the two authors are of one opinion.

Beauty, says that pleasing and animated writer the abbé Dupaty, is rare here, as it is every where else. Nature here, in the composition of women, is often deficient in that charming combination of colours and form which the eye of man demands when it contemplates the softer sex.

Nature seldom attains beauty here, except in the outline of the countenance, and the hand. She gives a rough sketch of the shape, but seldom finishes: the bosom and the foot especially escape her. Nor indeed does she form, with equal beauty, every species of flower, in every country in the world.

She is said, however, to compensate for this negligence, or want of industry, with respect to the Roman women, by the perfection of their shoulders; but I am in reality of opinion, that if the shoulders of the Roman women appear more beautiful, it is because they are more seen: possibly too the *embonpoint* that begins to take place very early, contributes to embellish them.

Be this as it may, Nature could not place more happily, nor accord with more effect, the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, ears, and neck, than in the Roman women; she could not possibly employ purer, softer, or more correct forms; all the distinct parts are finished, and the whole is complete. How charming a complexion! It is impregnated with roses and with lilies. What carnation! You would think that fair one perpetually blushing.

A fine

A fine Roman head never fails to astonish, and, taken all together, affects the heart: its beauties are perceived at the first glance, and the slightest recollection brings it full into the memory.

But, as every excellency in this world is counterbalanced by its defects; if a Roman woman receives from Nature that beauty which astonishes and excites admiration, she does not obtain from her that grace which charms and inspires love. If she possesses those never-failing attractions which form, of a fine woman, but one beauty, she is wanting in those fugitive graces, which, of one amiable person, form twenty. You may contemplate that countenance a whole day in vain, those fine eyes will have only one look, that pretty mouth only one smile; never will you discover either pain or pleasure passing over that unvaried brow; nor those accomplished features gently undulating, like water, by the insensible motion of a tender sentiment, or a delicate idea.

It may be observed, indeed, that it is difficult for a woman of much sensibility to be perfectly handsome. Sensibility necessarily deranges, by its delicate motions, the proportions of the face; but, then, it substitutes features expressive of mind, for beauty.

Nothing is more rare than to meet with a face here that moves, or interests; that bespeaks a soul.

But what lovely hands! and beautiful hands are indeed a beauty, they are so rare!

Beauty, among the Roman women, fades very rapidly, and at once. Here it is a rose without a bud. A Roman girl of fifteen, is in full beauty; and as she does not cultivate it by any exercise, as she overwhelms it with sleep, and takes no method to preserve it, her features are soon surcharged with too great plumpness, and her whole

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form

form becomes disproportionate : but it is to this very indolence, which, in so short a time, will disguise all the delicacy of her face, that she is indebted for those handsome shoulders which she displays to view with so much pride.

There is another reason why the beauty of the Roman women decays so rapidly : it is always kept shut up ; it is always in the shade. The bud of beauty, like other flowers, requires the rays of the sun.

I must say a word or two of the voice of the Roman women ; for the voice is an essential part of the sex. That of the Roman women, like their faces, is fine, but it has no soul : it expresses, at times, the bursts of passion, but hardly ever its true accents. Let a Roman woman, in short, sing before you, her voice will not originate from her heart, nor will it expire in yours.

There are exceptions, however, among the Roman ladies, to all I have been saying. I am myself acquainted with at least three ; Theresa, Rosalinda, and Palmira P

It is true, that by passing their lives with foreigners, in their fathers' house, the coquetry natural to their sex and to themselves is continually kept in action.

Theresa is Armida in miniature, Palmira would have resembled Erminia, in the days of Erminia. Rosalinda has something of whatever is pleasing in women in every country in the world. Each motion of the eye-lid, and of her lip, is a grace. These three sisters possess accomplishments. They dance with delicacy, with expression ! But I have said sufficient on the subject of Roman beauty ; the delicate bloom of a flower must be sparingly touched, and its perfume sparingly inhaled. *Du-
paty's Tr.* 179.

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We shall now consult a lady upon this subject. Mrs. Piozzi informs us, that a lady in Italy is sure of applause, and therefore takes but little pains to obtain it. A Venetian lady has in particular so sweet a manner naturally, that she really charms without any settled intent, merely from that irresistible good humour and mellifluous tone of voice which seize the soul, and detain it, in spite of Juno-like majesty, or Minerva-like wit. Nor ever was there prince or shepherd (Paris I think was both) who would not have bestowed his apple here.

I see not in Rome the attractive beauty which caught my eye at Venice; but the women at Rome have a most Juno-like carriage, and give an idea of Livia and Agrippina. The men here have bright, black, and somewhat prominent eyes, with the finest teeth in Europe.

The ladies appear to study but one science. Like all sensualists, however, they fail of the end proposed, from hurry to obtain it; and consume those charms which alone can procure them continuance or change of admirers: they injure their health too irreparably, even in their earliest youth; for they remain unmarried till fifteen, and at thirty have a wan and faded look. *On ne goute pas ses plaisirs icy, on les avale---* They do not taste their pleasures here, they swallow them whole, exclaimed a lady, very judiciously. It is an acknowledged truth that the Venetian ladies are amorously inclined: no check being put upon inclination, each acts according to immediate impulse; and there are more devotees, perhaps, and more doating mothers at Venice than any where else, for the same reason as there are more females who practise galantry, only because there are more women who do as they please, and follow unrestrained where passion, appetite, or imagination leads them.

To try Venetian dames by English rules would be unfair. In Venice there is no struggle for female education as with us ; no resources in study, no duties of family management ; no necessity of reading, to supply without disgrace the evening's chat ; no laughing at the card-table, or tittering in the corner, if a *lapsus linguæ* has produced a mistake, which malice never fails to record.

A custom which prevails here, of wearing little or no rouge, and increasing the natural paleness of their skins, is a method no Frenchwoman of quality would choose to adopt ; yet surely the Venetians are not behind-hand in the art of gaining admirers ; and they do not, like their painters, depend upon *colouring* to insure it.

Nothing can be a greater proof of the little consequence which dress gives to a woman, than to reflect on a Venetian lady's mode of appearance in her zendalet, without which nobody stirs out of their house in a morning. It consists of a full black silk petticoat, sloped just to train a very little on the ground, and flounced with gauze of the same colour ; a skeleton wire upon the head, such as we use to make up hats, throwing loosely over it a large piece of black mode or persian, so as to shade the face like a curtain, the front being trimmed with a very deep black lace, or fouslet gauze, infinitely becoming. The thin silk which remains to be disposed of, they roll back, so as to discover the bosom ; fasten it with a puff before at the top of their stomacher, and once more rolling it back from the shape, tie it gracefully behind, and let it hang in two long ends.

The evening ornament is a silk hat, shaped like a man's, and of the same colour, with a white or worked lining, and sometimes one feather ; a great black silk cloak lined with white, and perhaps a narrow border down before, with a vast heavy round

round handkerchief of black lace, which lies over neck and shoulders, and conceals shape and all completely. Here is certainly but little appearance of art, no craping or frizzing the hair, which is flat at the top, and all of one length, hanging in long curls about the back or sides, as it may happen. Thus without variety does a Venetian lady contrive to delight the eye, and without much instruction to delight the ear. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 181, 409.

The same ingenious female, speaking of the Italian gentlemen, says, nothing can exceed the agreeableness of a well-bred Italian's address, when speaking to a lady, whom they alone know how to flatter, so as to retain her dignity, and not to lose their own; respectful, yet tender; attentive, not officious: the politeness of a man of fashion here is true politeness; free from all affectation, and honestly expressive of what he really feels, a true value for the person spoken to, without the smallest desire of shining himself; equally removed from foppery on one side, or indifference in the other. The manners of the men here are certainly pleasing to a very eminent degree, and in their conversation there is a mixture of classical allusions, which is truly agreeable. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 72.

The following observations upon dress, by the abbé Dupaty, seem naturally entitled to follow those of Mrs. Piozzi.

With his usual vivacity, he says, I have yet one word more to add respecting the Roman women; for in the history of civilized nations, the chapter of women is divided into three sections; beauty, gallantry, and dress; and I have not yet spoken of the dress of the Roman women.

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grossest ignorance in an art so extensive and important as that of dress; in the art of adapting ornament to dress, and both to the shape, features, complexion, age, and the different hours of the morning or evening: in the art of softening by gradations, of adjusting by shades, of availing themselves of contrasts: in that art, in short, so scientific and so costly, of compleatly equipping a woman for vanity, coquetry, or fashion.

But I feel that such an accusation, which tends so essentially to injure the reputation of the Roman women throughout France, and particularly at Paris, requires proofs. I shall produce them in a few words.

Shall I tell it? Will it be believed? All the women at Rome, not excepting the charming Rosalinda, yes, all the women at Rome wear *perukes*. It is a sacrifice made to indolence by their coquetry. Accustomed to lye down every day, after dinner, till six in the evening, to place a second night in the middle of the day, they have found it too troublesome to build up the edifice of a head-dress twice in the same day, and therefore calmly resign their locks to the scissars.

The Roman ladies are in the habit of putting on white paint, on the days they wear full dress. But, if the Italian lady wishes to be a lily, the French lady would be a rose. What! has not Nature made them women? They must have gauze, flowers, and frizzled heads! Yet Nature has given them hair.—Rouge! Yet has she adorned them with the blush of modesty—White! though she has given them tenderness.

This affectation in dress, this ingratitude of the women towards Nature, is very ancient. Propertius reproached Cynthia with it two thousand years ago. *Dupaty's Tr.* 286.

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Among the Roman women love is what it inevitably must be in a climate and amid manners where it seldom or ever meets with obstacles to fortify it ; prejudices to enhance its value ; moral ideas to embellish it ; restraints to keep it alive ; or any of the various circumstances, in short, which, consistently with our manners, often render it a happiness, a triumph, and a virtue.

Love, with the Roman women, is an amusement, a matter of business, or caprice, and but of short duration as a want ; for they soon wear it out : their heart loves, the instant it arrives at maturity.

To talk of love should constitute one of its mysteries ; but love here forms a common-place topic of conversation, together with those of rain and fine weather, the arrival of a stranger, the promotions of the morning, and the processions of the evening.

It is talked of to daughters before their mothers ; and mothers even talk of it before their daughters.

A mother says, without any ceremony, my daughter does not eat, she does not sleep, *she has a fit of love* ; as if she was telling you she had got a fever.

Priests are seen dancing with young ladies ; and it is not thought either scandalous or ridiculous ; for here, sexes, dignities, and ages, are not discriminated and separated by any distinctive marks of dress, pre-eminence, or decorum. An old man, an officer, and a cardinal, will talk of love with a girl in a dark corner.

The language is as dissolute as the climate : the moment you are allowed to say some things to a woman, you may say every thing.

The girls in general, however, are tolerably prudent : all of them carry their virginity with them

them to the altar ; not indeed the virginity of the heart, but of the body, which the Italians hold in high estimation.

The girls employ their early youth in practising, under the eyes of their mothers, the lessons they have received from them, on the art of catching a husband ; but, as the men are on their guard, they spread their nets twenty times before they prove successful once. They neglect nothing however to succeed, except it be to neglect nothing.

The most notorious gallantry does not affect their reputation : a woman here is as prudent as she is ugly ; and as gallant as she is beautiful. What then ? She is in love.

We look in vain, among the women, for that tenderness of heart which penetrates, satisfies, and enchants ; that intimate and secret life, the mutual bliss of two lovers ; that tenderness which forms a pleasure of pain, which delights in sacrifices, and increases by enjoyment ; that moral love, in short, which, if it does not enchain or govern the physical passion, at least decorates and veils it.

Nor will you find here, those two delightful kinds of friendship between the sexes, the one of which succeeds to love, the other imitates it, and which both of them so closely resemble love, as to be often mistaken for it.

Though the Venetian government is still under the influence of jealousy, that gloomy dæmon is now entirely banished from the bosoms of individuals. Instead of the confinement in which women were formerly kept in Venice, they now enjoy a degree of freedom unknown even in Paris. Of the two extremes, the present is to be preferred.

The husbands seem now convinced, that the chastity of their wives is safest under their own guardian-

guardianship; and that when a woman thinks her honour not worth her own regard, it is still more unworthy of his. This advantage, among others, must arise from the present system, that, when a husband believes his wife has faithfully adhered to her conjugal engagement, he has the additional satisfaction of knowing, that she acts from a love to him, or some honourable motive; whereas, formerly, a Venetian husband could not be certain that he was not obliged, for his wife's chastity, to iron bars, bolts, and padlocks.

Can it be supposed that a woman, whose chastity was preserved by such means only, was, in fact, more respectable than a common prostitute? The old plan of distrust and confinement, without even securing what was its object, must have had a strong tendency to debase the minds of both the husband and the wife; for what man, whose mind was not perfectly abject, could have pleasure in the society of a wife, who, to his own conviction, languished to be in the arms of another man? Of all the humble employments that ever the wretched sons of Adam submitted to, surely that of watching a wife from morning till night, and all night too, is the most perfectly humiliating. Such ungenerous distrust must also have had the worst effect on the minds of the women, and taught them to view their gaolers with distrust and horror.

With jealousy, poison and the stiletto have been banished from Venetian gallantry, and the innocent mask is substituted in their places. This mask is a much more innocent matter than is usually imagined. It is not intended, in general, to conceal the person who wears it, but only used as an apology for his not being in full dress. With a mask stuck in the hat, and a kind of black mantle, trimmed with lace of the same colour, over

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the shoulders, a man is sufficiently dressed for any assembly at Venice.

Those who walk the streets, or go to the play-houses with masks actually covering their faces, are either engaged in some love intrigue, or would have the spectators think so; for this is a piece of affectation which prevails here, as well as elsewhere: refined gentlemen, who are fond of the reputation, though they shrink from the catastrophe, of an intrigue, are no uncommon characters here.

Dr. Moore's observation on this subject, are too pertinent to be omitted: I daily see, says the doctor, many feeble gentlemen tottering about in masks, for whom a basin of warm restorative soup seems more expedient than the most beautiful woman in Venice. One evening, at St. Mark's Place, when a gentleman of my acquaintance was giving an account of this curious piece of affectation, he desired me to take notice of a Venetian nobleman of his acquaintance, who, with an air of mystery, was conducting a female mask into his cassino. My acquaintance knew him perfectly well, and assured me he was the most innocent creature with the women he had ever been acquainted with. When this gallant person perceived that we were looking at him, his mask fell to the ground, as if by accident; and, after we had got a complete view of his countenance, he put it on with much hurry, and immediately rushed, with his partner, into the cassino. *Moore's Tr.* i. 243.

Cassinos are little apartments near St. Mark's Place: they are accused of being temples entirely consecrated to lawless love, and a thousand scandalous tales are related to strangers concerning them. Those tales are certainly not believed by the Venetians themselves; the proof of which

is, that the cassinos are allowed to exist; for it is absurd to imagine, that men would suffer their wives to enter such places, if they were not convinced that those stories were ill founded; nor can it be supposed, after all that has been said of the profligacy of Venetian manners, that women, even of indifferent reputations, would attend cassinos in the open manner they do, if it were understood that more liberties were taken with them there than elsewhere. The opening before St. Mark's church is the only place in Venice where a great number of people can assemble. It is the fashion to walk here a great part of the evening, to enjoy the music, and other amusements; and, though there are coffee-houses, Venetian manners permit ladies, as well as gentlemen, to frequent them; yet it is usual for the wealthy to prefer little apartments of their own, where, without being exposed to intrusion, they may entertain a few friends in a less ceremonious manner than they could do at their palaces. Instead of going home to a formal supper, and returning afterwards to this place of amusement, they order coffee, lemonade, fruit, and other refreshments to the cassino.

That these little apartments may be occasionally used for the purposes of intrigue, is not improbable; but that this is the common and avowed purpose for which they are frequented, appears incredible.

The following anecdote, selected from Dr. Moore's Travels, will furnish a striking *trait* of Italian manners.

A few days since, says that accurate traveller, I went to call on an artist of my acquaintance. I met coming out of his door, an old woman, and a very handsome girl, remarkably well shaped. I rallied him a little on the subject of his visitors,

and his good fortune in being attended in a morning by the prettiest girl I had seen since I came to Rome. "I think myself fortunate," said he, "in having found a girl so perfectly well made, who allows me to study her charms without restraint, and at a reasonable price; but I assure you, I can boast of no other kind of good fortune with her." "I am convinced," rejoined I, "that you take great pleasure in your studies, and there can be no doubt that you have made a very desirable progress." "Of that you shall be the judge," replied he, leading me into another room, where I saw a full length painting of the girl, in the character of Venus, and in the *usual dress* of that goddess. "There," said he, "is the only effect my studies have had hitherto, and I begin to suspect that they will never produce any thing more nearly connected with the original." He then informed me, that the old woman I had seen was the girl's mother, who never failed to accompany her daughter, when she came as a model to him; that the father was a tradesman, with a numerous family, who thought this the most innocent use that his daughter's beauty could be put to, till she should get a husband; and to prevent its being put to any other, his wife always accompanied her. "I have drawn her as Venus," added he; "but, for any thing I know to the contrary, I should have approached nearer to her real character if I had painted her as Diana. She comes here merely in obedience to her parents, and gains her bread as innocently as if she were knitting purses in a convent from morning to night, without seeing the face of a man."

"However innocent all this may be," said I, "there is something at which the mind revolts, in a mother's being present when her daughter

acts a part, which, if not criminal, is, at least, highly indelicate."

"To be sure," replied the painter, "the woman has not quite so much delicacy as to starve, rather than let her daughter stand as a model; yet she seems to have attention to the girl's chastity too."

"Chastity!" answered I; "why this would shock an Englishwoman more than any thing which could be proposed to her. Every other kind of liberty must have been previously taken with her. She must be a complete prostitute in every sense of the word, before she could be brought to submit to appear in this manner."

Your observation is true," replied he; "but it does not prove that those who submit to this, to prevent their becoming prostitutes, do not judge better than those who become prostitutes, and then submit to this. In different countries," continued he, "people think very differently on subjects of this kind. The parents of this girl, to my knowledge, have refused considerable offers from men of fortune, to be allowed the privilege of *visiting* her. They are so very careful of preventing every thing of that nature, that she actually lies in the same bed with them both, which is another piece of indelicacy, not uncommon among the lower people in Italy. *Moore's Tr. i. 508.*

Had we not a good opinion of Mrs. Piozzi's veracity, we should have been inclined to doubt of the following little tale: A very veracious man, says that lady, informed me yesterday morning, that his poor wife was half broken-hearted at hearing such a countess's dog was run over; for, said he, having suckled the pretty creature herself, she loved it like one of her children. I desired him to repeat the circumstance, that no mistake

mistake might be made: he did so; but seeing me look shocked or ashamed, or something he did not like,—“Why, madam,” said the fellow, “it is a common thing enough for ordinary men’s wives to suckle the lap-dogs of ladies of quality:” adding, that they were paid for their milk, and there could be no harm in gratifying their superiors. The fact is certain. *Piozzi’s Tr.* ii. 57.

The Italians in general, says Dr. Moore, have a remarkable air of gravity, which they preserve even when the subject of their conversation is gay. I observed something of this at Venice; but I think it is much stronger at Rome. The Roman ladies have a languor in their countenances, which promises as much sensibility as the brisk look of the French; and, without the volubility of the latter, or the frankness of the Venetian women, they seem no way averse to form connections with strangers. The duke of Hamilton was presented to a beautiful young lady at one of the assemblies. In the course of conversation he happened to say, That he had heard she had been married very lately. She answered with precipitation, “Signor si—ma mio marito è uno vecchio: Yes, my lord—but my husband is an old man.” She then added, shaking her head, and in a most affecting tone of voice, “O santissima Virgine, quanto è vecchio! O holy Virgin, how exceeding old he is!” *Moore’s Tr.* i. 389.

Cicisbeism is no where more in vogue than in Genoa: we shall therefore touch upon that subject in our description of that city.

That the Italians have an uncommon share of natural sagacity and acuteness, is pretty generally allowed; but they are accused of being deceitful, perfidious, and revengeful; and the frequent assassinations and murders which happen in
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the streets of the great towns in Italy, are brought as proofs of this charge. The better opinion, however, is, that they are an ingenious sober people, with quick feelings, and therefore irritable; but, when unprovoked, of a mild and obliging disposition, and less subject to avarice, envy, or repining at the narrowness of their own circumstances, and the comparative wealth of others, than most other nations. The murders which occasionally happen, proceed from a deplorable want of police, and some other impolitic customs which have crept among them. The assassinations which disgrace Italy, whatever may have been the case formerly, are now confined to the accidental squabbles which occur among the rabble. No such thing has been known for many years past among people of condition, or the middle rank of citizens; and with regard to the stabbings which happen among the vulgar, they almost always proceed from an immediate impulse of wrath, and are seldom the effect of previous malice, or a premeditated plan of revenge. It has been said, that formerly bravos lived by assassination; at present, however, it is certain that there is no such trade in this country. That the horrid practice of drawing the knife, and stabbing each other, still subsists among the Italian vulgar, is owing to the scandalous impunity with which it is treated. The asylum which churches and convents offer to criminals, operates against the peace of society, and tends to the encouragement of this shocking custom: it increases the criminal's hope of escaping; and it diminishes, in vulgar minds, the idea of the atrocity of the crime.

Thefts and crimes which are not capital, are punished at Rome, and some other towns of Italy, by imprisonment, or what is called the cord. It is

is a cruel and injudicious punishment, and left too much in the power of those who superintend the execution, to make it severe or not, as they are inclined. Breaking on the wheel is never used in Rome for any crime; but sometimes another mode of execution is put in practice, which is much more shocking in appearance, than cruel in reality. The criminal being seated on a scaffold, the executioner, who stands behind him, strikes him on the head with a hammer of a particular construction, which deprives him at once of all sensibility. When it is certain that he is completely dead, the executioner, with a large knife, cuts his throat from ear to ear. This last part of the ceremony is thought to make a stronger impression on the minds of the spectators, than the bloodless blow which deprives the criminal of life.

Mrs. Piozzi informs us, that the Italians seem to have no feeling of cold; they open the casements—for windows they have none (now in winter), and cry out, *Che bel freschetto! What a fresh breeze!* While I am starving outright. If there is a flash of a few faggots in the chimney that just scorches one a little, no lady goes near it, but sits at the other end of a high-rooted room, the wind whistling round her ears, and her feet upon a perforated brass box, filled with wood embers, which the *cavalier servante* pulls out from time to time, and replenishes with hotter ashes raked out from between the andirons. How fitting with these fumes under their petticoats improves their beauty of complexion, I know not; certain it is, they pity us exceedingly for our manner of managing ourselves, and enquire of their countrymen, who have lived here a while, how their health endured the burning fossils in the chambers at London. I have heard two or three

three Italians say, "I think I would go myself to this same England, but the fuel made of minerals frights me." To church, however, and to the theatre, ladies have a large green velvet bag carried for them, adorned with gold tassels, and lined with fur, to keep their feet from freezing, as carpets are not in use here. Poor women run about the streets with a little earthen pipkin hanging on their arm, filled with fire, even if they are sent on an errand; while men of all ranks walk wrapped up in an odd sort of white riding-coat, not buttoned together, but folded round their body, after the fashion of the old Roman dress which is seen in statues, and this they call *gaban*. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 92.

The miseries which the poorer part of mankind suffer from cold, are, perhaps, greater than those derived from any other source whatever. But in Italy, the gentleness of the climate protects them from this calamity nine months of the year. If they can gather as much wood as to keep a moderate fire during the remaining three, and procure a coarse cloak, they have little to fear from that quarter. Those who cannot get employment, which is often the case in this country, and even those who do not choose to work, which is the case with numbers all the world over, receive a regular maintenance from some convent: with this, and what little they can pick up otherwise, in a country where provisions are plentiful and cheap, they pass through life, in their own opinion, with more satisfaction than if they had a greater number of conveniencies procured by much bodily labour. Whereas in Great Britain, Germany, and other northern countries, the poor have no choice but to work; for if they remain idle, they are exposed to miseries more intolerable than the hardest labour can occasion to the laziest

of mankind ; they are invaded at once by the accumulated miseries of hunger and cold.

The Italians are the greatest loungers in the world : and while walking in the fields, or stretched in the shade, seem to enjoy the serenity and genial warmth of their climate with a degree of luxurious indulgence peculiar to themselves. Without ever running into the daring excesses of the English, or displaying the frisky vivacity of the French, or the invincible phlegm of the Germans, the Italian populace discover a species of sedate sensibility to every source of enjoyment, from which, perhaps, they derive a greater degree of happiness than any of the other. The frequent processions and religious ceremonies, besides amusing and comforting them, serve to fill up their time, and prevent that ennui, and those immoral practices, which are apt to accompany poverty and idleness.

The peasantry of this country are unquestionably in a more comfortless state than a benevolent mind could wish them. But, England and Switzerland excepted, is not this the case all over Europe ? In all the countries I have seen, or had an account of, the husbandmen, probably the most virtuous, but certainly the most useful part of the community, whose labour and industry maintain all the rest, and in whom the real strength of the state resides, are, by a most unjust dispensation, generally the poorest and most oppressed. But although the Italian peasantry are by no means in the affluent, independent situation of the peasantry of Switzerland, and the tenantry of England, yet they are not subjected to the same oppressions with those of Germany, nor are they so poor and wretched as those of France.

To the indolence of the natives, (says Archenholtz, in his *Picture of Italy*, published in 1791) we must

must add the want of horses, which prevails through Italy, except in Naples. They are even seldom used for tillage, and oxen are put to the plough. As beasts of burden, the mules are of great service to the Italians. A species of animals which bears great resemblance to the mule, and can hardly be distinguished from it, is called *gimmerro*. This animal is either bred from a stallion and a cow, or a bull and a mare, or from an ass and a cow, and is of high utility, especially in the mountainous cantons. *Archenholz's Picture of Italy*, i. 15.

Though the Italians do not make war among themselves, yet the neighbouring states have an aversion for each other, and this dislike is often increased to a marked hatred and contempt. The many members of so imperfect a state look upon themselves as so many nations, whilst such a situation does away every hope of a consistent harmony. The Genoese, Florentines, Neapolitans, and Romans, foster so great an odium against each other, as never was manifested between the English and French. The extravagant and high-conceived notions, entertained by the Italians of every province, is the source of that odium. Hence their authors mention, on the title of their books, the town or village which gave them birth, however obscure and unimportant, supposing they shall dignify them by their productions.

LANGUAGE, RELIGION, CLERGY.

THE Italian language is originally from the Latin, blended and corrupted with the jargons of the northern nations who over-ran this country, after the declension of the Roman empire; but has since been so much refined, polished, and im-

proved, that it is now esteemed very elegant, soft, smooth, and harmonious, and therefore perfectly adapted to poetry and music. But, in proportion to the smoothness it has acquired, it has lost its strength and energy. It is said to be spoken in the greatest purity in Tuscany.

There exists in Italy, says the abbé Dupaty (page 121), a language of Ariosto, a language of Tasso, a language of Boccace, a language of Machiavel; but there does not yet exist, in Italy, an Italian language.

Count Alfieri, in some admirable tragedies, which often breathe the true spirit of Sophocles, has lately endeavoured to revive the Italian language of the age of Leo X. but this attempt has not succeeded either at Naples or Rome. In these two cities, they can endure only *frenchified*, that is to say, degenerate Italian.

The established religion of Italy is the Roman Catholic, and the inquisition is fixed there. No protestant sectaries are tolerated, except at Leghorn; but Greeks and Jews are found in many places. At Leghorn, Jews, Greeks, and Mahometans, have perfect liberty, and the English factory have a chapel. Persons of all religions live unmolested in Italy, if they have the prudence to avoid offering any gross insult to the religion of the country.

The ecclesiastical government of the papacy has been the subject of many volumes. The cardinals, who are next in dignity to the pope, are seventy, but that number is not often complete. They are appointed by his holiness, who is careful to have a majority of Italian cardinals; that the chair may not be removed from Rome, as it was once to Avignon in France, a Frenchman being then elected pope. In promoting foreign prelates to the cardinalship, his holiness is regulated by the nomination of the princes who profess the catholic

religion. His chief minister is the cardinal patron, generally his nephew, or near relation, who is very rapacious during the pope's reign, embracing every opportunity of amassing all he can; well knowing that a pontiff's life is seldom of long duration, they being generally far advanced in years before they arrive at that supreme dignity. When met in a consistory, the cardinals pretend to control the pope, in matters both spiritual and temporal; and, in some instances, have been known to prevail. The conclave is a scene where the cardinals principally endeavour to display their talents, and where many transactions happen which create some doubts among mankind, whether they are the result of inspiration. At the election of a pope in 1721, the animosities ran so high among them, that they proceeded to kicks and blows, sacrilegiously throwing the inkstandishes at each other.

The pope's creed, -which he repeats and subscribes to, on his elevation to the chair, is as follows:

“ I most firmly admit and embrace the apostolical and ecclesiastical traditions, and all other constitutions of the church of Rome.

“ I do admit the holy scriptures in the same sense that holy mother church doth, whose business it is to judge of the true sense and interpretation of them; and I will interpret them according to the unanimous consent of the fathers.

“ I do profess and believe that there are seven sacraments of the law, truly and perfectly so called, instituted by Jesus Christ our lord, and necessary to the salvation of mankind, though not all of them to every one; namely baptism, confirmation, eucharist, penance, extreme unctions, orders, and marriage, and that they do confer grace; and that of these, baptism, confirmation,

mation, and orders, may not be repeated without sacrilege. I do also receive and admit the received and approved rites of the catholic church, in her solemn administration of the aforesaid sacraments.

“ I do embrace and receive all and every thing that hath been defined and declared by the holy council of Trent, concerning original sin and justification.

“ I do profess that in the mass there is offered unto God, a true, proper, and propitiatory sacrifice for the quick and the dead ; and that in the most holy sacrament of the eucharist, there is truly, really, and substantially, the body and blood, together with the soul and divinity, of our lord Jesus Christ ; and that there is a conversion made of the whole substance of the bread into the body, and the whole substance of the wine into the blood ; which conversion the catholic church calls transubstantiation. I confess that under one kind only, whole and entire, Christ and a true sacrament is taken and received.

“ I do firmly believe that there is a purgatory ; and that the souls kept prisoners there do receive help by the suffrages of the faithful.

“ I do likewise believe the saints, reigning together with Christ, are to be worshipped and prayed unto ; and that they offer prayers unto God for us, and that their relics are to be had in veneration.

“ I do most firmly assert, that the images of Christ, of the blessed virgin the mother of God, and of other saints, ought to be had and retained, and that due honour and veneration ought to be given unto them.

“ I do likewise affirm, that the power of indulgences was left by Christ to the church, and that
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the use of them is very beneficial to christian people.

“ I do acknowledge the holy, catholic, and apostolical Roman church, to be the mother and mistress of all churches; and I do promise and swear true obedience to the bishop of Rome, the successor of St. Peter, the prince of the apostles, and vicar of Jesus Christ.

“ I do undoubtedly receive and profess all other things which have been delivered, defined, and declared by the sacred canons, an oecumenical council, and especial by the holy synod of Trent. And all other things contrary thereto, and all heresies condemned and anathematized by the church, I do likewise condemn, reject, and anathematise.”

The number of archbishops in Italy is thirty-eight, but the suffragans annexed to them are so indefinite and arbitrary that they cannot be ascertained; the pope having power to create or suppress them at his pleasure.

Each of the following places in Italy has an university; Rome, Venice, Florence, Mantua, Padua, Parma, Verona, Milan, Pavia, Bologna, Ferrara, Pisa, Naples, Salerno, and Perugia.

Religious ceremonies are very frequent at Rome; but they are totally uninteresting: they are without dignity, propriety, or magnificence. The following observations on them, by the abbé Dupaty, are just and spirited.

That of the procession of the *Fete Dieu* owes its only splendour to the pope and to the people.

All the monks, all the curates, all the prelates, all the cardinals, all the penitents, and all the collegiate bodies, are now in St. Peter's, and the procession is arranging. While this is ordering, I walk in the church, and am carried about with the crowd. What noise! what confusion! occasioned

caſioned by the floods of people who are perpetually pouring in, and the floods perpetually ruſhing out; by devotees, who, preſſing around the feet of St. Peter, are contending for the happineſs of kiſſing them; by perſons, of every ſex and age, kneeling before confeſſionals filled with monks, and receiving abſolution for venial ſins, diſpenſed at the end of a long ſwitch, which the monks ſhake over their heads; by young men and girls, wandering from tomb to tomb, wantoning with each other, and talking of love. Here I ſee Engliſhmen gravely taking the dimenſions of the pillars; Frenchmen, ſkipping about and jeſting; Germans, aſtoniſhed to find on the bronzé gates of the firſt church in the world, the moſt laſcivious pictures. On the other ſide of the church I perceive a row of abbés bending their bodies to the earth, and flattering the cardinals, who, as they paſs, aſſume ſtate, and act the patron; and a number of mendicants, who, to impoſe on pity, or fatigue delicacy, are ſhocking every eye with nudities and ſores. In the interim, the ſignal for the march is given: behold now a numerous train of dirty penitents who file off, and make room for dirty monks, dirty curates, and a thouſand dirty wretches of the populace, clad in dirty ſurplices, bearing each of them a flambeau, and exciting every where as they paſs, by their groteſque accoutrements, an univerſal laugh. At length, behold the prelates, the cardinals, and the pope! At the bottom of the ſtaircaſe of one of the galleries, the pope finds his military attendants, who receive him and the holy ſacrament that is waiting for him. The union of the two powers now immediately takes place, to the ſound of trumpets; the pope and the ſovereign are intermingled; and the crown and the tiara united on the ſame head; the pontiff king then mounts
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on a throne, and seats himself with the host before him; yet by his posture, and the manner in which the ornaments are arranged, appears to be on his knees; while a dozen robust men, concealed under the estrade, bear him along. The pope advances thus, truly majestic and venerable, holding the sacrament in his hands, his eyes lifted towards heaven and overflowing with pious tears: whilst a general murmur runs amongst the people, who whisper—*How handsome the pope is!*—All his military attendants follow on foot and horseback.—The procession has returned into the church—a thousand torches are ranged along the whole extent of the nave and round the high altar; the pope descends, crosses the church, mounts, and, depositing the host, falls upon his knees, rises up, gives his benediction—and all is ended.

What a contrast between the religious festivals of modern Rome, compared with those of the ancient Romans! in which priests, crowned with laurels, priestesses with garlands of myrtles, young virgins decked with flowers, augurs, flamens, vestals, a band of virtuous and venerable old men, the flower of the Roman youth, the conquerors of the world, in long flowing robes, glittering with gold and purple, followed the sacred statues in ivory or gold, of Juno, Cybele, Ceres, and Jupiter, which, surrounded by the trophies and spoils of Asia, and borne on cars drawn by leopards and by lions, descended majestically from the Capitol, and followed by the crowd of people, the sovereigns of Rome; among which kings themselves were confounded, advanced to the sound of clarions and cymbals, through the streets of the capital of the universe, under triumphal arches, before the statues of their great men, and the palaces of the Cæsars, either to the field

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of Mars, the Forum, or the Pantheon; and thus advancing, amidst all the splendour, all the magnificence, and all the religion of Rome, seemed to be the gods themselves, of whom they were the images, descending in person from Olympus to the earth, and alighting among men. *Dupaty's Tr.* 297.

A very singular tale of love and devotion is thus related by Dr. Moore: I found Mr. — waiting for me at my lodgings. He has of late paid his court very assiduously to a lady of high rank in this place: she is distinguished, even here, for a punctilious observance of all the ceremonies appointed by the church, and could not eat meat on a meagre day, or deviate from the canonical regulations in any point of equal importance, without remorse; but in matters of gallantry, she has the reputation of being infinitely more liberal, both in her sentiments and practice. She has been for some time provided with a very able and respectable lover, of her own country; but this did not make her blind to the good qualities of Mr. —, with whom she formed a very intimate connection soon after his arrival here: not that she prefers him to her other lover, but merely from a strong sense of the truth and beauty of this arithmetical axiom—one and one make two. The new arrangement with our countryman, however pleasing to the lady, gave offence to her father-confessor. The scrupulous ecclesiastic was of opinion, that a connection of this nature with a heretic, was more criminal than with a man of her own communion. Mr. — was just come from the lady to our lodgings; he had found her in worse humour than he had ever observed before. Mr. — entered as the confessor went out: she shut the door after him, with a violence which shook the whole house,

house, muttering, as she returned to her seat, *Che ti possino Cascar le braccia vecchio dondolone!*—*The devil go along with you for an old goose!* Mr. — expressed his concern on seeing her so much agitated. “No wonder,” said she; “that stubborn animilaccio, who is just gone out, has had the insolence to refuse me absolution. As I expected you this morning, I sent for him betimes, that the matter might have been expedited before you should come; but here I have been above an hour endeavouring to persuade him, but all to no purpose; nothing I could say was able to mollify the obstinate old greasyascal.” Mr. — joined in abusing the confessor’s perverseness, hinting, at the same time, that she ought to despise it as a matter of little importance; that she was sure of receiving absolution sooner or later; and, whenever it happened, all the transactions of the interval would be comprehended within that act of grace. Upon the strength of this reasoning, Mr. — was proceeding to fulfil the purpose of his visit, with as much alacrity as if the most complete discharge had been granted for all proceedings:—*Piano piano, idol mio—softly, softly, my love*, said the lady; *bisogna rimetter si alla volonta di Dio—we must submit to the will of heaven.*—She then told her lover, that though she despised the confessor as much as he could do, yet she must take care of her own soul; that, not having settled accounts with heaven for a considerable time, she was determined not to begin a new score till the old should be cleared; adding, for her principal reason, *Patto chiaro, amico caro—short accounts make long friends.* Moore’s Tr. i. 517.

Though the Italians are very superstitious, they are less haunted by the fear of spectres, or evil spirits, than other countries. Their carrying the

dead uncovered to the grave, is a custom that may well account for it. This usage, excellent in many points of view, annihilates at the same time the puerile dread of corpses, and is an instructive, striking image of the vanity of human life.

It is the custom at Naples to carry every person to church in full dress, soon after their death, and the nearest relations display the magnitude of their grief, by the magnificent manner in which they decorate the corpse. If a widow is the survivor, she usually dresses her deceased husband in a new suit; he has a laced hat upon his head, ruffles, his hair finely powdered, and a large blooming nosegay in his left hand, while his right is gracefully stuck at his side. When the corpse arrives in church, the service is read over it. The ceremony being performed, and the body carried home, it is considered as having no farther occasion for fine cloaths, and is generally stripped to the shirt, and buried privately.

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

THE king of Spain instituted the order of *Saint Januarius* in July 1738, when he was king of Naples. The number of knights was limited to thirty, and after his death the office of the order was to be possessed by the king of Naples. The knights must prove the nobility of their descent for four centuries.

The order of *Annunciation* was instituted in 1355, by Amadeus V. count of Savoy, in memory of Amadeus I. who bravely defended Rhodes against the Turks. It is classed among the most respectable orders in Europe, the knights of which must be of noble families, and papists.

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Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, instituted the order of *St. Lazarus* in 1572, and united with it the then obsolete order of *St. Maurice*.

St. Mark is taken for the tutelary saint and guardian of Venice: the order of *St. Mark* was therefore instituted, but when is not certainly known. It is an honour conferred by the doge, or duke of Venice, and the senate, on persons of eminent quality, or who have rendered important services to the republic.

Frederic III. emperor of Germany, instituted the order of *St. George* about the year 1460: the badge, a plain cross, enamelled, gules, pendant to a gold chain, and worn about their necks; the cross is also embroidered on their cloaks.

In 1651, Casimir of Medicis, first grand-duke of Tuscany, instituted the order of *St. Stephen*, in memory of a victory which secured to him the sovereignty of that province: they wear a red cross with right angles, on the left side of their habit, and on their mantle.

Pope Innocent III. founded the order of the *Holy Ghost*, about the year 1198, and the chief seat of the order was the hospital of that name at Rome. They have a grand-master, and profess obedience, chastity, and poverty. They have a daily revenue of about twenty-four thousand ducats, with which they entertain strangers, relieve the poor, train up deserted children, &c. Their ensign is a white patriarchal cross, with twelve points sewed on their breast, on the left side of a black mantle.

The order of *Jesus*, instituted by pope John XXIII, was reformed and new-modelled by pope Paul V. The reigning pope was always to be sovereign of the order, which was intended as a mark of distinction for his Italian nobility; but,
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on account of its frequent prostitution, it is now fallen into great discredit.

The order of the *Golden Spur*, instituted by pope Pius IV. is said to have been connected with the order of *Pius*, instituted a year after. The knights have since been suppressed, and all that the knights of the golden spur have preserved for themselves, is the title of counts of the sacred palace of the Lateran. The badge is a star of eight points, white, and, between the two bottom points, a spur of gold.

Properly speaking, Italy may be said to have no capital, though Rome appears to have the best claim to that title; but there are several which are distinguished by some particular epithet, according to their supposed predominant qualities: thus Rome is called the Holy, Naples the Noble, Florence the Fair, Genoa the Superb, Milan the Great, Ravenna the Ancient, Venice the Rich, Padua the Learned, Bologna the Fat, Leghorn the Trading, Verona the Charming, Lucca the Pretty, and Casal the Strong.

We shall now proceed to the particular Italian states; for they are not, like the republics of Holland and Switzerland, or the empire of Germany, cemented by political confederacy, to which every member is accountable; every Italian state having distinct forms of government, trade, and interest; of which we shall particularly treat, beginning with the territory of the king of SARDINIA.

S A R D I N I A.

THE royal family of Savoy has long been dignified with the title of royal highness, on account of its claim to the kingdom of Cyprus, though it had only the ducal dignity till 1713, when Victor Amadeus II. duke of Savoy, obtained the kingdom of Sicily on the peace with France : in consequence of which he was actually crowned king of Sicily at Palermo. He retained his title till 1718, when, pursuant to the terms of the quadruple alliance, he resigned the kingdom of Sicily to the emperor Charles VI. in exchange for Sardinia.

The king of Sardinia is ranked among the greatest princes in Italy : his title runs thus : By the grace of God, king of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem ; duke of Savoy, Montferrat, Chadlais, Aosto, and Genevois ; prince of Piedmont and Oneglia ; marquis of Italy, Susa, Ivrea, Maro, Oristan, and Sezana ; count of Maurienne, Geneva, Nizza, Aftia, Alexandria, Tende, Goceen, and Romont ; baron of Vaud and Faucigni ; lord of Vercelli, Pignerol, Tarentaise, Pomellina, and Val de Sefia ; prince and perpetual vicar of the Holy Roman empire in Italy.

The king of Sardinia is absolute in temporals, and even in spirituals ; he has at least as much power as any other Italian prince : all ecclesiastical preferments are at his disposal, and the inquisition at Turin can lay no person under arrest, without acquainting the council. All civil causes, even though the parties should be ecclesiastics, are tried before the temporal judges. Arbitrary power is no where carried to a greater height than at Turin.

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As a member of the Germanic bodies, the king has a seat in their diet, among the princes of the circle of the Upper Rhine, and contributes his proportion to the general taxes of the empire; but he is not subject to their laws and constitutions: he only receives the investiture of such territories as he enjoys in the Montferrat and Milanese, from the emperor. The principal colleges, or boards at Turin, are the privy-council, the council of Sardinia, and the council of state.

The ordinary revenue of the king of Sardinia, exclusive of those of his own family provinces, cannot be less than five hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, out of which he maintains fifteen thousand men in time of peace. During a war, when assisted by foreign subsidies, he can bring forty thousand men into the field. The chief branches of the revenue are the crown lands, the duties on silk, rice, hemp, and cards.

The taxes are said to be exorbitant, and levied with inflexible severity; the king's power being more unlimited in civil affairs, than that of any other monarch in Europe, and as great in ecclesiastical as any other of the Roman catholic powers, he may augment or reduce them at pleasure.

This prince's dominions on the continent consist of the duchy of Savoy, the principality of Piedmont, the duchy of Montferrat, and a part of the Milanese. The first object of our attention shall be

THE DUCHY OF SAVOY.

SAVOY has its name from the Latin *Sapaudia*, afterwards altered to *Sabaudia*, *Saboia*, and *Sabojia*. This country was anciently inhabited by the

the Celtes, whose descendants were subdivided into the Allobroges, Nantuates, Seduni, Veragri, Salassi, and some others of inferior note: but of all these the Allobroges were the most considerable. The reduction of these tribes, in which Julius Cæsar had made great progress, was completed under Augustus. Afterwards, like the rest of the western empire, this country was over-run by the northern Barbarians. The Burgundians held it for a considerable time; but when it became an earldom under the present family, cannot be ascertained. It is certain, however, that Amadeus I. who lived in the twelfth century, was count of it. In 1416, the emperor Sigismund created Amadeus VIII. duke of Savoy; and we have already shewn that Victor Amadeus II. first enjoyed the title of king of Sicily, and afterwards Sardinia. The heir apparent to the crown has the title of duke of Savoy, and prince of Piedmont. Savoy is bounded to the north by the lake of Geneva, which divides it from Switzerland; to the south by France and Piedmont; to the east by part of Piedmont, the Milanese, and Switzerland; and to the west by France.

Savoy may be reputed a nursery of heroes, being deprived of all incentives to luxury and indulgence, by the lofty barren mountains and enormous rocks which over-run the greatest part of it, and produce only moss and shrubs. Many of the highest of these mountains, called Alps, are perpetually covered with ice and snow. The summit of those called Montagnes-Maudites, or the Cursed Mountains, are said to exceed two English miles in perpendicular height above the level of the lake of Geneva, and even that level is much higher than the Mediterranean. In some few of the vallies, corn and pasture land is to be found, and a good breed of cattle and mules. Along the lake

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of Geneva, and in two or three other places, a tolerable wine is produced. Mount Cenis, between Savoy and Piedmont, over which the highway leads from Geneva to Turin, is very high. On the Laneborough side, the height is about three miles along a serpentine road, where the mules which carry the passengers and baggage, must be left to themselves without any apprehension of danger; those creatures being very cautious and sure-footed. On the top of the mountain stands a house called La Ramasse, from whence, in winter, the descent to Lanebourg is performed on sledges, in the space of six or seven minutes; though from Lanebourg up the mountain to La Ramasse is a journey of a complete hour. The sledge-driving, and the carrying of travellers in chairs, is called by the inhabitants *ramasser les gens, aller a ramasse*.

On the summit of Mount Cenis, which is accompanied by others still higher, and perpetually covered with snow, is a plain, or more properly a valley, and in it a lake about three miles in circumference. Here, among other fish, trout weighing sixteen or eighteen pounds are found; and the depth of the water in the middle is hardly fathomable. It is continually supplied from the adjacent snowy mountains; and from it flows a rivulet, by some called Semar, which, falling precipitately down the mountains, runs into the Doria near Susa.

As for Mount Cenis, says Mrs. Piozzi, I never felt myself more hungry, or better enjoyed a good dinner, than I did upon its top: but the trout in the lake there have been over-praised; their pale colour allured me but little in the first place, nor is their flavour equal to that of trout found in running water. *Piozzi's Tr. i. 41.*

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Though Mrs. Piozzi thought herself very hungry upon Mount Cenis, it seems pretty certain that Dr. Moore was much more so, for he found no reason to complain of the trout: at the top of this mountain, says he, there is a fine verdant plain of five or six miles in length; we halted at an inn, called Santa Croce, where Piedmont ends, and Savoy begins. Here we were regaled with fried trout, caught in a large lake within sight, from which the river Doria arises, which runs to Turin in conjunction with the Po. Though we ascend no higher than this plain, which is the summit of Mount Cenis, the mountains around are much higher: in passing the plain, we felt the air so keen, that we were glad to have recourse to our great coats; which at the bottom of the hill we had considered as a very superfluous part of our baggage. *Moore's Tr.*

According to some authors, this was the road by which Hannibal led his army into Italy. They assert, that the plain at the summit of Mount Cenis was the place where he rested his army for four days, and from which he showed his soldiers the fertile plains of Italy, and encouraged them to persevere: others assert, that he led his army into Italy by Mount St. Bernard.

But, of all the mountains of the Alps, the highest is Mount Rochemelon, in Piedmont, between Fertier and Novalesa. The roads over these mountains are very tedious, disagreeable, and dangerous; especially as huge masses of snow, by the natives called *avelanches*, and fragments of rocks, frequently roll into them from the impending precipices.

Dr. Moore, speaking of the havock made by the *avelanches*, thus describes them: These are formed of snow, driven by the winds against the highest and most protuberant parts of rocks and

mountains, where it hardens and adheres sometimes till a prodigious mass is accumulated. But when these supporters are able to sustain the increasing weight no longer, the *avelanches* fall at once, hurrying large portions of the loosened rock, or mountain along with it; and rolling from a vast height, with a thundering noise, to the valleys, involves in certain destruction all the trees, houses, cattle, and men, which lie in its way.

We cannot avoid quoting a passage from Virgil upon this occasion, being finely descriptive of a very similar scene, though without the *avelanches*:

As when by age, or rains, or tempests torn,
A rock from some high precipice is borne;
Trees, herds, and swains, involving in the sweep,
The mass flies furious from th' æriel steep,
Leaps down the mountain's side with many a bound,
In fiery whirris, and smokes along the ground.

PITT'S VIRGIL.

The valley of Chamouni is about six leagues in length, and an English mile in breadth. It is bounded on all sides by very high mountains. Between the intervals of these mountains, on the side of the valley, the vast bodies of snow and ice, which are called glaciers, descend from Mont Blanc, which is their source.

On one side of the valley, opposite to the glacier, stands Breven—We determined to begin with Montanvert, from which we could walk to the glaciers.

The chapter of priests and canons of Salenche have the lordship of Chamouni, and draw a revenue from the poor inhabitants: the highest mountains of the Alps, with all their ice and snow, not being sufficient to defend them from rapacity and extortion. The priest's house is beyond comparison the best in the whole valley.

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After ascending Montanvert from Chamouni, if we descend a little on the other side, we find ourselves on a plain, whose appearance has been aptly compared to that which a stormy sea would have, if it were suddenly arrested and fixed by a strong frost. This is called the Valley of Ice. It stretches several leagues behind Montanvert, and is reckoned two thousand three hundred feet higher than the valley of Chamouni.

From the highest part of Montanvert, we have all the following objects under our eye, some of which seem to obstruct the view of others equally interesting; the Valley of Ice, the Needles, Mont Blanc, with the snowy mountains below, finely contrasted with Breven, and the green hills on the opposite side of Chamouni, and the sun in full splendor, showing all of them to the greatest advantage.—The whole forms a scene equally sublime and beautiful, far above my power of description.

When viewed from the valley, the glaciers have a finer effect than from their summit. The rays of the sun, continues he, striking with various force on the different parts, according as they are more or less exposed, occasion an unequal dissolution of the ice; and, with the help of a little imagination, give the appearance of columns, arches, and turrets, which are in some places transparent.

A fabric of ice in this taste, two thousand feet high, and three times as broad, with the sun shining full upon it, is a very singular piece of architecture.

But, to return to our general description of the Alps, and the roads over them: in some places the path on the brink of the precipice is so narrow, that there is but just room for a single person to pass. It generally begins to snow on these moun-

mountains about the beginning of October. In the months of July, August, and September, many of them yield fine grals, with a variety of flowers and herbs; and others box-wood, walnuts, pines, and chesnuts. The height and different combinations of these mountains; their towering summits rising above one another, and covered with snow; the many cataracts or falls of water; the noise and rapidity of the river Arc, the froth and green tincture of its water, the echoes, and the numerous streams pouring from cliff to cliff, form altogether a very romantic scene.

When arrived at the north side of the mountain, the mules are dismissed, and the travellers have recourse to Alpian chairs and chairmen. The chairs are constructed in a very simple manner, and perfectly answer the purpose for which they are intended. The chairmen are strong-made nervous little fellows. They laugh and sing, and are extremely merry.

Going down the Italian side of the Alps, says Mrs. Piozzi, is an astonishing journey, and affords the most magnificent scenery in nature, which, varying at every step, gives every moment new impressions to the mind; whilst the portion of terror, excited either by real or fancied dangers on the way, is just sufficient to mingle with the pleasure, and make us feel the full effect of sublimity. To the chairmen who carry us, though nothing can be new, it is observable that the glories of these objects have never faded. I heard them speak to each other of their beauties; while a fellow, who spoke good English, told us, that having lived in a gentleman's service twenty years, in London and Dublin, he at length begged his discharge; choosing to retire and finish his days, a peasant upon these mountains, where he first opened his eyes upon scenes that made all other
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views of nature insipid to his taste. If impressions of beauty remain, however, those of danger die away by frequent reiteration: the men who carried me seemed amazed that I should feel any emotions of fear.—“What’s the matter, my lady?” was the coldly-asked question to my repeated injunctions of “Take care!” Not apparently unnecessary neither, when the least slip must have been fatal both to them and me. *Piozzi’s Tr.* i. 41.

There are some wolves among the thickets of these mountains, and great quantities of hares, chamois, and marmottes; the last of these burrow under ground, and sleep eight or nine months in the year, five, six, or seven in a burrow. In the lower parts of Savoy, there are also bears, wild boars, deer, and rabbits; and, among the desolate mountains, are found great quantities of rock crystal. In the glaciers, or ice vallies, the air is extremely cold, even in the months of July and August.

The principal rivers of Savoy are the Arve, the Isère, the Seran, the Siers, and the Arc. The Rhone, on the side of Geneva, separates Savoy from France: Mr. Addison’s remarks upon this river may perhaps be acceptable: “As I have seen, says he, great part of the course of this river, I cannot but think it has been guided by the particular hand of Providence. It rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that seems hewn out, on purpose to give its waters a passage, amidst so many rocks and mountains, which are on all sides of it. This brings it almost in a direct line to Geneva. It would there overflow all the country, were there not one particular cleft that divides a vast circuit of mountains, and conveys it off to Lyons. From Lyons there is another great rent, which runs across the whole country

country, in almost another straight line; and notwithstanding the vast height of the mountains that rise about it, gives it the shortest course it can take to fall into the sea. Had such a river as this been left to itself, to have found its way out from among the Alps, whatever windings it had made, it must have formed several little seas, and have laid many countries under water, before it had come to the end of its course."

The Arve, which rises in Fancigni, falls into the Rhone near Geneva: particles of gold are sometimes found in its sands. The Isere has its source in the Tarentaise, at the foot of Mount Iseron: among others, it receives the river Arc, which rises in Maurienne, and loses itself in the Rhone beyond Valence. The Arc has many falls, and is therefore very rapid.

Here are several lakes, dispersed among the breaks and hollows of the Alps and Apennines. The principal lake in Savoy is Bourget, containing a fish unknown in other countries, called lavaretto, frequently weighing four or five pounds, and esteemed very delicious. Here are also some remarkable springs, as the hot baths at Aix.

A corrupt French is the language of the common people; but those of a superior class, and the inhabitants of great cities, speak the French language with purity.

From the nature of their country, the Savoyards are generally so poor, that a traveller seldom meets any of them upon the public road, who do not recommend themselves to his benevolence. In their disposition they resemble the Germans more than the French, retaining still much of the old German honesty and simplicity of manners. Their longevity, and the fecundity of their women, induces great numbers of them to go into other countries to seek for a support, which they pro-

procure in the lowest of employments, if they are not masters of any trade. Great numbers of them are resident in and about Paris. In summer, they often lie in the streets, and in winter, forty or fifty of them will lodge together in one room. They are active, temperate, and sober, and so remarkably honest, that they may be safely trusted to any amount.

A man is hardly to be seen in some of the villages of Savoy, excepting one or two months in the year: those who have families, usually set out and return about the same season, and never fail to bring home as much of their earnings as the demands of hunger would permit them; for they are great œconomists. An old man is sometimes dispatched with letters, small presents, and some money, from those less advanced in years, to their parents and relations; and he usually returns with fresh colonies, letters, messages, and intelligence concerning their children and friends. The cultivation of the grounds, and the gathering in of the harvest and vintage, are left to the women and children; but this is only with regard to the mountainous parts of Italy.

Great numbers, of both sexes, are deformed and lame: the women particularly have wens extending from ear to ear. Three of these deformed Savoyards were shewn in London, as great curiosities, not many years ago, under the denomination of the three Monstrous Crows. This disorder did not escape the observation of Mrs. Pi-ozzi, when she visited this country. I chatted with a peasant (says that lady) in the Haute Maurienne, concerning the endemial swelling of the throat, which is found in seven out of every ten persons here: he told me, what I had always heard, but do not yet believe, that it was produced by drinking the snow-water. Certain it is

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these places are not wholesome to live in, and most of the inhabitants are troubled with weak and sore eyes. It has often been said that the goistre or goffo of the throat is reckoned a beauty by those who possess it; but I spoke with many, and all agreed to lament it as a misfortune. *Pi-ozzi's Tr.* i. 38.

Both in Savoy and Piedmont, the nobility labour under great oppression. In 1724 the king resumed all the alienated demesnes, in consequence of which the dignity of the ancient nobility gradually declines, as well as by the continual increase of the new; for whoever purchases an estate having the title of a marquisate, barony, &c. becomes ennobled, and is stiled marquis, baron, &c. and such estates may be purchased of the king for seven or eight thousand livres. If a nobleman cannot clearly prove from whence he derives his arms, he must purchase a new coat. An escutcheon, entirely new, costs between ten and fifteen thousand livres, according to the circumstances of the buyer. The liberty of hunting is under severer restrictions, if possible, than in England. Of all mines, discovered and worked, a certain share belongs to the king. No person can fell trees, even in his own wood, without leave obtained from the intendant; nor is any timber suffered to be exported. No money is permitted to be placed at interest, or lent on mortgage, out of the country. No pension, or order of knighthood, except that of Malta, can be accepted from any foreign prince.

A prohibition is enforced against entering into a foreign service, or travelling abroad without a written licence from the king. The king has also declared all fines to be his property, without regard to prescription or possession. A foreigner

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intending to settle here must be naturalized, and take the oath of allegiance; but if he should afterwards happen to be more than three years out of the country, he forfeits all his privileges. A foreigner, not settled in the country, and naturalized, is incapable of being heir to a Savoyard or Piedmontese. No such person can procure for himself fiefs, or other estates, within two Piedmontese miles of the frontiers, under penalty of forfeiting his purchase. In short, the king has left neither liberty nor power, and but little property, to any but himself and the clergy; and the latter are not permitted to amass so much wealth as they have formerly done.

The only religion tolerated in Savoy is that of the church of Rome; but the decrees of the council of Trent are not admitted, nor are the churches asylums for malefactors. Montiers, in Tarentaise, is an archbishopric; Annecy, and Jean de Maurienne, are bishoprics. The high court of justice, or the parliament, as it is called, sits at Chambery.

The duchy of Savoy is divided into those of Chableis, Genevois, and Savoy Proper; the counties of Tarentaise and Maurienne; and the barony of Faucigny. The principal places in it are,

CHAMBERY, in Latin, *Camberiacum*, the capital of the duchy, situated in a pleasant valley, on the river Leise, surrounded with hills and country seats, twenty-seven miles from Grenoble, ninety from Turin, and two-hundred and seventy south-east of Paris. It is walled, but not large, and was formerly the residence of the duke. It is now the seat of the parliament, and the chamber of accounts. The parliament consists of fif-

teen senators and four presidents. Chambery has been much exposed to the insults of enemies in time of war. Here are several fountains, having their source in St. Martin's-hill, from whence the water is conducted to several parts of the town. The houses are well built, and the fronts supported by arches, which form piazzas, where the passengers may be sheltered from the extremities of the weather. The suburbs are large and handsome. In the centre of the town stands the castle, where king Victor Amadeus II. resided, after he had abdicated the throne in 1730. In 1731, this castle was reduced to ashes by a fire; but it has been since rebuilt. The collegiate church of La S. Chapelle, was founded by duke Amadeus, and the foundation ratified by pope Paul II. in 1467. Here are some handsome squares, a great many monasteries, and several palaces of the nobility; but the town having lost much of its splendor, the residence of the sovereign is now at Turin. The inhabitants here have been remarked for their civility, and the ladies are celebrated for their beauty.

AIX, in Latin *Aquæ Gratianæ*, and *Augusta Allobrogum*, a small ancient town, on the lake Bourget, at the foot of a mountain, about two leagues from Chambery. It is famed for its hot baths, which are free for any one, on paying a trifle to the attendant for his trouble. The lower bath flows from a very strong spring, and has a sulphureous taste, but the other is quite insipid. The water of them is clear, and of a greenish colour: no fish will live in them. Here are the ruins of a Roman triumphal arch.

MONTMELIAN, a small town, situated on the river Isere, on the frontiers of Dauphiné, and
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seven miles from Chambery. On a rock, accessible only on one side, stands a ruined castle, formerly reputed of great importance.

THONON, a handsome town, seated on the lake of Geneva, twenty miles from the city of that name. It is the capital of the duchy of Chablais, and contains several convents. That of the Barnabites is particularly worthy of attention.

RIPAILLE, a small town near Thonon. Here is a convent of Carthusians, founded by duke Amadeus VIII. with a large forest cut into walks, some of which terminate on the lake, and on the other side have a prospect of the Alps. This convent was the retreat of one of the dukes of Savoy, who, after a glorious reign, commenced hermit, the house then belonging to the hermits of St. Maurice. He was afterwards chosen pope by the council of Basil, in opposition to Eugenio IV. and assumed the name of Felix V. Nine years afterwards, he resigned his title into the hands of pope Nicholas V. on very honourable conditions. His voluptuous and luxurious manner of living, in his retreat, is said to have given rise to the common phrase *Faire Ripaille*, which signifies *to live jovially*.

ANNECY, in Latin *Annisiacum*, the capital of the duchy of Genevois, seated on a lake of the same name, between Chambery and Geneva, twenty-three miles north of Chambery. Here are piazzas in most of the streets, which shelter passengers from rain. The bishop of Geneva has resided in this city ever since the reformation. The river Sier here issues from the lake, and passes through the town in divided streams. This is an agreeable

agreeable town, as well on account of the prospect it affords; as for its being the residence of much good company.

ST. JEAN de MAURIENNE, the see of an archbishop, and the capital of the county of Maurienne. Near it a lofty stone bridge extends over a valley.

HAUTECOMBE, a town on the lake Bourget, with a celebrated abbey, founded by pope Almadeus III. in 1115, which is the place of interment of several of the Savoy family.

LES ECHELLES, a small town on the river Guier le Vif, near which is a broad paved road made by duke Charles Emanuel II. and, for a considerable way, hewn through the rocks.

MONSTIER, or **MOUSTIER**, the capital of Tarentaise, a town on the Isere, the see of an archbishop, about twenty-eight miles from Chambery.

LANEBOURG, a pretty large village at the foot of the mountain Cenis, the passage over which begins here, and requires at least five hours to accomplish it: the sun is never seen in this village, from the end of November to the 17th of January. Dr. Moore informs us, that he had a great deal of conversation in passing Mount Cenis, with a poor boy, who said he could neither read nor write, and had never been farther than Susa on one side of the mountain, and Lanebourg on the other. He spoke four languages; Piedmontese, his native language, which is a kind of Patois, very different from the Italian; the Patois of

of the peasants of Savoy, which is equally different from French; he also spoke Italian and French wonderfully well. Being asked why he did not learn English as well as French; he said he should be happy to learn English, but the English travellers would not give him an opportunity, as they talked but little; on the contrary, the French were eternal talkers, and there was no difficulty in acquiring their language.

LE PONT BEAUVOISIN, a small town on the Guier le Vif, which divides it into two parts: that on the eastern side belongs to Savoy, the other belongs to the French province of Dauphiné.

LA CHAPELLE DE S. ANDRE is seated on a frightful eminence, and has a votive picture offered in 1681, representing a man on his knees before the Virgin Mary of Loretto, who appears in the clouds. He is said to have been a courier, who, riding full speed in the night, fell from this precipice; but, recommending himself to this patroness in the fall, he received no manner of injury.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF PIEDMONT.

THIS principality, in Latin *Pedemontium*, obtained its name from its situation at the foot of the mountains, or Alps, which separate France from Italy. The Romans named it *Gallia Cisalpina*, to distinguish it from *Gallia Transalpina*. It is bounded on the north by the duchy of Aosta, and

and a part of the Milanese; on the east by the duchies of Montferrat and Milan; on the west by France; and on the south by the Mediterranean, and the territory of Genoa. It extends in length about one hundred and fifty miles, and in breadth ninety-four. The principal river is the Po, which divides this territory into two parts, and receives several smaller rivers, as the Sesia, the Soria, the Baltea, and the Teyara.

The mountain called Rochemelon, lying eastward between Fertiére and Novalesa, is thought to be the highest of the Italian Alps, it being a whole day's journey to ascend it. In clear weather it affords a most delightful prospect of the Milanese, Trevigo, Venice, &c. A statue of Jupiter formerly stood on this vast eminence; but was obliged to give way to an image of the Virgin Mary, before which, on the 1st of August annually, mass is read to a vast concourse of people in the neighbourhood. At that season of the year they are obliged, in many places, to clamber over heaps of ice, and pass one night, at least, upon Mount Viso.

Piedmont is a very fruitful country, especially the lower part of it, abounding in corn and wine, and plenty of fruits, particularly chesnuts and filberts. Mulberry-trees are numerous here. Cattle are plenty. This territory also yields much hemp and flax, and some metals. Truffles and morels grow here in such abundance, that Piedmont has obtained the name of the Truffle Country. Many of the inhabitants get a comfortable support, by digging only for truffles. The breeding and fattening of cattle is very advantageous to this country. The Piedmontese silk is supposed to be the finest and strongest in Italy: the cultivation of that article is very profitable: the Piedmontese gentry breed
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vast numbers of silk-worms, under the care of their tenants, who have the eggs and mulberry leaves delivered to them: half this silk is the property of the master. The finest spot in the kingdom of Sardinia's dominions, is that between Turin and Coni: it is hardly to be equalled. The fertility of Piedmont occasioned the following old observation, which is now often repeated: *Si l'Italie étoit un mouton, le Piemont en seroit le rognan*—If Italy was a sheep, Piedmont would be the kidney.

Piedmont contains about fifty earldoms, fifteen marquises, a multitude of lordships, and twenty abbeys. The language is a mixture of French and Italian; but the superior classes of the inhabitants speak both these languages with great purity. The Piedmontese are sprightly, shrewd, and ingenious, and would probably distinguish themselves in the sciences, were full scope given to their genius; but no heretical books, as they are called, are permitted to be brought into the country. The priests endeavour to keep the people in ignorance, that their pious frauds may escape detection. On the mountains of Aosta, not only the inhabitants, but even horses, dogs, and other animals, are subject to those wens about their throats, which we have mentioned in our account of Savoy.

The religion of this country is the Roman catholic, the king reserving to himself the greatest part of that power in church affairs, which in many other countries is claimed by the pope. The constitution Unigenitus is here universally opposed. Turin is an archbishopric; Aosta, Asti, Fossano, Ivrea, Mondovi, Nice, Suluzzo, and Verfalli, are bishoprics. Some villages bordering on Dauphiné are inhabited by the Waldenses, an ancient Christian community, whose tenets, in many points, differ from those of the church

of Rome; they have therefore often exposed themselves to the fury and persecution of the bigotted papists. The principal places in Piedmont are,

TURIN, anciently *Augusta Taurinarum*, the capital of Piedmont, situated at the bottom of the Alps, in a fine plain, at the conflux of the Po, and the Doria, forty-seven miles north-west of Genoa, and 300 north-west of Rome.

All the approaches to this city are magnificent. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, clean, straight, and terminating on some agreeable object. The Stradi di Po, leading to the palace, the finest and largest in the city, is adorned with porticoes equally beautiful and convenient. The four gates are also highly ornamental. There can be no more agreeable walk than that around the ramparts. The fortifications are regular and in good repair, and the citadel is reckoned one of the strongest in Europe. The royal palace and the gardens are admired by some. The apartments display neatness rather than magnificence. The rooms are small, but numerous. The furniture is rich and elegant; even the floors attract attention, and must peculiarly strike strangers who come from Rome and Bologna; they are curiously inlaid with various kinds of wood, and kept always in a state of shining brightness. The pictures, statues, and antiquities in the palace, are of great value; of the former there are some by the greatest masters; but those of the Flemish school predominate.

Mrs. Piozzi mentions this city in the following very extravagant terms: It is built in the form of a star, with a large stone in its centre, on which you are desired to stand, and see the streets all branch regularly from it, each street terminating with

with a beautiful view of the surrounding country. Model of elegance! exact Turin! where Italian hospitality first consoled, and Italian arts first repaid, the fatigues of my journey: how shall I bear to leave my newly-obtained acquaintance? How shall I consent to quit this lovely city, where every pleasure which politeness can invent, and kindness can bestow, was held out for my acceptance! This charming town is the *salon* of Italy; but it is a finely-proportioned and well-ornamented *salon*, happily constructed to call in the fresh air at the end of every street, through which a rapid stream is directed, which ought to carry off all nuisances, which here have no apology from want of any convenience purchasable by money; and which must for that reason be the choice of the inhabitants, who would perhaps be *too happy*, had they a natural taste for that neatness which might here be enjoyed in its purity. The arches formed to defend passengers from the rain and sun, which here might have even serious effects from their violence, deserve much praise; while their architecture, uniting our ideas of comfort and beauty, form a traveller's taste, and teach him to admire that perfection, of which a miniature may be certainly found at Turin, when once a police shall be established there to prevent such places being used for the very grossest purposes, and polluted with smells which are offensive in the extreme. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 44.

The walls and bastions of this city are all lined with free-stone; and to walk round the ramparts, which are extremely pleasant, and command an enchanting prospect, consumes about an hour and an half. The number of inhabitants is estimated at about fifty-five thousand. The streets are so long and large, that they are not equalled by any in the finest cities in Europe. Within the city

are forty-eight churches and convents, and seventeen more in the neighbourhood may be seen from the ramparts. The celebrated architect Bernini was of opinion, that there was not a street in Italy to be compared to the Rue de Neuve in Turin; tho' others are of opinion that Rue de Po, in the same city, is not inferior to it. Here are some squares, and several beautiful palaces, besides that belonging to the king.

No royal family in Europe are more rigid observers of the laws of etiquette, than that of Sardinia; all their movements are uniform and invariable. The hour of rising, of going to mass, of taking the air; every thing is regulated like clock-work. Those illustrious persons must have a vast fund of natural good humour, to enable them to persevere in such a wearisome routine, and support their spirits under such a continued weight of oppressive formality.

The chapel of the Holy Sudary, built of blackish marble, is very much admired, as containing the principal relic belonging either to this city, or the whole country. The Holy Sudary, we are informed, is the same linen cloth in which our Saviour was wrapped in the sepulchre: it is preserved in a chest, within a closet with glass doors.

The university, founded in 1405, and re-established on a better footing by king Victor Almadeus II. is a large quadrangle, and one of the finest buildings in the city: the library, exclusive of printed volumes, contains a very valuable collection of ancient manuscripts in several languages; among which are Pyrrhus Ligorius's designs of Greek and Roman antiquities, in thirty volumes. This work, which was purchased by duke Charles Emanuel for eighteen hundred ducats, is a valuable ornament to the collection.

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The city is adorned with many other spacious buildings : the opera-house, the record-office, the royal printing-house, and the arsenal, are all entitled to the attention of the traveller. Here are five hospitals for the sick, maimed, and poor : that of St. John, the largest and finest, is a magnificent structure. The court of Turin is thought to be the most splendid and polite of any in Italy.

The environs of Turin are embellished with many convents, and other structures, seated in delightful vallies. Within five miles of Turin stands the magnificent church and foundation of Superga, on a high mountain ; whence, in 1706, the king and prince Eugene reconnoitred the French trenches and camp ; and where the former made a vow of this foundation, should he defeat the enemy. The revenue of the foundation is eighteen thousand Piedmontese livres in specie, for the support of a prior, and twelve young ecclesiastics of good families, and to qualify the latter for the highest preferments in the church. This city has been several times besieged ; and, in 1706, after the siege had been carried on ten weeks, the allies took one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, fifty mortars, and seven thousand prisoners, with all their ammunition and baggage.

At a small village, called St. Ambrose, two or three posts from Turin, Dr. Moore was entertained with a very singular procession ; an account of which, and of the weather, he has thus related : I never experienced more intense heat than during this day ; while we were tantalized with a view of the snow on the top of the Alps, which seem to overhang this place, though, in reality, they are some leagues distant. While we remained at St. Ambrose there was a grand procession. All the men, women,

women, and children, who were able to crawl, attended; several old women carried crucifixes, others pictures of the saint, or flags fixed to the ends of long poles; they seemed to have some difficulty in wielding them, yet the good old women tottered along as happy as so many young ensigns the first time they bend under regimental colours. Four men, carrying a box upon their shoulders, walked before the rest. I asked what the box contained, and was informed by a sagacious-looking old man, that it contained the bones of St. John. I enquired if all the saints's bones were there; he assured me, that not even a joint of his little finger was wanting; "because," continued I, "I have seen a considerable number of bones in different parts of Italy, which are said to be the bones of St. John." He smiled at my simplicity, and said the world was full of imposition; but nothing could be more certain, than that those in the box were the true bones of the saint; he had remembered them ever since he was a child—and his father, when on his death-bed, had told him, *on the words of a dying man*, that they belonged to St. John, and no other body, *Moore's Tr.* ii. 461.

MONDOVI, in Latin, *Mons Regalis*, an episcopal town, the bishop of which is suffragan to the archbishop of Turin. It is about thirty-five miles distant from Turin, and has a castle well fortified.

CONI, the capital of a territory of the same name, is a strong town, with a good citadel. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Stura and Gesso; and has been several times besieged by the French, but without success: particularly the French, assisted by the Spaniards, attempted to
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take it in 1744; but were obliged to retire, after a battle between them and the king of Sardinia.

FOSSANA, a small town situated on the river Stura, about twenty miles from Turin. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Turin.

CARIGNANO, a small strong town seated on the Po, over which it has a handsome bridge. It gives the title of prince to a collateral branch of the house of Savoy, and is about ten miles south of Turin.

SAVIGLIANO, a town situated between the rivers Weira and Grana. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French, in 1706. It is about twenty-five miles south of Turin.

CHERASCO, a small strong town on the Stura. It is about twenty miles south-east of Turin, and is known by the treaty of peace concluded here in 1631.

CHIERI, a small well-built town.

SUSA, formerly *Seguisium*, a small strong town, the capital of a marquisate of the same name. It is called the key of Italy, from its situation on the frontiers of France. Though this place is defended only by a wall, it has always a strong garrison. At the distance of a mile stands Fort Brunette, a very strong fortress, built on purpose to guard against the French frontier fort of Briançon, a few miles distant. This fort cannot perhaps be paralleled in the whole world, having been hewn out of a rock, with all its out-works. The passages in the rock are so large, that waggon and heavy cannon may be drawn from one place

place to another. Here is to be seen the remains of a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Augustus Cæsar, by king Cottius. Susa is about thirty-one miles north-west of Turin.

SALUZZO, formerly *Augusta Vagiannorum*, seated on an eminence at the foot of the Alps, about twenty miles south of Turin. It is the see of a bishop, who is immediately under the pope.

NICE, the capital of the province of the same name, is seated on an amphitheatre of rocks, projecting a little into the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Paulon, on the frontiers of France, and about seventy miles south of Turin. Its harbour is convenient only for small vessels, though considerable sums have lately been expended in improving it; and great encouragement has been given to traders to visit it, by declaring it a free port. It is a handsome place, has a cathedral and three parish churches, several religious houses, a college, and is the see of a bishop. Nice is said to have been built by a colony of Massilians, out of the ruins of the ancient Comenelium, the capital of the Vediantii; who were never totally subdued till the reign of Augustus. Here are several remains of Roman antiquities. Nice is situated in a fruitful country, is well fortified, and has a strong castle; it has been often taken by the French, and the last time in 1744, but it was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. This town is much resorted to by English valetudinarians for the restoration of their health, the air here being reckoned remarkably salubrious; but lady Craven, in her Travels published in 1789, says the inhabitants delight much in gossiping, and the propagation of scandal.

Nice,

Nice, as we are further informed by the abbé Dupaty, is surrounded by hills, the gentle declivities of which present to the traveller delightful habitations environed with olives, mulberries, fruit trees of every kind, and, above all, with citron, lemon and orange trees. The latter constitute the wealth, at least the greatest wealth of the country. There are individuals who gather upwards of three hundred thousand oranges, and one hundred and fifty thousand lemons yearly. The country, in short, (to use an expression of the country) is very abundant *en aigrure*.

En aigrure! In sourness! What does this *sour* and barbarous word mean? It is the name which interest, in whose eye the beautiful is nothing, and habit, before which every thing ceases to be beautiful, bestow on those charming apples of the garden of the Hesperides, that gave the victory to Atalanta.

The houses in the environs of Nice are inhabited by English, French, and Germans; each of them forms a colony: these delightful places are resorted to in the winter from all parts of the world. Nice, during that season, is a sort of hot-house for delicate constitutions.

The winter here lasts only about two months, and never is too severe. In the course of the year, indeed, a north wind blows, at intervals, from the summits of the mountains, and incumodes the spring and autumn, and even the summer.

I have seen some pleasing, and even charming English women: on their arrival they were dying; but they have recovered their bloom in the air of Nice. Winkleman, so severe and so unjust respecting the faces of the English women, would surely have shewn some indulgence to that of Mrs. B.....; for in Mrs. B..... we find united all

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the roses of France, and the lilies of England; all the amiable qualities of the women of her own country, and all the charms of ours. She makes a man almost forget the sex—She has made me forget Nice.

The archbishop has the censure of books—it may therefore be judged how free the press is. At Nice we find no morals, and little religion; but much devotion, that is to say hypocrisy. *Dupaty's Tr.* 12.

ONEGLIA, a well-fortified sea-port on the Mediterranean, about thirty-seven miles south-west of Genoa. It gives name to a principality, and has a good trade in oil.

ASTI, the capital of a district of the same name, seated in a delightful valley, not far from the river Tanaro. It is fortified, has a castle, and confers the title of marquis. Though the streets are narrow, they are not destitute of good houses.

AOSTA, anciently *Augusta Sallassionum*, a city on the river Doria-Baltea, fifty miles north of Turin. Several remains of antiquity are observable here. This is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Monstiers; and the birth-place of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury.

IVREA, a city on the river Doria, over which it has a handsome stone bridge. Its bishop is suffragan to the archbishop of Turin. This city is the capital of a marquisate of the same name.

SPIGUO, a small town, giving name to a marquisate.

VARCELLI, a large, handsome, ancient episcopal city, on the river Sesia, in a fruitful country. It is ornamented with several churches, and some handsome buildings; particularly the town-house, the governor's palace, and the hospital. The bishop is suffragan to the archbishop of Milan.

LE LAUGH, a small town, was a fief held immediately of the empire, till 1736, when it was ceded to the king of Sardinia.

NOVALEZZA, a small place at the foot of Mount Cenis. The road from hence to Susa is along a very steep and stony valley, where the passage is extremely difficult and disagreeable. The carriages of travellers are usually taken to pieces here, and delivered to muleteers, to be carried to Lanebourg. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 461.

At this place, exclaims Mrs. Piozzi, the hollow sound of a heavy dashing torrent, which has accompanied us hitherto, first grows faint, and the ideas of common life catch hold of us again; as the noise of it is heard from a greater distance, its stream grows wider, and its course more tranquil. For the compensation of danger, ease should be administered; but our quiet is here so disturbed by insects, and polluted by dirt, that we recollect the conduct of the Lapland rein-deer, who seeks the summit of the hill at the hazard of his life, to avoid those knats which sting him to madness in the valley. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 43.

The vallies of Piedmont, as they are called, lie contiguous to the French province of Dauphiné, and are, in general, very fruitful, abounding in corn, wine, pasture, mulberries, chesnuts, and other fruits; with plenty of plants, herbs, large woods, and thickets. These are inhabited by

wolves, bears, foxes, pheasants, brown and white partridges, woodcocks, and hares, which are always white. On the higher parts of the mountains, which surround these vallies, and in other places where only a little herbage grows, are found the marmottes, which are somewhat larger than rabbits, and of a brown colour mixed with red; the flesh, in flavour, resembles that of pork. The animal has a very shrill cry, and passes eight or nine months in the year (the time which these mountains are covered with snow) in a profound sleep. Besides the chamois, here is an animal called the bouquetin, not much unlike a goat or chamois. Its constant abode is on the mountains, and it generally sleeps on the ice: it is fleetier than the chamois, and the flesh of it is supposed to be very strengthening. To recover a person benumbed with cold, or deprived of the use of a limb, a few drops of this animal's blood is given him in a glass of warm wine or broth, which throw him into a profuse sweat, and, as the natives say, restore him. Many rare plants are found among the mountains; some of which are reckoned great restoratives, particularly the lunaria. A sort of thistle, somewhat resembling an artichoke, is common here; it is an article of food, and esteemed good against infection. The number of inhabitants in these vallies is computed at about seven thousand, of which about one thousand are Roman catholics, the rest are Waldenses, Valdenses, or Vaudois, as they are called in French, who were famous in history for their opposition to popery, long before the reformation; and for the many persecutions which they have suffered. Of late years they have not been much molested; but, in hopes of suppressing them by degrees, a Roman catholic church has been built in every parish, and at Turin an hospital is established, called Mai-

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fon des Vaudies, where all the Waldenses, especially children, who embrace the popish religion, are furnished with necessaries of all kinds. The females, when arrived at the proper age, receive a portion, and the lads are put to some mechanic business, to enable them to acquire a comfortable subsistence. Were the papists to exercise no other means than these to make profelytes, they would be pardonable. The chief of these vallies are Lucerne, Perouse, St. Martin, Pragela, and Angrogne. Some of the vallies on the west side of the Alps, are included in the provinces of Dauphiné and Provence.

CHATEAU DAUPHIN, a strong fort which was taken by the Spaniards in 1744; in lieu of which Savoy ceded to France the valley of Barcelonetta, and its appurtenances: in consequence of which the summit of the Alps was, for the future, to be the boundary between France, Piedmont, and the county of Nice; and the levels thereon were to be divided: those on the side of Dauphiné and Provence being made over to France; those on the side of Piedmont and Nice to Savoy.

PIGNEROL, a town in the valley of Parouse, formerly well fortified, and deemed the key of Italy, but the French were a long time in possession of it. In 1665, a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the duke and the Waldenses; and in 1696, the fortifications of Pignerol were razed, and the place given up to the duke of Savoy, on condition that it should never again be fortified.

MASSARANO, a strong town, the capital of a principality of the same name, which has princes
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of its own, who hold it of the pope. It is seated near the confines of Milan, about twenty miles north of Vercelli.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO.

BETWEEN the territories of Genoa, and the counties of Nice, the principality of Monaco is situated. The Grimaldi family possessed this territory for many centuries; but Anthony Grimaldi dying in 1731, and leaving only a daughter, who was married to the count de Torrigni, the daughter succeeded to the principality, and her son took the name and arms of Grimaldi. The chief place in this principality, is

MONACO, anciently *Herculis Monæci Portus*, from a temple of Hercules which had been erected here. It is seated on a rock, about eight miles east of Nice, and has a castle and a garrison. It is sometimes the residence of the prince, who has some good estates in France, but no vast revenue from this principality. The late duke of York, brother to the present king of Great Britain, died in this town; whence the body was conveyed to England for interment, the prince of Monaco attending, in funeral procession, to see it solemnly conveyed on board a vessel in the harbour for that purpose.

The importance of this territory may be conjectured, from the following description of it given by the abbé Dupaty:

We have reached the principality of Monaco. As we should despise nobody, we cannot do less than

than pay it a visit. We landed in the harbour, which was filled with three fishing boats and a Dutch vessel.

Two or three streets on perpendicular rocks; eight hundred wretches dying of hunger; a decayed castle; a battalion of French troops; a few orange, olive, and mulberry trees, scattered over a few acres of land, themselves scattered over rocks: such is, pretty nearly, the picture of Monaco.

All here is poverty and wretchedness in the extreme. The officer who commands the French battalion, and who has been here twenty months, almost cried for joy on seeing us. He told us, that if he had been master of a chicken to offer us, he would have gone upon his knees to invite us to eat it with him.

The sovereign of Monaco has a court; he has twenty guards, who are twenty peasants; and four gentlemen of his chamber, who are four of the inhabitants. As often as he comes from France to Monaco, before he sets his foot in the castle, he goes, preceded by his court and his subjects, to a small chapel, to return thanks to God for his safe arrival.

On entering Monaco, we were obliged to give our names to a man we found in a shop, soaling an old shoe: this was the commandant of the port. But the prince of Monaco is just, humane, and is beloved. If his state be a small one, it is not his fault. *Dupaty's Tr. 16.*

THE DUCHY OF MONTFERRAT.

THIS territory is bounded on the north by the Verceillese and Canevese ; on the east by the duchy of Milan ; on the west by Piedmont ; and on the south by part of Genoa, from which it is separated by the Apennine mountains. It is about sixty miles in length, and forty-eight in breadth ; and formerly belonged to the duke of Modena. It was raised to a duchy in 1572, by Maximilian II. A part of it was transferred in 1631 to the duke of Savoy, in lieu of an annual income of fifteen thousand crowns, payable to him by the duke of Mantua, and the remainder in 1703. It is watered by the Tanaro and the Po, and produces great quantities of corn, wine, and fruits. The principal places in this duchy are,

CASAL, the capital, seated in a fruitful country on the Po, about forty-two miles east of Turin. It is a bishopric, subject to the archbishop of Milan ; and was formerly one of the strongest towns in Italy.

ACQUI, a fortified town about twelve miles north of Genoa. The Romans called it *Aqua Statella*, from its having some hot mineral waters in its neighbourhood, much resorted to for the cure of many maladies.

TRINO, a strong handsome town, with a fort, about eight miles west of Casal.

ALBA, a town on the river Tanaro, celebrated as one of the chief cities of Old Liguria. It is well fortified, and its situation is about twenty-two miles south of Turin.

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S. SALVATORE, a handsome town, resorted to by many people of distinction, for the great salubrity of its air.

NIZZA DELLA PAGLIA, a small town, though the see of a bishop, and well fortified.

VERNA, a town seated on a steep rock near the Po. It has been often besieged and taken; but, in 1705, the French were so irritated with its long defence, that they blew up the fortifications.

CRESCENTION, a fortified town, and a marquifate, not far from the river Po.

THE DUCHY OF MILAN.

THIS province, which is one of the finest in Italy, is bounded on the north by Switzerland; on the east by the Venetian territories, and the duchies of Mantua, Parma, and Placentia; on the west by Savoy, Piedmont, and Montferrat; and on the south by the Apennine mountains, and the territory of Genoa. It is about one hundred and eight miles in length, and one hundred in breadth.

Several rivers and rivulets enrich this country; particularly the Tessino, the Adda, the Sesia, the Po, the Lombro, the Oglio, and the Serio. It is also embellished with several canals and lakes. Of the latter, the Lago Maggiore is between thirty and forty miles in length, and, in some places, six or seven in breadth. Its water is of a greenish colour, and abounds with fish. It is en-

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vironed

vironed with hills, planted with vineyards, and interspersed with beautiful summer-houses: the shores are bordered with delightful walks and alleys, rendered umbrageous with interwoven vine-branches. Many natural and beautiful cascades fall gently from the mountains into the lake. From this body, a canal runs towards Switzerland, greatly facilitating commerce, and at Sesto is continued by the Tessino. What are called the Boromean Islands are situated in this lake: they are named Isola Bella, and Isola Madre, and are beautiful beyond imagination. Each of them is decorated with a palace and delicious gardens, belonging to the Boromean family. *Lacus Verbanus* was the ancient name of this extensive lake.

The Lago de Como, anciently *Lacus Larius*, obtained its modern name from the city near which it lies. Its length is about thirty miles, but its greatest breadth does not exceed five. From the Como issues the river Adda. Guarda and Lugano are the chief of the other lakes.

The climate of this duchy is perfectly agreeable, and the whole country is almost one continued fertile plain, producing corn, wine, flax, and fruit of every kind. The pastures are extremely rich, especially in the district of Lodi, which is famous for the breeding of cattle. The cheese made in this country, and improperly called Parmesan, is used all over Italy in the best soups. This territory is adorned with a great number of handsome towns, and is certainly one of the most agreeable spots in Europe.

The natural productions of this fertile country, says Dr. Moore, must occasion a considerable commerce, by the exportation of grain, particularly rice, cattle, cheese, and by the various manufactures of silken and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, gold and silver laces, and em-

embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, as well as by some large manufactories of glass, and earthen ware in imitation of china, which are established here. But I am told monopolies are too much protected; and that prejudices against the profession of a merchant still exist in the minds of the only people who have money. These cannot fail to check industry, and depress the soul of commerce; and perhaps there is little probability that the inhabitants of Milan will overcome this unfortunate turn of mind, while they remain under German dominion, and adopt German ideas. The peasants, though more at their ease than in many other places, yet are not so much so as might be expected in so very fertile a country. Why are the inhabitants of the rich plains of Lombardy, where Nature pours forth her gifts in such profusion, less opulent than those of the mountains of Switzerland? Because Freedom, whose influence is more benign than sunshine and zephyrs, who covers the rugged rock with soil, drains the sickly swamp, and clothes the brown heath in verdure; who dresses the labourer's face with smiles, and makes him behold his increasing family with delight and exultation; Freedom has abandoned the fertile fields of Lombardy, and dwells among the mountains of Switzerland. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 454.

The revenue of a country so rich and fertile, must doubtless be considerable for its sovereign. It is said to have amounted to two millions of dollars per annum, while the duchy was in the hands of the Spaniards.

The emperor Charles V. expelled the French from this duchy about the year 1525, and gave it, together with Spain, to his son Philip II. after which it continued annexed to the crown of Spain, till the demise of Charles II. in 1706, when the

Austrians got possession of it: but, in 1734, the Spaniards and French recovered it. By a subsequent peace, however, it was restored to the emperor, on his ceding Naples and Sicily to Spain; and the Austrians have possessed it ever since, excepting those parts of it which have been ceded to the king of Sardinia.

Strangers are received at Milan in the most easy, hospitable manner. Formerly the Milanese nobility displayed a degree of splendour and magnificence, not only in their entertainments, but in their usual style of living, unknown in any other country in Europe. They are under a necessity, at present, of living at less expence; but they still shew the same obliging and hospitable disposition. This country having been, not very long since, possessed by the French, from whom it devolved to the Spaniards, and from them to the Germans; the troops of those nations have, at different times, had their residence here; and, in the course of these vicissitudes, produced a style of manners, and stamped a character on the inhabitants of this duchy, different from what prevails in any other part of Italy. Nice observers imagine that they perceive, in Milanese manners, the politeness, formality, and honesty, imputed to those three nations, blended with the ingenuity natural to Italians.

Fully to this effect are the observations of Archenholtz, in his Picture of Italy. The manners of the different rulers have made impression upon those of the inhabitants, who distinguish themselves from all other Italians. What is hardly perceptible in single individuals, becomes striking here in all. The Spaniards have left them a kind of *grandezza*, which is chiefly peculiar to the nobility: the French, by their continual wars, have refined the social *ton* of the Milanese, promoted the

the intercourse with the fair sex, and introduced, in general, a certain degree of social virtue, predominant only in Italy: the Austrians taught them hospitality and good nature, which they brought them from Vienna. *Archenholtz's Tr. i.* 100.

*That Part of MILAN which belongs to the KING of SAR-
DINIA.*

ALESSANDRIA, a large fortified town on the Tenaro. It obtained its name from pope Alexander III. in honour of whom it was built, in 1178. Here is a handsome opera-house, and the town is the capital of a district of the same name. It is also the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Milan. It was ceded to the duke of Savoy, in 1703.

VALENZA, a strong town on the river Po, about twelve miles south-east of Casal.

NOVARO, a handsome fortified town: it is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Milan. It is situated about nineteen miles west of that city.

VIGEVANO, a strong town on the Tessino. It is also the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Milan, and is about twenty-miles south-west of that city.

BORGIO DI SESIA, a small town, though it is the capital of a district called Val di Sesia, or the Valley of Sesia.

ARONA,

ARONA, a small town, with a strong fort, situated on the Lago-Maggiore. It is the capital of the district of Anghiera, of which the king of Sardinia possesses all that part lying to the west of the lake. On an eminence near it, stands a gigantic brazen statue of St. Charles Boromeo, the chief saint of the Milanese.

TORTONA, the capital of the Tortonese, situated on the river Scrivia, about twenty-two miles south east of Casal. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy.

BOBIA, a small town on the Trebia, about thirty miles distant from Milan. It is the capital of a district, and the see of a bishop.

That Part of MILAN which belongs to the House of AUSTRIA.

MILAN, in Latin *Mediolanum*, the capital of the Milanese, the largest city in Italy, except Rome, on which account it has acquired the title of the Great. It is almost of a circular form, being surrounded with a wall, to which there are ten gates, but is of too great an extent to admit of regular fortifications. Its principal strength consists in the citadel, which is a large hexagon that commands the place, and is one of the strongest fortresses in Italy; but though it is thought rather to exceed Naples in size, it does not contain above half the number of inhabitants.

The city stands in a fruitful and pleasant plain, and has the advantage of two navigable canals, by which it communicates with the rivers Addo and Tessino. The streets are broad and neat, the squares spacious and handsome, the houses lofty, and

and inhabited by a great number of the nobility and gentry. It is the see of an archbishop, who is also a cardinal, and contains two hundred and thirty churches; eighty of which are parochial, and eleven collegiate. It has forty convents of men, and fifty of women, with other fraternities, and very large suburbs.

The cathedral is a vast structure, about five hundred feet in length, and three hundred in breadth, built of white marble. This profusion of marble, though astonishing to strangers, is not very wonderful in a country that has so many veins of it within its bowels: but though the stones are cheap, the working of them is very expensive. This structure stands in the center of the city, and, after St. Peter's, is the most considerable building in Italy; and, though something has been continually doing for near four hundred years, towards the external and internal ornaments, it is not yet finished. It was to have been embellished with fourteen thousand statues as large as life; but there are several thousands still wanting of that number.

Dr. Moore judiciously observes, that this building ought, by this time, to be the largest in the world, if it is near four hundred years since it was begun, and there has been a considerable number of men daily employed in completing it ever since; but the injuries which time does to the ancient parts of the fabric keep them in constant employment, without the possibility of their work being ever completed. No church in Christendom is so much loaded, I had almost said disfigured, with ornaments. The number of statues, within-side and without, is prodigious; they are all of marble, and many of them finely wrought. The greater part cannot be distinctly seen from below, and therefore certainly have nothing to do above.

Besides

Besides those which are of a size, and in a situation to be distinguished from the street, there are great numbers of smaller statues, like fairies peeping from every cornice, and hid among the grotesque ornaments, which are here in vast profusion. They must have cost much labour to the artists who formed them, and are still a source of toil to strangers, who, in compliment to the person who harangues on the beauties of this church, which he says is the eighth wonder of the world, are obliged to ascend to the roof to have a nearer view of them.

This vast fabric is not simply encrusted, which is not uncommon in Italy, but entirely built of solid white marble, and supported by fifty columns, said to be eighty-four feet high. The four pillars under the cupola, are twenty-eight feet in circumference. By much the finest statue belonging to it, is that of St. Bartholomew *. He appears flayed, with his skin flung around his middle like a sash, and in the easiest and most degagé manner imaginable. The muscles are well expressed; and the figure might be placed with great propriety in the hall of an anatomist; but, exposed as it is to the view of people of all professions, and of both sexes, it excites more disgust and horror than admiration. Like those beggars who uncover their sores in the street, the artist has destroyed the very effect he meant to produce.

The inside of the choir is ornamented by some highly esteemed sculpture in wood. From the roof hangs a case of crystal, surrounded by rays of gilt metal, and inclosing a nail, said to be one of those by which our Saviour was nailed to the

* This statue has been much admired by connoisseurs, who have declared it worth its weight in gold.

cross. The treasury belonging to this church is reckoned the richest in Italy, after that of Loretto. It is composed of jewels, relics, and curiosities of various kinds; but what is esteemed above all the rest, is a small portion of Aaron's rod, which is carefully preserved there. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 447.

Here are two grand brazen pulpits, each of which runs round a large picture like a gallery, and is supported by huge figures of the same metal. This church contains a treasure of great value, particularly a shrine of rock crystal, in which the body of St. Charles Boromeus, or Boromeo, is deposited, in episcopal robes. It is also very rich in reliques, which run up as high as Daniel, Jonas, and Abraham. Among the rest is shewn a fragment of our countryman Becket, as indeed there are very few treasures of reliques in Italy that have not a tooth or a bone of him. It would be endless to mention the riches of silver, gold, and precious stones, that are amassed together, in this and several other sacred structures in Milan.

The other churches most worthy of a stranger's notice, are those of St. Alexander; St. Jerom, St. Giovanni di Casarotti della Passione; that of the Jesuits, and of St. Ambrose; in which lie the bodies of the saints, and of the kings Pepin and Bernard.

In the Ambrosian college, founded by Frederic Boromeo, sixteen professors teach gratis: this college has also an academy of painting, a museum, and a library containing a vast number of printed books and manuscripts; among the last is a translation of Josephus's History of the Jews, by Rufinus, about twelve hundred years ago, and written on the bark of a tree; St. Ambrose's works in vellum, finely illuminated; the Orations of Gregory Nazianzen, and the works of Virgil, in folio, with Petrarch's notes. This library is open a certain number of hours every day; and there

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are accommodations for those who choose to consult any of the books or manuscripts. In the Museum, they shew, among other things, a human skeleton: this does not excite a great deal of attention, till you are informed that it consists of the bones of a Milanese lady of distinguished beauty, who, by her last will, ordained that her body should be dissected, and the skeleton placed in this museum, for the contemplation of posterity. If this lady only meant to give a proof of the transient nature of external charms, and that a beautiful woman is not more desirable after death than a homely one, she might have allowed her body to be consigned to dust in the usual way. In spite of all the cosmetics, and other auxiliaries, which vanity employs to varnish and support decaying beauty, and flaccid charms, the world have been long satisfied that death is not necessary to put the fair and homely on a level; a very few years, even during life, will accomplish that business.

Mr. Addison says, I saw the Ambrosian library, where, to shew the Italian genius, they have spent more money on pictures than on books. Among the heads of several learned men, I met with no Englishmen, except bishop Fisher, whom Henry VIII. put to death for not owning his supremacy. Books are indeed the least part of the furniture that one ordinarily goes to see in an Italian library, which they generally set off with pictures, statues, and other ornaments, where they can afford them.

Mrs. Piozzi appears somewhat displeased at this remark of our famed English Spectator, and says, It is unkind in Mr. Addison, perhaps unjust too, to speak with scorn of the libraries, or state of literature, at Milan. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 75.

The tutelar saint of Milan is Charles Boromeo. If there is one in the Roman legend worthy of respect, it is certainly this saint, who, besides his piety

piety and virtue, had a just title to the reverence of his countrymen, by a most active life, full of beneficence and generosity; the effects of which are experienced to this day. His riches enabled him to make many foundations, and to perform a number of good deeds. At the early age of twenty-two he was created archbishop, and died in his forty-second year. His death was much lamented at Milan. The intreaties of the people induced the papal see to recede from a custom, which would not suffer a saint to be canonized till fifty years after his decease. His name, however, graced the Roman legend after a space of thirty years. His mother was then living: she was a lady of a very advanced age, and was the first woman who ever had the pleasure of seeing a son revered on the altars of churches, and genuflexions made before his shrine. *Archenholtz's Tr.* 105.

Of the same canonized personage, Mrs. Piozzi makes honourable mention. We came to Milan, says that lady, just before the season of commemorating the virtues of the immortal Carlo Borromeo; to whose excellence all Italy bears testimony, and principally Milan; while the lazaretto erected by him remains a standing monument of his piety, charity, and peculiar regard to this city; tenderly giving to its helpless inhabitants the consolation of seeing their priest, provider, and protector, all united under one incomparable character, who, fearless of death, remained among them, and comforted them with his presence. It would be endless to enumerate the schools, hospitals, and infirmaries, erected by this surprising man. The peculiar excellence of his lazaretto, however, depends on its construction: each habitation is nicely separated from every other, so as to keep infection aloof; while

uniformity of architecture is still preserved; the whole being built in a regular quadrangle, with a chapel in the middle, and a fresh stream flowing round, so as to benefit every particular house, and keep out all necessity of connection between the sick. I am become better acquainted with those matters, because at this particular time the immortal Carlo Boromeo's actions are rehearsed, and his praises celebrated by people appointed in every church, to preach his example, and record his excellence. A statue of solid silver, large as life, resembling his person, decorated with rings, &c. of immense value, is now exposed in church for people to venerate; and the subterranean chapel, where his dust reposes, is lined with silver; every separate compartment being chased, like our old-fashioned watch-cases, with some story of his life. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 77.

Canon Settala's cabinet is always shewn to a stranger, among the curiosities of Milan. One of its natural curiosities, is a piece of crystal inclosing a couple of drops, which look like water when they are shaken: a rarity like this is to be seen at Vendome in France, which they there pretend is a tear that our Saviour shed over Lazarus, and was gathered up by an angel, who put it into a little crystal phial, and made a present of it to Mary Magdalen. The seminary for sciences, the college of the nobles, the Helvetian college, and the mathematical academy, are noble foundations, and stately buildings. Of the hospitals, the most remarkable are the lazaretto, and that called the great hospital; the latter of which is a magnificent structure, capable of entertaining four thousand infirm people, and has a revenue of seventy thousand crowns a year. This city has been forty times besieged,
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taken twenty times, and four times almost entirely demolished, but has always recovered itself.

The new theatre at Milan is the largest and finest in all Italy. It is so capacious a receptacle that it will contain four thousand people, and is more commodious and magnificent than can be conceived. The centre front box, richly adorned with gilding, arms, and trophies, is appropriated to the court; and the canopy is carried up to what is called the first gallery, in England: the crescent of boxes, ending with the stage, consist of nineteen on a side, small budoirs; and are as such fitted up with silk hangings, girandoles, &c. and placed so judiciously as to catch every sound of the fingers, if they do but whisper. An immense sideboard decorates the first lobby, lighted and furnished with luxurious and elegant plenty; many people sending for suppers to their box, and entertaining a company of friends there with infinite convenience and splendour. A silk curtain, the colour of the hangings, defends the closet from intrusive eyes, if persons choose to drop it; and, when drawn up, gives gaiety and show to the appearance of the whole; while, across the corridor leading to these boxes, another small chamber, numbered like that which it belongs to, is appropriated to the use of the respective servants, and furnished with every convenience to make chocolate, serve lemonade, &c. Who can be surprised then, exclaims Mrs. Piozzi, at the contempt shewn by foreigners, when they see Englishwomen of fashion squeezed into holes, lined with dirty torn red paper, and the walls of them covered with a wretched crimson stuff!

The company assemble every evening in their carriages on the ramparts, and drive about, in the same manner as at Naples, till it is pretty late. In Italy, the ladies have no notion of quitting

ting their carriages at the public walks, and using their own legs as in England and France. On seeing the number of servants, and the splendour of the equipages, which appear every evening at the Carso on the ramparts, one would not suspect that degree of depopulation, and diminution of wealth, which we are assured has taken place within these few years all over the Milanese, and which is supposed to proceed from the burthensome nature of some late taxes, and the insolent and oppressive manner in which they are gathered. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 453.

The equipages on the Carso here are very numerous and splendid: the horses are long-tailed, heavy, and chiefly black, with high-rising forehands, while the sinking of the back is artfully concealed by the harness of red Morocco leather, richly ornamented, and white reins. To this magnificence, much is added by large leopard, panther, or tyger-skins, beautifully striped or spotted by nature's hand, and held fast on the horses by heavy shining tassels of gold-coloured lace, &c. wonderfully handsome; while the driver, cloathed in a bright scarlet dress, adorned and trimmed with bears' skin, makes a noble figure on the box on days of gala.

If a person keeps eight servants, about six of them are men, and two of those men are out of livery. The pay of these principal figures in the family, when at the highest rate, is fifteen pence English a-day; out of which they find cloaths and eating; for fifteen pence includes board-wages; and yet most of these men are married, and have perhaps four or five children each. The dinners dressed at home are, for this reason, more exactly contrived than in England to suit the number of guests, and there are always about half a dozen; for dining *alone*, or the master and
mistress

mistress tête-à-tête, as in London, is unknown to them, who make society very easy, and resolve to live much together. A footman's wages is a shilling a-day, like our common labourers; and he is paid, as they are, every Saturday night. His livery is, however, changed at least twice a year, so that he thinks himself as great a man as the butler or valet. It appears strange to see them, in the evening, all walk gravely home: consequently, though they are surrounded with showy servants all the day, they have none to protect them in the night. Till the hour of departure, however, it is expected that two or three of them, at least, should sit in the antichamber, as it is called, to answer the bell. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 69.

The uniformity of dress here, among the ladies, pleases the eye, and their custom of going veiled to church, and always without a hat, is commendable: it has an air of decency in the individuals, of general respect for the place, and of a resolution not to let external images intrude on devout meditations.

Ladies of distinction bring with them, when they marry, exclusive of a fortune, as many cloaths as will last them seven years; for fashions do not very often change here. A woman here, in every stage of life, is treated with all possible attention and respect.

In this city, no female professors of immorality, disgraceful and pernicious to society, are permitted to range the streets in pursuit of prey—to the horror of all thinking people, and the ruin of all heedless ones!

The paving of the streets at Milan is contrary to the London method of performing the same operation. The large flag-stones are laid in two rows, for the coach-wheels to roll smoothly over, leaving

leaving walkers to accommodate themselves, and encounter the sharp pebbles.

The environs of this city are very pleasant, being embellished with beautiful seats, gardens, orchards, &c. About two Italian miles from it, at the seat of the Simonettic family, stands a building, which would have been a masterpiece of its kind, had the architect intended it for an artificial echo. It will return or repeat the report of a pistol above sixty times : the first repetitions follow one another very thick, but are heard more distinctly in proportion as they decay : there are two parallel walls, which beat the sound back on each other, till the undulation is quite worn out, like the several reverberations of the same image from two opposite looking-glasses. Father Kircher has taken notice of this particular echo, as father Bartholin has done since, in his ingenious discourse on sounds. By the help of this echo, any musical instrument, well touched, will have the same effect as a great number of instruments, and produce a most surprising and agreeable concert.

The council belonging to Milan is composed of a president and sixty doctors of law, who are all nobles, and independent of the governor-general ; of whom the governor is also equally independent, and resides in a large palace in the city. The ladies of France are not allowed more liberty than those of this city : even the austerities of the monastic life are so far mitigated here, that gentlemen are not only permitted to talk with the nuns, and be jocular with them at the grate, but also to join with them in concerts of music, and pass whole afternoons in their company.

The most considerable trade of the inhabitants of this city, is in wine, corn, cheese, sausages, hard-

hard-ware, silk and cotton stuffs, all sorts of artificial flowers, paper, feathers, plate, and particularly gold and silver lace, as well as gold and silver brocades. The nobility appear in very superb dresses and carriages, and have a numerous retinue of servants. The distance of this capital of the Milanese from Turin, is seventy-five miles.

MOUSA, a small town on the river Lambro, in the neighbourhood of Milan; in which the principal curiosity is the treasury of St. John the Baptist, where, among other pieces of antiquity, is shewn the iron crown, with which the ancient Italian kings, and afterwards the emperors of Germany were crowned, whenever they were disposed to assert their rights as kings of Lombardy. It obtained the name of the *iron-crown*, from a ring of that metal on the inside; the crown itself being gold enriched with jewels.

ANGUIERA, a town, with a castle, seated on the Lago Maggiore.

CASSANA, a small town on the Adda:

MARIGNANO, a small town seated on the Lambro, about ten miles from Milan. It has a castle, and confers the title of marquis.

COMO, a large populous town, seated in a plain surrounded with mountains, on a lake of the same name, whence the Adda issues near this place. It is the see of a bishop, and has several handsome churches. It gave birth to Pliny the younger, Catullus, pope Innocent XI. and Jovius. Its situation is about twenty miles north of Milan.

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LODI,

LODI, a large handsome populous town with a castle, on the river Adda, built by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa. It contains fifty-three convents, colleges, and chapels, and is famed for its fine porcelaine. The neighbouring country abounds in pasture and cattle. This town is situated in a district of the same name, where the cheese is made, which is generally called Parmasan.

PAVIA, the *Ticinum* of the ancients, from the river *Ticinus* (now called the Tessino) running near it, over which here is a stone bridge of six arches. It is a large city, but thinly inhabited. It was once the capital of the kingdom of the Lombards, and well fortified. The streets are wide and straight, but the houses are mean, and exhibit nothing of its ancient splendour. It is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Milan, and contains nine churches, with an equal number of convents. The cathedral, and most of the public edifices, are old and composed of brick. The Augustine convent is only remarkable for a noble marble monument, in which the bones of St. Augustine are said to be deposited. In the same structure repose the ashes of the Christian philosopher Boethius. The tower in which he was confined, and afterwards beheaded, in the last year of the reign of the emperor Theodoric, is still shewn to strangers. Near the grave of Boethius stands a pillar, with an inscription, importing that king Luitprand was buried there. Here is an university founded by Charlemagne, and re-established by Charles VI. Amy college is situated here, founded by pope Pius VI. whose statue is before it; but a much finer statue of the same pontiff is to be seen in the college. The decline of this city was occasioned by its being pillaged by the French in 1527, to revenge the loss
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of a battle in 1525, when Francis I. was made prisoner. The duke of Savoy took it in 1706, and it was retaken by the French in 1733. The French and Spaniards again got possession of it in 1745, but the Austrians retook it in 1746. The territory belonging to it, known by the name of the Pavese, is so remarkably fruitful in corn and wine, that it has acquired the name of the garden of Milan.

CREMONA, a large city on the majestic Po. It is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Milan; it is also surrounded with strong walls, and defended by a fort and castle, called the Holy Cross.

This town, says Mrs. Piozzi, is thinly peopled; but exquisitely clean, perhaps for that reason; and the cathedral, of a mixed Grecian and Gothic architecture, has a respectable appearance; while two enormous lions of red marble, frown at its door; and the Crucifixion, painted by Pordecone, with a rough but powerful pencil, strikes one at the entrance. The great clock here is very curious; having, besides the twenty-four hours, a minute and second figure, like a stop-watch, and shews the phases of the moon, with her triple rotation, clearly to all who walk across the piazza. The tower of Cremona is of a surprising height, and elegant form; we climbed, not without some difficulty, to its top, and saw the flat plains of Lombardy stretched out around us. *Piozzi's Tr. i. 115.*

Here is a bridge of boats over the Po, a cathedral, sixty-two convents, churches, and chapels, and five alms-houses. The town house, the bishop's palace, and that of the podesta, are worth notice. The university is now in a declining state. The squares are spacious, the streets

straight and wide, and the houses handsome. This city was built in the year of Rome, 445, and has suffered many revolutions. It was greatly damaged by Hannibal, when he passed into Italy, after which the Goths committed great depredations there : in 630 it was entirely ruined by the Slavonians and Lombards. It was rebuilt in 1284, by Frederic Barbarossa. It has been subject to the French, the Venetians, the dukes of Milan, and the Spaniards. Twice it has been taken by surprize, through subterranean passages ; and a third time the Imperialists entered it by night, in 1732, through an aqueduct, and took marshal Villeroy and several officers prisoners ; but they were soon obliged to abandon it. Cremona is about fifty miles east of Milan.

THE DUCHY OF MANTUA.

THIS territory is encompassed by the ecclesiastical state, the territories of Venice, and the duchies of Milan and Modena ; being about sixty miles in length, and thirty-four in breadth. The Po, which passes through it, is essentially serviceable, though it sometimes proves injurious to it, by overflowing the banks. This duchy is also watered by the Oglio, Menso, Secchia, &c. The soil is fertile, producing plenty of corn, fruit, flax, and excellent pasturage for a good breed of cattle and horses, and some wine.

This country was long in the possession of the family of Gonzago ; first as marquisses, and afterwards as dukes. The last duke, Charles IV. promoting the interests of the French, in the war about the succession to the crown of Spain, was put under the bann of the empire, in 1707, and died

died the year following. Ever since the house of Austria has continued in possession of the duchy of Mantua, which is now annexed to the government of the Milanese. The most considerable places in this duchy are,

MANTUA, the capital of the duchy, and one of the most ancient cities in Italy, situated on a lake formed by the Mincio. Some are of opinion that Mantua was founded before Rome. It stands in the middle of a deep swampy marsh, and its inhabitants lament its want of population. The two principal bridges over this lake are Ponti de Molini, and Ponti di S. Giorgio, and are defended by forts. The circumference of the walls of this city is said to be four miles. It is a large place having eight gates, four collegiate and twenty-one other churches, forty convents, and some handsome squares, streets, and houses. Seven thousand Jews occupy a third part of the city, founded by old Tiresias's daughter, where they have a synagogue, and live after their own fashion. The cathedral, of which Julio Romano was the architect, contains a great many most admirable paintings, particularly a night-piece, by Paul Veronese. In the church of St. Andrew, they pretend to have some of the blood of Christ, which is shown to the public once a year. The Franciscan church is elegant within, and such as few of the mendicant order can show in Italy. This city was taken in 1630 by the emperor's army, when the soldiers committed great depredations; particularly on the ducal palace, his gallery, and museum, formerly so famed. It has, however, been repaired, and is now the residence of the governor. The altar-furniture is still entire in the palace-church, in which there are two pictures of inestimable value: one of the baptism of
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of Constantine the Great, and the other of the martyrdom of St. Andrew. This church is also enriched with a valuable treasure of reliques, gold and silver crowns, statues, &c. The theatre here is elegant. Mantua is an episcopal see, immediately dependent on the pope. It is one of the strongest places in Europe, for which reason the allies did not think it prudent to undertake the siege, in 1734, though they were in possession of a considerable part of the duchy. The river Mincio divides it into nearly two equal parts, and has six bridges over it. The silk manufacture, which was once very considerable here, is much declined.

The ladies of Mantua, when Mrs. Piozzi visited that place in 1785, were thus honourably mentioned by that female traveller: We were introduced to many people of fashion; the ladies were pretty, and dressed with much taste; no caps at all, but flowers in their heads, and ear-rings of silver fillagree finely worked; long, light, and thin: I never saw such before, but it would be an exceeding pretty fashion. They hung down quite low upon the neck and shoulders, and had a pleasing effect. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 118.

Tasso was born within the walls of this city; and Virgil at Pietola, formerly Andes, a village about two miles from Mantua; near which is a grotto, where that great poet is said to have passed the studious hours of his youthful days. Great care is taken to keep the place fenced, in a field where it is supposed the house stood in which Virgil was born. Mantua is thirty-four miles north-east of Parma, and twenty west of Verona,

ST. BENEDITTO, a celebrated, magnificent, and wealthy Benedictine abbey, where the famous
countess

countess Matilda died, and where her remains are deposited.

LA VIRGILIANA, a ducal manor-house, where Virgil's grotto is to be seen.

LUZARA, a small town near the junction of the Crostollo with the Po, and remarkable for an obstinate battle fought near it in 1702, between prince Eugene, and the duke of Vendome; and for another in 1734, between the French and Imperial forces.

OITO, a small town on the Mincio.

THE PRINCIPALITIES OF CASTIGLIONE AND SOLFERINO.

THESE principalities are fiefs of the empire, and lie between the territory of Mantua and the Bresciano. They formerly composed a part of the duchy, but were dismembered from it, and given to a branch of the family of Gonzaga. They have their names from their capitals, which are indeed but small; though the first is fortified, and has a citadel, with the prince's palace.

THE DUCHIES OF PARMA AND PLACENTIA.

THESE duchies have always been united. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, they were ceded by the house of Austria and the king of

of Sardinia, to the Infant Don Philip, and to his male heirs. To the south, these duchies are bounded by the territory of Genoa; to the north and west by the Milanese; and to the east, by the duchy of Modena. They are sixty miles in length, and thirty in breadth.

The soil is fruitful, producing plenty of corn, wine, oil, pasture, cattle, fruit, and rice. The duchies of Modena, Parma, and Placentia, says Dr. Moore, are exceedingly fertile, the soil is naturally rich, and the climate being moister here than in many other parts of Italy, produces more plentiful pasturage for cattle. The road runs over a continued plain, among meadows and corn fields, divided by rows of trees, from whose branches the vines hang in beautiful festoons. We had the pleasure of thinking, as we drove along, that the peasants are not deprived of the blessings of the smiling fertility among which they live. They had, in general, a neat, contented, and chearful appearance. The women are successfully attentive to the ornaments of dress, which is never the case amidst oppressive poverty. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 444.

The celebrated Parmasan cheese is no longer produced in this country: that which is made at Lodi, in the Milanese, Bologna, Trino, and other parts, being much superior to any which these duchies can afford.

Here are, however, some good silk, woollen, and linen manufactures; and in the Apennine mountains, which run along the south frontiers of this country, there are mines of iron and copper.

The river Lenza partly divides the duchies of Parma and Modena. The Taro rises in the dominions of Genoa, and falls into the Po.

Petroleum, or rock-oil, is gathered in several parts of this territory; and some even without any mixture

mixture of water. In other parts it is seen floating on the water. Near Bardi, among the parget and chalk-veins, are found sexangular crystals. The family of Farnese, descendants of a natural son of pope Paul III. were long in possession of these duchies, as fiefs of the papal see, to which they paid the annual sum of ten thousand crowns: at present, however, they are fiefs of the empire. The duke's annual revenue is supposed to be about five hundred thousand crowns. The order of the Jesuits was suppressed here in 1767. The principal places in these duchies are

PARMA, giving name to one of the duchies, a large, populous, beautiful city. The town is divided unequally by the little river Parma, which loses itself in the Po, ten or twelve miles from this city. The streets are wide and straight, and the buildings are regular, though the common houses are low. It is about four miles in circumference, and contains near fifty thousand inhabitants. It is defended by a citadel and regular fortifications. The ducal palace is situate don the south side of the city, and consists of three courts, two of which are modern structures. The gardens of the palace are admired for their grottos, fountains, cascades, walks, statues, and other embellishments. The large theatre here, built by Renatus I. in 1618, is famed throughout Europe. It is better described by Addison, in his travels through Italy, than by any modern writer: his words are these: "The theatre is, I think, the most spacious of any I ever saw, and at the same time so admirably well contrived, that, from the very depth of the stage, the lowest sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience, as in a whispering-place; and yet if you raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like

an echo to cause in it the least confusion." But nobody tells us, on what circumstance in the construction, this surprising effect depends. It is sufficiently capacious to contain seven thousand auditors. Parma consists of a great number of superb buildings. The cathedral is beautiful and large, surrounded with several rows of columns, which have a fine effect. The dome is very curious, having been painted by that great master Correggio. The Modenese was his native country, but he passed most of his life at Parma. Several of the churches are ornamented by the pencil of that great artist, particularly the dome or cupola of the cathedral above-mentioned; the painting of which has been so greatly admired for the grandeur of the design, and the boldness of the fore-shortenings: it is now so much spoiled, that its principal beauties are not easily distinguished.

Though several of the best paintings have been removed from the ducal palace, to Naples and elsewhere, the famous picture of the Virgin, in which Mary Magdalen and St. Jerom are introduced, still remains. Dr. Moore's remarks upon this celebrated performance, or rather his apology for not mentioning his opinion of it, will doubtless be acceptable. In this composition, says that judicious observer, Correggio has been thought to have united, in a supreme degree, beauties which are seldom found in the same piece; an excellence in any one of which has been sufficient to raise other artists to celebrity. The same connoisseur asserts, that this picture is equally worthy of admiration, on account of the freshness of the colouring, the inexpressible gracefulness of the design, and the exquisite tenderness of the expression. After I had heard all those fine things said over and over again, I thought I had nothing to do but admire; and I had prepared my mind accord-

cordingly.—Would to heaven that the respectable body of connoisseurs were agreed in opinion, and I should most readily submit mine to theirs; but while the above eulogium still resounded in my ears, other connoisseurs have asserted, that this picture is full of affectation; that the shadowing is of a dirty brown, the attitude of the Magdalen constrained and unnatural; that she may strive to the end of time, without ever being able to kiss the foot of the infant Jesus in her present position; that she has the look of an idiot; and that the Virgin herself is but a vulgar figure, and seems not a great deal wiser; that the angels have a ridiculous simper, and most abominable air of affectation; and finally, that St. Jerom has the appearance of a sturdy beggar, who intrudes his brawny figure where it has no right to be. Distracted with such opposite sentiments, what can a plain man do, who has no great reliance on his own judgment, and wishes to give offence to neither party? I shall leave the picture as I found it, to answer for itself, with a single remark in favour of the angels. I cannot take upon me to say how the real angels of heaven look; but I certainly have seen some *earthly* angels, of my acquaintance, assume the simper and air of those in this picture, when they wished to appear quite celestial. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 442.

Parma is about thirty-five mileseast of Modena. The church of St. John, which belongs to the Benedictine monks, demands the attention of the traveller; and that called Della Staccata is a most beautiful piece of architecture, adorned with excellent paintings. Here is an university, founded in 1599, and an academy established in 1601. Parma has several manufactories of silk stockings, and trades pretty considerably in silk. The houses,

like those of Genoa, are in general painted on the outside. This city is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Bologna. It is much celebrated by Cicero, Livy, and other Roman authors, for its opulence and beauty, and for the valour and integrity of its citizens; and by Martial for its woollen manufactures. In 1734 the French and Sardinian armies fortified themselves so well in the neighbourhood of this city, that being attacked by count Merci, the imperial general, he lost his life, and his army was repulsed.

PLACENTIA, a pretty large city, the capital of a duchy of that name, is also the see of a bishop, situated in a rich and delightful country not far from the Po. It is but thinly inhabited, and seems to be in a state of decay. It is defended by a wall, and a strong citadel, and said to be about three miles in circumference. The houses are low, generally built of brick, and some of them prettily painted. What first strikes a stranger on entering this city, are two equestrian statues in bronze, by Giovanni di Bologna; they stand in the principal square, before the town-house. The best of the two represents that consummate general Alexander Farnese, duke of Parma and Placentia, who commanded the army of Philip II. in the Netherlands. The inscription on the pedestal mentions his having relieved the city of Paris, when called to the assistance of the League into France, where his great military skill, and cool intrepidity, enabled him to baffle all the ardent impetuosity of the gallant Henry. He was certainly worthy of a better master, and of serving in a better cause. The cathedral is an ancient structure, but well ornamented within.
Here

PARMA AND PLACENTIA. 109

Here is, besides the cathedral, an university, a ducal palace, a fine church called St. Maria in Campagna, twenty-eight convents, forty-five churches, and two alms-houses. In the vestry of the church of the Augustines is to be seen a curious representation of the crucifixion cut in wood; and before the town-house are two excellent statues in brass, of duke Alexander, and Renatus IV. of the house of Farnese. The bishop of Placentia is suffragan to the archbishop of Milan. Here is an annual fair, beginning on the fifteenth of April, and continuing fourteen days, supposed to be the greatest fair in Italy. In the wars of Italy, this city has been several times taken. It was ceded to the king of Sardinia, by the queen of Hungary in 1744, but was taken from him in 1746, after a bloody battle. Placentia is about thirty-seven miles west of Parma.

BORGO-DE ST. DOMINO, a small town, though it is the see of a bishop, and the capital of the district. The bishop is subordinate to the archbishop of Bologna.

FORNOVA, a small town on the river Taro, rendered famous by a battle between Charles VIII. of France, and the duke of Milan and his allies.

SOROGNA, a small town on the Strone. It is a marquissate, and has a castle.

PONTA NURA, a little town on the Nura.

THE DUCHY OF GUASTELLA.

FORMERLY this duchy had dukes of its own, descended from the house of Mantua. The last duke, Joseph Maria, died in 1746, without male issue: in consequence of which, Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, took possession of the duchy; but, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, resigned it in favour of the infant Don Philip. This small territory is about twelve miles in length, and five in breadth. The principal places it contains are,

GUASTELLA, the capital of the duchy, a small fortified town on the river Crostola, within three miles of the Po, and about eighteen miles north-east of Parma.

SABIONETTA, a small town, giving name to a principality. It has a strong castle, and is situated within seven miles of the Po.

BUZZOLA, a handsome walled town at a small distance from the river Oglio. It gives name to a principality.

THE DUCHY OF MODENA.

THIS territory is bounded on the north by the duchy of Mantua; on the east by the Bolognese, and the territories of the church; on the west by the duchy of Parma; and on the south by Tuscany and the republic of Lucca. It is about fifty miles in length, and twenty-six in breadth,

breadth, abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine. It also affords pasturage to a great number of cattle. In some parts, particularly near St. Polo, an excellent alkaline earth is found, sometimes resembling a powder, a moist oleaginous topus; which, when pulverized, is said to be an excellent remedy against poison, fevers, dysenteries, and hypochondriac disorders. The principal rivers are the Crostolo, the Secchia, and the Panaro. The family of Este, dukes of Modena, is very ancient; deriving its name from Este, a small city in the district of Padua. Though a vassal of the empire, the duke has unlimited power within his own dominions. The most considerable places in this duchy are,

MODENA, in Latin *Mutina*, the capital of the Modenese, an ancient city, surrounded by a fortification, and farther secured by a citadel: it was anciently rendered famous by the siege which Decimus Brutus suffered here against Mark Anthony. It is seated between the rivers Secchio and Panaro, and is a large populous place, containing about twenty thousand inhabitants. The streets are in general large, straight, and ornamented with porticoes. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries, are handsome structures, and the ducal palace is large and splendid. The picture-gallery belonging to this palace, is filled with select pieces of the most celebrated masters. Correggio's night piece, representing the birth of Christ, with the Virgin Mary and the shepherds, is much admired: the best churches here are the Jesuits, the Theatines, and St. Dominic's. In the college of St. Carlo Borromeo, eighty young men are educated and supported. Modena is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan

suffragan to the archbishop of Bologna. This city is much celebrated by Roman authors, for its grandeur and opulence, though it suffered greatly by a siege during the troubles of the triumvirate. This city has given birth to many celebrated persons; particularly Tasso the poet, and Correggio the painter. It is particularly famous for its manufacture of masks, of which great numbers are exported. Modena is about twenty miles west of Bologna.

CASTEL NUOVO DI CARTAGNANA, the capital of a district of the same name, belonging partly to the duke of Tuscany, and partly to the republic of Lucca. It is a small town at the foot of the Apennines.

SASSUOLO, a town on the river Secchia, ten miles south-west of Modena. It has a strong castle.

REGGIA, a small but handsome, strong, and populous town, the capital of a duchy of the same name. It is the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Bologna. This town is situated in the midst of fertile fields, having the Apennines on the south, and an extensive plain on the north. It stands in the *Via Emilia*, and was formerly a Roman colony. It was destroyed by the Goths, who obliged the inhabitants to abandon it. Some time after that it was rebuilt. It was garrisoned by the French in 1702, and taken by prince Eugene in 1706. The king of Sardinia became master of it in 1742. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Prosper, is a large Gothic building. The governor resides in the citadel, which is a strong one.

CARPE,

CARPE, a small town on the canal of Secchia, giving name to a principality. It is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Bologna.

NOVELLARA, a small town, giving name to a principality.

CORREGGIO, a small town, in a principality of the same name, about fourteen miles from Modena.

MIRANDOLA, a large fortified city, having a strong citadel and a fort. It is the capital of a duchy of the same name, and the see of a bishop. Besides a cathedral, it has fifteen churches and convents. The principality of Mirandola was long in the possession of the house of Pica; to which family belonged the famous *Picus de Mirandola*, whose literary works are well known among the learned; and being printed in a large and small character, the names of *large* and *small pica* were adopted for those types; which names they have ever since retained among printers, to denominate their respective sizes. Large pica is the type on which this work is printed. Mirandola has often been taken and retaken, and last of all by the king of Sardinia, in 1742.

CONCORDIA, a small town seated on the river Secchia, giving the title of a marquisate.

SCANDIANA, a town with a fine seat. It is also a marquisate.

CANOSSA, a castle on a mountain, having the title of an earldom. It was here that the countess Matilda formerly entertained pope Gregory; and where the emperor Henry IV. was under

der the necessity of standing three successive days in a court-yard, in severe weather, bare-footed, and dressed in a penitential habit, without meat or drink, and with tears to solicit a pardon, before the insolent pope could be induced to receive him again into the bosom of the church.

ST. POLO, a small inconsiderable place, tho' an earldom.

THE PRINCIPALITIES OF MASSA AND CARRARA.

TO pass over the more ancient occurrences, these principalities were long under the jurisdiction of the Genoese; and afterwards, for near two centuries, belonged to the house of Malaspina; then to that of Cibo, the heiress of which married the hereditary prince of Modena, and made him lord of these fertile territories. The only places worth mentioning, in these principalities, are,

MASSA, a city, giving name to its principality, seated on a beautiful plain near the river Frigida, and within three miles of the sea. It has a castle, and is famous for its quarries of fine marble. The bishop of Massa is suffragan to the archbishop of Pisa.

CARRARA, a handsome town, also giving name to its principality, seated on the little river Lavenza, at the foot of some high mountains, which yield excellent white marble. Carrara is about five miles distant from Massa.

THE

THE REPUBLIC OF GENOA.

THIS republic has experienced many revolutions and forms of government. After the declension of the Roman empire, the *Ligures*, or Genoese, fell under the denomination of the Ostragoths, Eastern emperors, and Lombards. After the last of these were expelled Italy by Charlemagne, they for some time acknowledged the German emperors as their sovereigns: but at last erected themselves into an independent state. In 806 their trade had rendered them so powerful, that they reduced the island of Corsica, and in the twelfth century made considerable conquests in Sardinia, Sicily, the Crim, on the Black Sea, and in the neighbourhood of Genoa; but they were much weakened by the war with the Venetians.

In the last century the Genoese were so reduced by intestine divisions, that they were obliged to put themselves under the protection of the dukes of Milan, or the kings of France. But the latter treating them with great haughtiness and rigour, they made strong efforts for liberty, and were relieved by Andrew Doria, who established their present form of government. Since that time they have been able to preserve their independence, but have met with great shocks and insults from their powerful neighbours. In the war which was terminated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Genoese took part with France and Spain; in consequence of which, they were attacked by the Imperialists, the king of Sardinia, and the English fleet. The Imperial forces made themselves masters of Genoa, but were afterwards driven from it with great slaughter. Genoa is now fallen into a meanness which denotes, from all quarters,
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its want of power, and renders doubtful the future length of its republican existence. It was a fatal necessity to yield Corsica to France: the troops of the republic were not sufficient to defend that island against the intrepid natives who fought against tyranny. Perhaps the Genoese have rather won than lost by yielding up this island.

The republic of Genoa is bounded by the principality of Piedmont; the duchies of Montferrat, Milan, Placentia, and Parma; the grand duchy of Tuscany; and the republic of Lucca. It is about one hundred and fifty-two miles in length, but its greatest breadth does not exceed twenty.

A considerable part of this country consists of mountains, some of which are covered with woods, some rocky and barren, and others afford good pasture. Though the Genoese, from their scarcity of arable land, are obliged to procure great quantities of corn from Lombardy, Sicily, and Naples; yet, by the exertions of skill and industry in improving rocky and sterile soil, Genoa is plentifully furnished with the produce of the garden in high perfection. This country also produces muscadel and common wine, and plenty of fine fruit; such as oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and almonds, besides large plantations of mulberry trees, intended principally for silk-worms; neither is it deficient in the produce of fine oil.

The only religion tolerated in this republic, is the Roman catholic; and the inquisition has been introduced here, as well as in the other parts of Italy. Many protestants, however, reside among them, and escape persecution or molestation.

The nobility are distinguished by the terms ancient and modern. The ancient nobility consist of twenty-eight families, and are those which An-

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drew Doria separated from all the rest, in 1528, and declared them only capable of holding the chief offices, and the dignity of doge. Other eminent and opulent families are joined to the twenty-eight, but they must then adopt one of those names. The chief among the ancient nobility of the twenty-eight families, are those of Doria, Fieschi, Spinola, Grimaldi, and Imperiali. The new nobility consist of about five hundred families. Though the ancient and modern are equally capable of public employments, the latter are considered as of inferior rank. A nobleman cannot sit in the great council, till he has enjoyed that dignity four years; nor in the lesser council till after he has been six years ennobled. A senator must be a nobleman of ten years standing, and a doge of fifteen. All the nobility wear black, and have the title of excellency, though many of them have but small fortunes.

A judgment of the manners of the Genoese nobility may be formed from the following extract, from the labours of the fair traveller to whom we are much indebted: A family came last night to visit at a house where I had the honour of being admitted as an intimate. The party consisted of an old nobleman, who could trace his genealogy unblemished up to one of the old Roman emperors, but whose fortune is now in a hopeless state of decay: his lady, not inferior to himself in birth or haughtiness of air and carriage, but much impaired by age, ill health, and pecuniary distresses; these had, however, no way lessened her ideas of her own dignity, or the respect of her cavalier servente and her son, who waited on her with an unremitted attention; presenting her their little dirty tin snuff-boxes, upon one knee, by turns. This ceremony the less surprised me, as I had seen her train (made of a dyed and watered

tered lutestring) borne gravely after her up stairs by a footman, the express image of Edgar in the storm-scene of King Lear. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 64.

The form of government is aristocratical. The doge, or duke, who must be at least fifty years of age, is chosen from the ancient or modern nobility, and his election is for two years. He cannot be again elected doge till five years after the expiration of his ducal dignity; but he is entitled to a procurator, or senator's place, and a pension. The legislative power is lodged in the great council or senate, consisting of four hundred nobles, of whom four-fifths must assent to every new law. The administration is vested in the doge, assisted by twelve governatori, and eight procuratori, who continue in office as long as the doge, and are a kind of council to him. The doge's title is *serenita* during his office, but afterwards only *eccellenza*, and he has a guard of two hundred Germans. The particulars of his prerogative are, that, without his consent nothing can be proposed, nor any resolution of the council be of any force.

The abbé Dupaty mentions the following instance of the prudence of the Genoese nobility, during the time of his residence in their capital: It is customary for the senate to request permission of the ecclesiastical power to eat meat in time of lent. This year, as the nobles, on whom that request depends, had a great quantity of salt-fish to sell, the senate did not apply for the indulgence, and the state has kept strict lent: but the nobles have sold their salt-fish. *Dupaty's Tr.* 41.

The public revenues are estimated at a million and a half of crowns per annum. The government has the monopoly of corn and wine; the bakers are therefore obliged to purchase their wheat from the public granaries, and the venders

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of wine from the public cellars. Many of the nobility have estates in the kingdom of Naples, which is indebted to them in large sums. The customs are a considerable branch of the revenue; to make up the deficiencies of which, the state has often borrowed large sums at an exorbitant interest; hence the bank of St. George originated.

In time of peace, the republic have usually a body of five thousand regulars, some of which are foreigners. It has also a militia. In a late war they had eighteen thousand men in pay. Genoa had once a formidable navy, but it is now very inconsiderable.

Respecting the coin of Genoa, twelve denari make one soldi, twenty soldi one lira; five lira are equal to a piece of eight; nine liras eight soldi make a scudo d'oro, seven liras twelve soldi make a scudo d'argento, four liras a scudo di cambio, five liras eight soldi a Filippo di Milano, nineteen liras two soldi current a doppia d'Espagna French weight; eighteen liras sixteen soldi a doppia de Genoa.

The Genoese are said to be extremely cunning, industrious, and inured to hardship above the rest of the Italians; which was likewise the character of the old Ligurians, before the name of this country was altered from Liguria to Genoa. While the barrenness of their country continues, it is not indeed to be expected that the manners of the inhabitants will change, since nothing creates keenness more than poverty. The Italian proverb says of the Genoese, that they have a sea without fish, mountains without woods, men without probity, and women without shame. The character which the Latin poets have given of them is not much different:

Assue-

Affuetumque malo Ligurem. VIRG. GEORG. II. v. 168.
The hard Ligurians, a laborious kind.

—— Fallaces Lygures. AÜSON, EID. 12.

—— The deceitful Ligurians.

*Appennincola bellatur filius auni
Haud Ligurum extremus, dum falere fata finchant.*
VIRG. EN. XI. v. 700.

Yet, like a true Ligurian, born to cheat,
At least while Fortune favour'd his deceit. DRYDEN.

The territories of the republic on the continent, are divided into Riviera di Levante, the Eastern Coast; and the Riviera di Ponensa, the Western Coast. The most considerable places in the Riviera di Levante, are

GENOA, the capital of the republic, standing proudly on the margin of a gulph, crowded with ships, on the coast of the Mediterranean. Modern writers call it in Latin *Janua*, but the Romans gave it the name of *Genua*. Though its situation is inconvenient, it is one of the most beautiful of the Italian cities, and is seen to the greatest advantage at the distance of a quarter of a league from the sea; its stately buildings, which have gained it the name of the superb, forming a glorious amphitheatre, gradually rising up the hill. It is often mentioned by ancient authors as a rich and populous city; Strabo calls it the emporium of Liguria; and Mr. Addison says, "It makes the noblest shew of any city in the world." The declivity and narrowness of the streets will not admit of coaches in Genoa, the inhabitants therefore are obliged to walk; except those of distinction, who are carried in chairs.

The necessity of a chair is sufficiently pointed out in the following observation of Mrs. Piozzi: The streets of the town are much too narrow for
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beauty or convenience, impracticable to coaches, and so beset with beggars that it is dreadful. A chair is, therefore, above all things, necessary to be carried in, even a dozen steps, if you are likely to feel shocked at having your knees suddenly clasped by a figure hardly human; who perhaps, holding you forcibly for a minute, conjures you loudly, by the sacred wounds of our Lord Jesus Christ, to have compassion upon his wounds, shewing, at the same time, such undeniable and horrid proofs of the anguish he is suffering, that any person must be a monster who can quit him unrelieved. Such pathetic misery, such disgusting distress, did I never see before, as I have been witness to in this gaudy city; and that not occasionally, or by accident, but all day long, and in such numbers, that humanity shrinks from the description. *Piozzi's Tr.* 1. 60.

But the lady who has favoured us with this general account, has neglected to mention the principal street. The abbé Dupaty, however, has supplied her deficiency, in the following circumstantial detail: Whoever would behold the handsomest street in the whole world, must see the new street at Genoa. A number of palaces built in two long lines, and on a pavement of lava, rival each other in richness, loftiness, and solidity, and display their fronts, porticoes, and peristyles shining with stucco of white, black, and a thousand different colours. The beautiful external appearance of these palaces is indescribable. The houses of Genoa are very lofty, and the streets extremely narrow; the sun can never shine upon the pavement. You would be tempted to imagine that Genoa was built merely for one of the seasons; and intended to be inhabited only during summer. The proprietors of these beautiful palaces, chiefly nobles and senators, are either ig-

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norant of the beauties they possess, or learn it only from the admiration of strangers, and the voice of fame. By the side of these saloons, nay into the very saloons, which the pencils of the Titians, the Vandykes, the Rubenses, and the Veronese have adorned; the noble Genoese every day admit the clumsiest productions of the most ignorant daubers. Instead of inhabiting these superb apartments, they live in garrets, and seem only to be the keepers of their palaces. Those marble porticoes and peristyles are thronged every day with a crowd of beggars, who come upon the pavements of granite, and porphyry, perfected by all the arts, and smooth as polished mirrors, to destroy the vermin by which they are devoured.

I have just seen the palace of the doge, where the senate hold their assemblies, and whence they dispense to five hundred thousand subjects, the spirit of their government, their laws, and their policy, that is to say, their avarice. The eye, on entering the court, is astonished. Nothing can be imagined more striking on a first view than the facade, decorated with marble columns and statues. Thence we proceed into the hall of the lesser council, which is of the most elegant architecture; and afterwards pass into the hall of the grand council, which is indeed most magnificent. At different distances, between a multitude of columns, the statues of the great men of the republic receive from all who pass, as the recompence of their merit, or their fortune, the debt paid them by posterity, a recollection and a look. The Marechal de Richelieu is among these great men. These monuments were destroyed by fire in 1773, with a multitude of paintings of the first masters; the edifices have been restored, but not the paintings. Architects and statuaries are still to be found, but not painters. On leaving the

the palace of the doge, I entered into another extremely superb, I traversed a long colonade: walked over marbles of every colour, a door of prodigious size flew open, and I found myself in an hospital.

This hospital contains twelve hundred patients, distributed in different apartments: here lay the men, there the women; here the wounds, there the fevers. I thought I beheld death stalking amid these twelve hundred sick, and striking at random on all sides, with his invisible dart. One wretch expired before me. The beds of the patients are surrounded by their afflicted relations, who endeavour to console and comfort them. The mother attends her daughter; the husband his wife. The hands of affectionate friends are here allowed to close the eyes of the dying. We find here likewise the greatest regularity, cleanliness, and care. In this hospital, at least, many recover. The statues of all who have been benefactors are to be seen in the halls. Grateful convalescents are enabled, by returning strength, to go and bathe with tears, unquestionably delicious, these images of their tutelary gods. A secret and indiscribable pleasure detained me a considerable time in this house of sorrow. *Du-paty's Tr.* 21.

The streets are extremely well paved, and in some parts with free stone. Out of the rocks projecting into the sea, several bastions have been made, and the length of these fortifications, with the lower town, is little short of three miles. The number of guns mounted on all the works, for the defence of the city, amounts to near five hundred. Genoa, on the land side, is fortified with a double wall, which is ten miles in circumference. From three different places, this city may be advantageously viewed: about a mile off at sea,

from the top of the light-house, and the hill on the side of which it is built. The beauty of the prospect is much improved by the lemon and orange-trees, ever-greens, and flowering shrubs, on the tops of the houses, and in the gardens.

The harbour of Genoa is large, though not very safe; but no care or expence have been spared to render it as safe and commodious as possible. Within this harbour is the wet dock for the gallies of the republic, a once formidable fleet, though it now consists of only six. The complement of the largest gallies is from sixty to an hundred soldiers, and three hundred and twenty rowers, five or six on a bench, which also serves them for a bed.

Five sorts of wretches are fastened indiscriminately to the chain; *malefactors, deserters, smugglers, Turks* taken by the Corsairs, and *voluntary galley slaves*.

The *voluntary* galley slaves are those whom government get hold of between hunger and death: it is in this narrow passage that they wait and watch for them: these wretched beings, dazzled with a little money, thoughtlessly enlist. Poverty and guilt are therefore bound in the same chain! The citizen who serves the republic, suffers the same punishment with him who has betrayed it!

The Genoese, says the abbé Dupaty, carry their barbarity still farther; when the term of their enlistment is near expiring, they propose to lend a little money to these miserable creatures. Unhappy men are eager for enjoyment: the present moment alone exists for them; they accept, but, at a week's end, nothing remains to them but regret and slavery: insomuch that at the expiration of that time, they are compelled to enlist again, to discharge their debt, and sell eight years more of their existence. Thus do the greatest part of them

them consume, from enlistments to loans, and from loans to enlistments, their whole lives at the galleys, in the last degree of wretchedness and infamy: there they expire.

We saw among them a Frenchman, a young man. In relating to us his misfortune, he shed tears. We made him a trifling present, and his tears flowed still more abundantly. Let us escape from these sorrowful abodes, where we are unable to alleviate the miseries we lament. What abodes must those be where pity is of no avail!

But, what is that kind of prison in the corner, said I to the man who conducted me? How low, dark, and damp it is! It consists also of two stories. What are these animals stretched out on the ground, and on the upper floor? They can scarcely crawl. Those hideous heads, which peep out from beneath the blankets, are covered with long hair. Their looks are stupid and ferocious. Do they eat nothing but this hard black bread?—Certainly not.—Have they no drink but this dirty water?—Certainly not.—Do they always continue lying?—Yes.—How long have they been here?—Twenty years.—How old are they?—Seventy.—How do you call them?—Turks.

These miserable Turks are totally degraded from humanity: they are strangers to every thing but bodily wants. They have worn out, in this sort of tomb, the small number of ideas and recollections they brought with them from nature and their country.

The other Turks, who are not yet sixty years old, are chained under little niches opened at the distance of every six feet in a long wall, where they can scarcely sit or lye. There they respire the little air that is allowed them, or rather that they can steal.

The Genoese, however, have given an example of toleration, but little to be expected from

from them. They allow these Turks a mosque!
Dupaty's Tr. 31.

The faro, or light-house, is situated on a high fortified rock on the west side of the harbour, near the suburbs of St. Piatro d'Areno, and is ascended by one hundred and fifty-six steps. When a single ship is descried from the light-house-top, a single ball is hung out; for two ships, two balls; and so on till five. When a squadron is seen, the signal is one ball and a flag.

Genoa, says Archenholtz, goes by the name of the Superb; but it may be said, that it has nothing superb but its buildings; all other things evince the littleness of the state. There reigns a certain sadness amidst the splendour of palaces and temples, which give them a very melancholy appearance. To this may be added the prevailing fashion of a black dress. It is an observation of the neighbouring Italians, that the Genoese are in mourning for their former good faith and fidelity. *Archenholtz's Tr.* i. 99.

The inhabitants of Genoa may be divided into three classes; the nobles, to the number of about two thousand; the citizens, merchants, artizans, lawyers, and priests, who compose the bulk of the people, and the poor of every sort who constitute its dregs.

Formerly the nobles at Genoa were distinguished by different orders; but this distinction is wearing out.

Nobility, that is to say, its privileges, may be purchased. The name is inscribed in a Register, called The Golden Book, for about ten thousand livres (about 4000 l.) The Genoese love, esteem, and stand in such awe of money, that they will not grant nobility even to their secretaries of state, as a recompence for their services, till they have made a fortune.

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The nobles possess enormous riches; some are reckoned worth between forty and fifty thousand pounds a year. Servants, horses, and monks, constitute their pageantry. Some of them bestow considerable alms on the poor; but it is on beggars. They are so well versed in the art of bestowing injudiciously, that the state is impoverished by their donations.—They make mendicity a thriving trade. Not a beggar at Genoa but is sure of eating and drinking every day; the artisan is not so sure of it.

The sovereign power is almost impotent. The pecuniary force or imposts, do not exceed two millions eight hundred thousand livres (or one hundred and twenty thousand pounds.) What remains of that sum applicable to the necessities of the state, after passing through a multitude of hands, and tumbling from fall to fall into the treasury of the republic, is very inconsiderable indeed.

The military force is short of two thousand men. We cannot bring into account either the fortifications or the gallies.

What a legislation! The nobles have enacted the greater part of the laws. The whole code is very little more than a list of privileges. All the forces we have mentioned are as ill regulated and governed as they are feeble. The military power remains but three months in the hands of the same general, who commands in *flowing locks*, a *short cloak*, and a *black coat*.

The legislative power is too much divided; it remains too short a time in the same hands; the concurrence of the consent of too many is necessary to exercise it: the state has too many heads to possess one. The laws are framed, in the senate, almost always prematurely; never scarcely are they the fruit of that calm deliberation which alone

alone can give them perfection ; the rude sketches of them are thrown into an urn ; whence they are drawn forth by the hand of chance. Chance is in fact the legislator.

The only distinctive power of the doge is that of laying before the senate such propositions as he thinks proper for discussion : a power of sufficient magnitude, if he be a man of abilities ; but too great, should he not happen to be an honest man ; for the doge has it in his power to take advantage of every moment that the senate is asleep ; and that aged body almost always sleeps. The doge holds his office two years, in which time he cannot go out of his palace, but by a decree. The chief of the republic is treated as its prisoner.

At the expiration of the two years, he is obliged to return to his own house, and remain there ten days, under a strict guard. During this time, every citizen has the right of accusing him ; and the *council of the supreme* examine his conduct. The tenth day *he is acquitted* ; a tolerable wise institution, but which has degenerated into a form.

The nobles are so indifferent about public affairs, that, to procure the number necessary to render their resolutions valid, their appearance is compelled by fines : they are constrained by force to the work of legislation.

The judicial power is as ill administered as all the rest. Appeals are multiplied to infinity.

The decisions of the senate are removed to a tribunal called the *Council of the Supreme*. The hall, in which the lesser council assemble, and where the audiences are public, cannot contain two hundred persons. The hall of the great council, which always deliberates in secret, will contain two thousand.

The advocates in any cause have all the books they think they may want carried into court in baskets,

baskets, and read what they wish to refer to. This parade is ridiculous, and only serves to lengthen the pleadings, which are still longer here than in other countries, in a profession that is necessarily loquacious, and a language remarkable for its fluency.

The advocates plead seated; a position highly unfavourable to the agitations of eloquence. Accordingly these gentlemen do not pique themselves much on their oratory. One of the advocates I heard, spoke tolerable good Italian; the other with a provincial dialect.

Five judges are seated round a table; the president is in the middle. The opinions of the judges are given with black and white balls, a form which prodigiously prolongs the decisions, and covers many acts of injustice. *Dupaty's Tr.* 45.

The Genoese ladies, says the author of the Picture of Italy, are handsome, but their particular dress does not set off their beauty: it consists of a cotton veil, called *mezzaro*, with which they cover the head and upper part of the body; nothing remains free but the eyes. Head, neck, arms, shape, in short, the finest parts of the body are made invisible, and the lady is almost transmuted into a mummy. The most elegant head-dress, and the most superb attire, are sometimes concealed beneath this grotesque disguise; which is the more ridiculous from the odd contrast which the veil forms upon silk gowns. *Arthenholtz's Tr.* i. 201.

With this veil they go every where, without incurring any censure; their veil, however, does not hide them; it only hides a multitude of intrigues. The total want of mental accomplishments among the men, premises, in this respect, no opportunity of a panegyric on the women: reading being an occupation almost unknown, the

ladies are not to blame if they consider a book as the most useless thing in the world. Gaming, intrigues, and acts of devotion, compose the circle of their sphere, and their only amusements.

Superstition is excessive at Genoa: the streets appear black and gloomy with priests and monks, but are sufficiently lighted by madonas.

This city presents the most extraordinary contrasts. Libertines are at such a height here, that there are no prostitutes by profession. There are so many priests that there is no religion; so many governors, that there is no government; and such an abundance of alms, that it swarms with beggars.

The women have no domestic authority: the husband orders and pays. In the houses of many nobles and opulent men, a priest has the management.

The women at Genoa are exceedingly ill dressed; they confound what is rich and what is fine with what is truly becoming; they have no idea of adopting their head-dress to their features, or colours to the complexion. Not one of them knows how to amend a defect, to set off a beauty, or to conceal the ravages of time.

Games of chance are publicly allowed at Genoa; nor is it astonishing that sovereigns, who gamble in the public funds all the morning on the exchange, should play the whole evening at cards in their assemblies. They are nevertheless at a loss to spend their time: they never meet to dine or sup together: in their assemblies they give refreshments, they illuminate, they win and lose, and Ciceronism offers its aid for their amusement.

The Cicerone is an obsequious gentleman who visits the lady, to whose services he is devoted at the toilet, where the plan for passing the evening

is agreed on ; he disappears before dinner, for it is usual all over Italy for the husband and wife to dine together, except on great occasions, as when there is a public feast. After dinner the husband retires, and the Cicisbeo returns and conducts the lady to the public walk, the conversazione, or the opera ; he hands her about wherever she goes, presents her coffee, sorts her cards, and attends with the most pointed assiduity till the amusements of the evening are over ; he accompanies her home, and delivers up his charge to the husband, who is then supposed to resume his functions. From the nature of this connection, says Dr. Moore, it could not be an easy matter to find a Cicisbeo who would be equally agreeable to the husband and wife. At the beginning of the institution, the husbands, as I have been informed, preferred the Platonic swains, who professed only the metaphysics of love, and whose lectures, they imagined, might refine their wives ideas, and bring them to the same way of thinking ; in many instances, no doubt, it would happen, that the Platonic admirer acted with *less seraphic ends* ; but these instances serve only as proofs that the husbands were mistaken in their men ; for however absurd it may appear in the eyes of some people, to imagine that the husband believes it is only a Platonic connection which subsists between their wives and the Cicisbeos, it is still more absurd to believe, as some strangers who have passed through this country seem to have done, that this whole system of Cicisbeism was from the beginning, and is now, an universal system of adultery connived at by every Italian husband. To get clear of one difficulty, those gentlemen fall into another much more inexplicable ; by supposing that the men, who, of all the inhabitants of Europe, were the most scrupulous

with regard to their wives chastity, should acquiesce in, and in a manner become subservient to their prostitution. In support of this strange doctrine, they assert, that the husbands being the Cicisbeos of other women, cannot enjoy this privilege on any other terms; and are therefore contented to sacrifice their wives for the sake of their mistresses. That some individuals may be profligate enough to act in this manner I make no doubt. Similar arrangements we hear instances of in every country; but that such a system is general, or any thing near it, in Italy, seems to me perfectly incredible, and is contrary to the best information I have received since I have been here. It is also urged, that most of the married men of quality in Italy act in the character of Cicisbio to some woman or other; and those who are not Platonic lovers, ought to suspect that the same liberties are taken with their wives which they take with the spouses of their neighbours; and therefore their suffering a man to visit their wives in the character of a *cavaliero servente*, is in effect conniving at their own cuckoldom. But this does not follow as an absolute consequence; for men have a wonderful faculty of deceiving themselves on such occasions. So great is the infatuation of their vanity, that the same degree of complaisance, which they consider as the effect of a very natural and excusable weakness, when indulged by any woman for themselves, they would look on as a horrible enormity if admitted by their wives for another man; so that whatever degree of licentiousness may exist in consequence of this system, I am convinced the majority of husbands make exceptions in their own favour, and that their ladies find means to satisfy each individual that he is not involved in a calamity, which, after all, is more general in other countries, as well as in Italy, than it ought.

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The Cicisbeo, in many instances, is a poor relation or humble friend, who, not being in circumstances to support an equipage, is happy to be admitted into all the societies, and to be carried about to public diversions, as an appendage to the lady. I have known numbers of those gentlemen, whose appearance and bodily infirmities carried the clearest refutation, with respect to themselves personally, of the scandalous stories of an improper connection between cavaliero serventes and their mistresses. I never in my life saw men more happily formed, both in body and mind, for saving the reputation of the females with whom they were on a footing of intimacy. The humble and timid air which many of them betray in the presence of the ladies, and the perseverance with which they continue their services, notwithstanding the contemptuous stile in which they are often treated, is equally unlike the haughtiness natural to favoured lovers, and the indifference of men satiated with enjoyment.

There are, it must be confessed, Cicisbeos of a very different stamp, whose figure and manners might be supposed more agreeable to the ladies they serve, than to their lords. I once expressed my surprise, that a particular person permitted one of this description to attend his wife. I was told by way of solution of my difficulty, that the husband was poor, and the Cicisbeo rich. It is not in Italy only where infamous compromises of this nature take place.

I have also known instances, since I have been in this country, where the characters of the ladies were so well established, as not to be shaken either in the opinion of their acquaintances or husbands, though their cavaliero serventis were in every respect agreeable and accomplished.

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But whether the connection between them is supposed innocent or criminal, most Englishmen will be astonished how men can pass so much of their time with women. This, however, will appear less surprising, when they recollect that the Italian nobility dare not intermeddle in politics; can find no employment in the army or navy; and that there are no such amusements in the country as hunting or drinking. In such a situation, if a man of fortune has no turn for gaming, what can he do? Even an Englishman, in those desperate circumstances, might be driven to the company and conversation of women, to lighten the burden of time. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 414.

Having dwelt sufficiently upon the manners and customs of the inhabitants of this city, a particular description of it will naturally follow: among the palaces in *Strada Nuova*, or New Street, there are ten or twelve of remarkable magnificence and beauty. The first floor of these open into elegant gardens and orangeries, which are strongly supported by stonework like the hanging gardens of the ancients. The *Strado Babi* is not much inferior to the former, and is both longer and wider. The principal ornaments of it are the two palaces of the Babi family, the Jesuits college, and the palace of *Durazzo*; which is certainly the finest private building in the whole city, and the richness of its furniture is answerable to its external magnificence. The pictures are numerous and capital. An old man, by Rembrandt, is admirable for its truth, effect, and the knowledge it displays of the clare-obscure: one is almost induced to speak to it. A *Magdalen* by Paul Veronese, is wonderful. How fine the attitude of the Saviour of the world! how noble, how indulgent, how compassionate his air! how lovely is the *Magdalen*! how affecting, and how much herself affected! what expression in the features
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of each figure! how is the light concentrated to a point, whence it distributes its rays to every part of the subject that demands it! on the superficies of that canvas there is air! The palace of prince Doria, near the light-house, is superb. St. Pietro d'Arana, or the suburb on the light-house side, is a most delightful spot, full of gardens and summer-houses. The villa imperiale has a successive variety of the most elegant decorations; such as espaliers, walks, and allies of cypress trees; vines, lemon, orange, and citron trees; with statues, canals, fountains, grottos, an aviary, and a managery.

Casa Brignoli, says Mrs. Piozzi, is also splendid and commodious: the terraces and gardens on the house-tops, and the fresco paintings on the outside, furnish new ideas of human life, and exhibit a degree of luxury unthought of in colder climates. But here we live on green peas and figs in November, while orange and lemon trees flaunt over the walls, more common than pears in England. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 59.

Of religious structures, there are thirty-seven parish, and twenty collegiate churches, seventeen convents, and two large hospitals. The churches here resemble play-houses. It is difficult to heap together more gilding, painting, and marble; but how misplaced is all this luxury and ostentation! In a temple, the heart should find nothing but God to occupy it. All these pictures, these statues, these ornaments only lead it astray from the grand object of adoration. Nothing should be placed between God and man, but what may lessen the immensity which separates them.

The cathedral, however, is not without majesty; and some indulgence is also due to the church of Cavignan, in favour of the statue of St. Sebastian, animated by the chissel of Puget.

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The expression of the countenance is admirable: pain is seen combating with faith, and the very marble appears to suffer. What barbarity to pierce with arrows so beautiful a body! what cruelty thus to torture so divine a soul! It seems waiting the moment when it shall escape from suffering, and return to heaven.

The church of the Annunciation is magnificent. The Jesuits' church is a handsome building, the altar of which is decorated with a picture of the circumcision of Christ, by Reubens. In a chapel, on the left of the entrance into the cathedral, the bones of St. John the Baptist are pretended to be preserved, where thirty silver lamps are continually kept burning. The altar is supported by forty porphyry pillars, and over it is a painting by Vandyke. But the greatest curiosity is an emerald dish, said to have been a present from the queen of Sheba to Solomon, and the same in which the paschal lamb was laid when our saviour ate his last supper. It was given to this republic by Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, in 1101. It is of a round figure with an hexagonal rim, and is eight inches and an half in diameter, though but of one single emerald. The Benedictine nuns have an elegant church, with fine paintings.

The inns in Genoa afford but indifferent accommodations. The wine is not very excellent, though they have it in sealed bottles from the vaults of the republic. There is a daily market in the Piazza Nuova, for vegetables and other provisions, Sundays not excepted. The principal manufactures are velvets and damasks, silk, stuffs, brocade, lace, and gloves. A considerable trade is also carried on in sweetmeats, fruits, oil, Parmesan cheese, anchovies, and drugs from the Levant. The English have a consul, but no merchants are settled here as at Leghorn. The rivers

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Bonzevera and Bisagno, the former washing the west, and the latter the east side of the city, are each decorated with a handsome stone bridge. There is also a surprizing bridge, composed of the same materials, joining two hills. An academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, was instituted here in 1751. The number of the inhabitants of this city, is supposed to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand. Genoa is the see of an archbishop, and is situated about two hundred and forty miles north-west of Rome, and forty-seven south-east of Turin.

Here in the bank of St. George is kept shut up and secured under a hundred keys, the solution of that great and terrible enigma, whether the bank really possesses, or owes millions. This enigma constitutes the safety of the state, and, in part, its riches.

There is in fact but one bake-house, and one public tavern at Genoa, and those administered and regulated under the authority of the senate. The republic suffers no one but herself to sell bread, wine, wood, and oil. The republic, however, makes the most she can of this traffic. But how is it possible for them to support this oppression? — The measure of the oppression they can support is not yet known. The people do not revolt till forced by necessity, the water which fills a vessel does not yet overflow: there must be a *drop too much*. All that the nobles therefore have to look to, is to prevent this *drop too much*. Accordingly they sacrifice a part of their authority to avarice; they leave the greatest part of the laws unenforced, three-fourths of crimes unpunished, and purchase the silence of the clamorous. The *drop too much* however is thought to be inevitable; the patience of the people is almost wearied out.

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The Genoese are vindictive: but this spirit of vengeance is connected with the difficulty of obtaining justice, whether against the nobles, on account of their power, or against equals, from the protection of the nobles. This accounts for the number of assassinations, and justifies the motive, as well as the general impunity. The great part of the assassinations are not crimes, but justice; which certainly must be done by some mode or other.

The senate, says Dupaty, have the right of pardoning, which they seldom fail to exercise, to please the people, who call impunity liberty; as the nobles bestow that sacred name upon oppression. By these two modes of enjoying freedom, the people and the nobles balance the account. *The pardon* is pleaded by lawyers, as, in general, are all criminal affairs. Sentences of death are very rare. For the last six years there have been only two; nor would the second have taken place, but for the outcry of the populace. The senate made the people compel them to it; they were assaulted with libels and placards for the space of two months. As it was, the criminal had nearly escaped: the persons who conducted him to execution suffered him to get off; but the people pursued him, and obliged the officers of justice to take him back into custody. He had committed *ten murders*. Dupaty's Tr. 47.

People are accustomed to look upon Genoa as the Peru of Italy. The capital sums which this city has lent to kings, princes, and towns, and still continues to lend, seem to confirm the idea of an inexhaustible treasure. The decay of the trade of Genoa obliged the inhabitants to apply themselves to money concerns. Money, however, being no wealth, with respect to state œconomy, but only a token of wealth, ought to be looked upon here as
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a common article ; for should it happen to fail, the trade of the Genoese must cease for ever, the country being almost destitute of natural productions.

SPETIA, a small handsome town, giving name to a bay, which was anciently called *Portus Luna*.

SESTRIDI LEVANTE, a small, populous, maritime town, with a castle, seated on a neck of land.

BRUGNETTO, a small episcopal town, in the diocese of the archbishop of Genoa..

LERICE, a little town, having a castle on a high rock.

RAPALLA, a town on a bay of the same name.

PORTO DI VINERE, a small town on an eminence, defended by a castle, and giving name to a cape.

PORTO FINO, a little sea-port, anciently called *Portus Delphini*, near which is a barren rock called Cape Fino, which has a castle at its extremity.

SARSANA, a town and fortress on the river Magra. It is the see of a bishop, held immediately of the pope. Cosmo I. duke of Tuscany, received Leghorn in exchange for this town.

The most considerable places in the *Riviera di Ponente* are,

NOVI, a small town, in which several of the Genoese nobles have seats. It has a castle, and is famed for a quarterly fair, which is a kind of bank.

BOCHETTA, a chain of mountains, on the road from Lombardy to Genoa. On the summit of the highest, which is also extremely steep, is a narrow pass, in which three persons can hardly go a-breast. It is defended by three forts, and may be said to be the key to the city of Genoa; for the Imperialists, in 1746, after making themselves masters of this pass, found but little difficulty in getting into that capital.

SAVONA, a handsome city, next in magnitude to Genoa; seated on the Mediterranean, in a well-cultivated country, abounding in silk and excellent fruits; it has a strong large citadel, and is well fortified. It is a bishop's see, subordinate to the archbishop of Milan. In 1745, sixteen French and Spanish vessels laden with military stores, and lying in this harbour, were sunk by the English bombs. The king of Sardinia took the town in 1746, but the citadel made a very gallant defence, and held out till 1747. It had a capacious harbour, but it was partly choaked up, by order of the republic, that it might not injure the trade of Genoa. It is seated on the Mediterranean, in a well cultivated country, abounding in silk and excellent fruits.

ALBENGA, a small town near the sea. It is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Genoa. In the environs of this place, great quantities of hemp are raised.

ST. REMO,

ST. REMO, a small town, pleasantly situated in a valley near the sea, seventeen miles east of Nice. It has a good harbour, and its neighbourhood produces lemons, pomegranates, olives, &c. The inhabitants formed a design, in 1753, of making themselves independent of Genoa; in consequence of which they were deprived of all their privileges.

ZUCCARELLO, a pretty considerable town, having a fort, and the title of marquisate. It formerly belonged to the house of Caretto, as a fief from the emperor.

NOLI, a little sea-port town, with a good harbour. It is defended by a fort, and is the see of a bishop, subordinate to the archbishop of Genoa.

VENTIMIGLIA, a small maritime town with a castle. It is an episcopal see, under the archbishop of Milan, and has a handsome cathedral. Its castle, after an obstinate resistance, was taken by the king of Sardinia's troops, in 1746; but it was recovered, in 1747, by the Genoese, with the assistance of the French. It is about fourteen miles from Nice, and fifty-seven from Genoa.

FINAL, or **FINALE**, a considerable town on the sea coast, with a convenient harbour, a castle, a wall, and several forts, for its defence.

THE REPUBLIC OF VENICE.

FISHERMEN were the ancient inhabitants of the groupe of small islands, on which the city of Venice now stands: but when Italy was invaded, first

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first by Alaric, king of the Goths, and afterwards by Attila, king of the Huns, great numbers of people who lived near the Adriatic, fled to these islands with all their wealth. Hence a city gradually arose, which, in the course of centuries, became important. Like Geneva, it was indebted to commerce for its wealth and power; for, before the Portuguese discovered a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the Venetians purchased the commodities of the East at Alexandria, and other parts in the Levant, and distributed them all over Europe; in consequence of which they became extremely rich and powerful, but they have since declined.

The inhabitant of Venice boasts of living in a republic, and curses the despotism of monarchic states: forgetting that he himself is governed with an iron rod, which would bear much heavier upon him, did not the government take care to dissipate him by amusements. These amusements, however advantageous to the state, by the concurrence of travellers, are chiefly calculated for the people. Without similar diversions the Venetian, in spite of his lively disposition, would be as serious as an Englishman. He is reserved on every other topic except that of pleasure. The fear of the state-inquisition, and its informers, fetters his tongue.

The government of this republic is aristocratic, for no one can have any share in it but the nobles. These may be divided into six classes: twelve of the most ancient families; four families which in 880 subscribed to the building of the abbey of St. George; those whose names were written in the golden book in 1296; the families which were ennobled by the republic in 1385; those that purchased their nobility for one hundred thousand ducats in 1646; and lastly, all the strangers which
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the Venetians have received among their nobility. The number of nobles amounts to about two thousand. All these are members of the senate; but, according to their antiquity, some are deemed more honourable than others. The nobles have the title of excellency, and wear, at least when they are in the city, a black fur-gown extending to their heels, with long caps and perukes.

The doge is at the head of the government. His office was once hereditary, and his power absolute; but the former is now elective, and the latter much circumscribed. The doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and retains his dignity for life. After his election, the ducal cap is placed upon his head, upon which he takes possession of the doge's palace. He never uncovers to any person, because he does not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. On solemn occasions, a nobleman carries the sword, which is an emblem of the supreme authority; it is not however before the doge, but before the senate, to shew that the power is lodged in them. The office of the doge is to give audience to all ambassadors; to marry the Adriatic sea, in the name of the republic, on Holy Thursday; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to be vigilant over the members of the magistracy, and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. Though the power of the doge is not great, his state and retinue are very splendid, and his title is that of serenity. He is said to be a king with respect to his robes, a senator in the common council, a prisoner in the city, and a private gentleman out of it. He can determine nothing without the consent of the council: he cannot even open a letter addressed to the republic, or which comes from the republic: he must

must not receive any presents; nor leave the city without permission of the states: he cannot choose an assistant; nor can he ever resign his dignity. The annual revenue of his office is about four thousand pounds.

Such of the nobility as are not under twenty-five years of age have a seat in the grand council. In this council the supreme authority and legislative power is vested. Next to it is the senate or *pregardi*, consisting of about two hundred and fifty members, who have the power of making peace or war, and foreign alliances; of appointing ambassadors, fixing the standard of the coin, imposing taxes, and bestowing all offices by sea and land. The third consists of the doge, and his six counsellors, called the *signorias*, in which all letters and instruments relating to the state are read, &c. The other colleges are the council of ten, which determines in all criminal cases without appeal: the procurators of St. Mark, who regulate with respect to wills, guardianships, and making a provision for the poor; and the state-inquisition, which provides for the public tranquillity. Here is also an ecclesiastical or holy inquisition, but its power is now much restricted. A college is also instituted here for the regulation of dress, but its jurisdiction does not extend to foreigners.

Dr. Moore says, there is unquestionably much reflection, and great depth of thought, displayed in the formation of the political constitution of Venice; but I should admire it much more, if the council of ten, and state-inquisitors, had never formed any part of it. Their institution, in my opinion, destroys the effect of all the rest. Like those misers who actually starve themselves, by endeavouring to avoid the inconveniencies of poverty, the Venetians, in whatever manner it is brought

brought about, actually support a despotic tribunal, under the pretext of keeping out despotism. In some respects this system is worse than the fixed and permanent tyranny of one person; for that person's character and maxims would be known, and, by endeavouring to conform themselves to this way of thinking, people might have some chance of living unmolested; but according to this plan, they have a free-thinker for their tyrant to day, and a bigot tomorrow. One year a set of inquisitors, who consider certain parts of conduct as innocent, which, in the sight of their successors, may appear state crimes; men do not know what they have to depend upon. An universal jealousy must prevail, and precautions will be used to avoid the suspicions of government, unknown in any other country. Accordingly we find, that the noble Venetians are afraid of having any intercourse with foreign ambassadors, or with foreigners of any kind; they are even cautious of visiting at each other's houses, and hardly ever have meetings together, except at the courts, or on the Broglio. The boasted secrecy of their public councils proceeds, in all probability, from the same principle of fear. If all conversation on public affairs were forbid, under pain of death, and if the members of the British parliament were liable to be seized in the night time by general warrants, and hanged at Tyburn, or drowned in the Thames, at the pleasure of the secretaries of state, I dare swear the world would know as little of what passes in either house of parliament, as they do of what is transacted in the senate of Venice.

It is not safe for a noble Venetian to acquire, in a high degree, the love and confidence of the common people. This excites the jealousy of the inquisitors, and proves a pretty certain means of

excluding him from any of the high offices. A government which displays so much distrust and suspicion where there is little or no ground, will not fail to shew marks of the same disposition where, in the general opinion, there is some reason to be circumspect. Ecclesiastics, of every denomination, are excluded, by the constitution of Venice, from a place in the senate, or holding any civil office whatever; nor is it permitted them, directly or indirectly, to intermeddle in state affairs. In many instances, they are deprived of that kind of influence which, even in protestant countries, is allowed to the clergy. The patriarch of Venice has not the disposal of the offices belonging to St. Mark's church: all the deans are named by the doge and senate.

Though it is forbid to the nobility, and to the clergy, to hold any conversation with strangers upon politics, or affairs of state; yet it is remarked, the gondoleers are exceeding ready to talk upon these, or any other subjects, with all who give them the smallest encouragement. Those who are not in the immediate service of any particular nobleman, are often retained by government, like the valets-de-place at Paris, as spies upon strangers. It is said, that while those fellows row their gondolas, in seeming inattention to the conversation, they are taking notice of every thing which is said, that they may report it to their employers, when they imagine it any way concerns the government. If this is true, those are to be pitied who are obliged to listen to all the stuff that such politicians may be supposed to relate. As soon as a stranger arrives, the gondoleers who brought him to Venice immediately repair to a certain office, and give information where they took him up, to what house they conducted him, and of any other particulars they may have picked up.

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All these precautions, all this jealousy and distrust, those numerous engines set a-going, and all this complicated system for the discovery of plots, and the defence of the constitution of this republic, serves only to harrass their own subjects. Their constitution is certainly in no such danger as to require such an apparatus of machines to defend it, unless, indeed, the emperor were to form a plot against it; and, in that case, it is much to be feared, that the spies, gondoleers, lions mouths, and state inquisitors, would hardly prevent its success.

Exclusive of this state inquisition, my abhorrence to which, I perceive, leads me sometimes away from my purpose, all ranks of people here might be exceeding happy. The business of the various courts, and the great number of officers in the state, form a constant employment for the nobles, and furnish them with proper objects to excite industry and ambition. The citizens form a respectable body in the state; and, though they are excluded from the senate, they may hold some very lucrative and important offices. By applying to the arts and sciences, which are encouraged at Venice, they have a fair chance of living agreeably, and laying up a competency for their families. Private property is no where better secured than at Venice; and, notwithstanding she no longer enjoys the trade of Asia without competitors, yet her commerce is still considerable, and many individuals, acquire great wealth by trade. The manufactories established here employ all the industrious poor, and prevent that squalid beggary, that pilfering and robbery, one or other, or all of which, prevail in most other countries of Europe. *Moore's Tr. i. 232.*

Archenholtz assures us, that the power of the doge is very inconsiderable; even his influence in

state affairs is most insignificant. He stands exposed to daily humiliations, from the senate and the inquisitors. The day of his death is not a day of sadness, as it is in other states where princes die; but a day of rejoicing, masquerades and balls; the senators lay aside their black dress, and cloath themselves in scarlet. Indeed their conduct seems to indicate that the republic is going to receive a new life, with a new president. The republic gives the doge his board, though but scantily; he is a boarder of the state, supplied with what is most necessary to live; but all the magnificence annexed to his exalted dignity, must be procured at his own private expence: while other European princes acquire wealth by governing, he becomes poor. Many a doge has been ruined by his station, and many a family is now reduced to indigence, because their ancestors have formerly figured on the princely throne. *Archenholtz's Tr.* 58.

On solemn occasions, the nobles appear in red, but their dress is exactly the model of the black one; and to this they add large wigs. If they dance in that dress, it has a ludicrous effect. I was at a great ball, given by Pisani, one of the richest nobles, on his being elected to the office of procurator of St. Mark. It was a noble feast, and, though the senatorial dress was so ill calculated for dancing, the ladies made sufficient amends, being the most beautiful in Italy, and knowing how to dress in the stile of the utmost elegance. *Archenholtz's Tr.* i. 77.

The grand chancellor of Venice is an officer of great dignity and importance; he has the keeping of the great seal of the commonwealth, and is privy to all the secrets of the state; he is considered as the head of the order of citizens, and his office is the most lucrative in the republic; yet,

yet, though he must be present at the councils, he has no deliberative voice.

There are two orders of knighthood in this republic: the first is that of St. Mark, the badge of which is a large gold medal, pendant on the breast: the other, called the Constantine Knights, wear a cross hanging from a gold chain.

The Venetians profess the Roman Catholic religion, but they are not bigots, for they tolerate the Greeks, Turks, and Persians. Though the protestants are not permitted the free exercise of their religion, they are not despised or persecuted as they are in many other popish countries. The head of the clergy is the patriarch of Venice, who must be a noble Venetian, and elected by the senate. The priests, monks, and nuns, may almost do as they please, if they avoid concerning themselves about affairs of state.

The Venetians in general, says Archenholtz, care little about God, less about the pope, but a great deal about St. Mark: this saint was chosen the patron of the city, as soon as his body had been brought over from Alexandria. *Archenholtz's Tr. i. 68.*

So great is the devotion of the common people here to their tutelar saint, that when they cry out, as we do, *Old England for ever!* They do not say *Venice for ever*; but *St. Mark for ever!* *Piozzi's Tr. i. 154.*

In time of peace, the Venetians have generally an army of sixteen thousand regular troops, and ten thousand militia. They keep up a small fleet consisting of a few men of war, frigates, and gallies, which convoy the ships destined for the Levant, and cover the harbour of Corfu. In order to oppose the Corsairs on their coast, they have also some gallies and brigantines.

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The ordinary revenue of the republic is about twelve hundred thousand pounds; but in time of war they can raise it very considerably. A considerable part of it arises from the customs, and the duty on salt made at Corfu and Chioza.

The Venetian coins are, a lira, which is equal to ten cassetti, or twenty soldi; six liras and an half amount to one ducat current; five liras, and one sixth, to one ducat di banco, or four shillings and four pence sterling; twenty-nine liras current, or thirty-six of the baser sort, are equal to a doppia, or Venetian, Spanish, Florentine, and French pistole; eighteen liras, and one fourth, make a sequin; sixteen liras make a ducat of gold, or ongaro; four liras a large silver crown; eight liras, and ten soldi, make a Justiniano and Philippo.

The Venetians are a lively ingenious people, extravagantly fond of public amusements, with an uncommon relish for humour, and yet more attached to the real enjoyments of life, than to those which depend on ostentation, and proceed from vanity.

The common people of Venice display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life, being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle in their intercourse with each other. The Venetians in general are tall and well-made. Though equally robust, they are not so corpulent as the Germans. The latter also are of fair complexions, with light-grey or blue eyes; whereas the Venetians are for the most part of a ruddy brown colour, with dark eyes. You meet in the streets of Venice many fine manly countenances, resembling those transmitted to us by the pencils of Paul Veronese and Titian. The women are of a fine stile of countenance, with expressive features, and a skin of a rich carnation.

nation. They dress their hair in a fanciful manner, which becomes them very much. They are of an easy address, and have no aversion to cultivating an acquaintance with those strangers who are presented to them by their relations, or have been properly recommended.

Coffee is a favourite beverage here, among young and old, rich and poor. I have already, says our fair traveller, had seven cups to day, and am alarmed lest some of us should be killed with so strange an abuse of it. On the opposite shore, across the Adriatic, opium is taken to counteract its effects; but these dear Venetians seem to have no notion of sleep being necessary to their existence, as some or other of them seem constantly in motion; and there is really no hour in the twenty-four, in which the town seems perfectly still and quiet, no moment in which it can be said, that

Night! sable goddess! from her ebon throne,
In rayless majesty here stretches forth
Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumb'ring world.

I never met with any description of Night in the Venetian poets, a subject so very common with other authors. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 202.

Strangers are under less restraint here, than the native inhabitants. Many who have tried most of the capitals of Europe, have preferred living at Venice, on account of the variety of amusements, the gentle manners of the inhabitants, and the perfect freedom allowed in every thing, except in blaming the measures of government. When a stranger is so imprudent as to declaim against the form or the measures of government, he will either receive a message to leave the territories of the state, or one of the *sbirri* will be sent to accompany

company him to the pope's or the emperor's dominions.

Mrs. Piozzi says, the more than magical sweetness of Venetian manners, confirms the notion, and realises the scenes laid by Fenelon in their once tributary island of Cyprus. *Piozzi's Tr. i. 151.*

The same sprightly female traveller observes, that ladies are very tender here in replying to those who have their lot cast far below them; when they called my maid *sister*, pressing her hand with affectionate kindness, it melted me; though I feared, from time to time, there must be hypocrisy at the bottom of such sugared words, till I caught a lady of condition yesterday, turning to the window, and praying fervently for the girl's conversion to Christianity; all from a tender and pious emotion of her gentle heart. *Piozzi's Tr. i. 192.*

The Venetians express a certain good nature in their words and actions, not to be found among the other Italians. *Archenholtz's Tr. i. 28.*

In our description of the principal territories and places in this republic, we shall begin with the DUCHY OF VENICE; the capital of which is,

VENICE, in Latin *Venetia*, or *Venetia*, the capital not only of the duchy, but of the republic. It is one of the richest and most celebrated cities in the world, standing on a cluster of islands which are said to be about twenty-two in number. At a distance it resembles a large town half floated by a deluge. The houses are built upon piles on each side of the canals, so that, properly speaking, there is no street in the city. It is convenient to the inhabitants that they can go to almost every house

house either by land or water. Some of the canals have a double quay, as in Holland, for those who walk: this renders the situation very advantageous; for, as the city is four or five miles from the land, it requires no walls or ramparts. It also facilitates the carriage of goods and merchandizes from one quarter to another. There are about five hundred bridges over these canals, the most celebrated of which is that called the Rialto: it is built about the middle of the great canal, which divides Venice into two parts, is composed of white marble, and consists of a single arch, the breadth of which is ninety feet.

Venice is said to be built in the sea; that is, it is built in the midst of shallows, which stretch some miles from the shore, at the bottom of the Adriatic Gulph. Though those shallows, being now all covered with water, have the appearance of one great lake, yet they are called Lagune, or lakes; because formerly, as it is imagined, there were several. On sailing on the Laguna, and looking to the bottom, many large hollows are to be seen, which, at some former period, have, very possibly, been distinct lakes, though now, being all covered with a common surface of water, they form one large lake, of unequal depth.

When you approach the city, you come along a liquid road, marked by rows of stakes on each side, which direct vessels, of a certain burthen, to avoid the shallows, and keep in deeper water. These shallows are a better defence to the city than the strongest fortifications. On the approach of an enemy's fleet, the Venetians have only to pull up their stakes, and the enemy can advance no farther. They are equally beyond the insult of a land army, even in the midst of winter; for the flux and reflux of the sea, and the mildness of the climate, prevent such a strength of ice as

could admit the approach of an army that way.

The lake in which Venice stands, is a kind of small inner gulph, separated from the large one by some islands, at a few miles distance. These islands, in a great measure, break the force of the Adriatic storms, before they reach the Laguna; yet, in very high winds, the navigation of the lake is dangerous to gondolas, and sometimes the gondoleers do not trust themselves even on the canals within the city.

The streets, in general, are narrow; so are the canals, except the Grand Canal; which is very broad, and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. They tell you, there are several hundred bridges in Venice. What pass under this name, however, are single arches thrown over the canals; most of them paltry enough.

The houses are thought inconvenient by the English, says Dr. Moore; they are better calculated, however, for the climate of Italy, than if they were built according to the London model. The floors are of a kind of red plaster, with a brilliant glossy surface, much more beautiful than wood, and far preferable in case of fire, whose progress they are calculated to check. The principal apartments are on the second floor: the Venetians seldom inhabit the first, which is often entirely filled with lumber. Perhaps they prefer the second, because it is farthest removed from the moisture of the lakes; or, perhaps, they prefer it because it is better lighted, and more cheerful; or they may have some better reason for this preference than I am acquainted with, or can imagine. Though the inhabitants of Great Britain make use of the first floors for their chief apartments, this does not form a complete demonstration, that the Venetians are in the wrong for preferring the second. When an acute sensible

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ble people universally follow one custom, however absurd that custom may appear in the eyes of a stranger at first sight, it will generally be found that there is some real advantage in it, which compensates all the apparent inconveniencies. *Moore's Tr. i. 251.*

The furniture of the Venetians, in general, is not very rich, if we except the pictures, which are here in greater plenty than in any other place in Europe, from the hands of the best masters of the Lombard school; as Titian, Paul Veronese, and Tintoret: the last of which is in greater esteem at Venice than in other parts of Italy.

There are in Venice fifty-three public squares; the principal of which is called St. Mark's-place, wherein are exhibited the shows and follies of the festivals. St. Mark's church is on one side, and that of St. Geminiano on the other. The procuraties, which are a sort of marble structures, the architecture of which is much commended, run along each side, having large piazzas under them.

The aspect of St. Mark's Place must be allowed to be magnificent. All the objects that surround it are great, beautiful, and noble, except the graceless Gothic tower, which forms a great contrast with the other edifices, and produces the same effect that harlequin would in a tragedy. Whoever sees St. Mark's Place lighted up of an evening, says Mrs. Piozzi, adorned with every excellence of human art, and pregnant with pleasure, expressed by intelligent countenances, sparkling with every grace of nature, the sea washing its walls, the moon-beams dancing on its subjugated waves, sport and laughter resounding from the coffee-houses, girls with guitars skipping about the square, masks and merry-makers singing as they pass you, unless a barge with a band of music is heard at some distance upon the water, and

calls attention to sounds made sweeter by the element over which they are brought—whoever is led suddenly, I say, to this scene of seemingly perennial gaiety, will be apt to cry out of Venice, as Eve says to Adam, in Milton,

*With thee conversing I forget all time,
All seasons, and their change—all please alike.*

The entertainments on St. Mark's Place, says Archenholtz, consist of common masquerades, the tricks of jugglers, jack-puddings, and wrestlers. It must be confessed that the Venetians are all eminent masters of their respective branches. They excel much in making a pyramid of men: six or seven people erect themselves on each other, and proceed with regular and proportionate weight to the top; where, at last, a boy standing on his head forms the summit. This exercise, according to Claudian, was known to the ancient Romans, who performed it exactly in the same manner. The peculiar situation of Venice obliges all those who are in want of bodily exercise, to make St. Mark's Place subservient to their purposes, unless they had rather paddle through the narrow and stinking streets. St. Mark's Place is therefore the general rendezvous at all times of the day, and is frequented from the highest characters down to the meanest plebeian. The immense number of people, who, during the carnival, assemble continually upon it, makes the throng so great as to render them incapable of taking care of themselves, and much less of having an exact view of the objects around them. The Venetian fair, which usually begins on Ascension-day, and continues a fortnight, is also a kind of carnival; with this difference, that no person is allowed to appear masked in character, but only in a Venetian do-

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mino. This fair would have few visitors, being held in the most delightful season of the year, when nature invites so much to her rural abodes; but a prudent policy added to it the magnificent wedding of the doge with the Adriatic sea. This wedding draws together not only foreigners from remote countries, but all the unemployed people from Terra Firma, to be guests at the nuptials, should they only remain there a few days. *Archambault's Tr.* i. 34.

How does this lovely piazza di San Marco render a new-arrived spectator breathless with delight; though the whole appears uncrowded, as in the works of nature, not of art! *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 157.

In the evening, says Dr. Moore, there generally is, on St. Mark's Place, such a mixed multitude of Jews, Turks, and Christians; lawyers, knaves, and pick-pockets; mountebanks, old women, and physicians; women of quality with masks; strumpets barefaced; and, in short, such a jumble of senators, citizens, gondoleers, and people of every character and condition, that your ideas are broken, bruised, and dislocated in the crowd, in such a manner that you can think or reflect on nothing; yet this being a state of mind which many people are fond of, the place never fails to be well attended, and, in fine weather, numbers pass a great part of the night there. When the piazza is illuminated, and the shops, in the adjacent streets, lighted up, the whole has a brilliant effect; and as it is the custom for the ladies, as well as the gentlemen, to frequent the cassinos and coffee-houses around, the Place of St. Mark answers all the purposes of either Vauxhall or Ranelagh. *Moore's Tr.* i. 59.

There are one hundred and fifty palaces in Venice, the finest of which is that of the doge, opposite

posite to St. Mark's Place. This ducal palace is certainly the finest Gothic edifice in Europe. Its external peculiar and elegant structure is striking, and the internal part splendid and majestic. The doge occupies the upper apartments, and those below are appropriated to the use of the assemblies of the councils of state, with the body of the nobility and magistrates. The principal entrance is by a spacious stair, called the giant's stair, on account of two colossal statues of Mars and Neptune, placed at the top; they are of white marble, the work of Sanfovino, and intended to represent the naval and military power of this state. Their gigantic size might be proper enough formerly, but were their stature more moderate, they would be juster emblems of the present force of this republic. The apartments and halls of the ducal palace are ornamented by the pencils of Titian, Paul Veronese, Tintoret, Palma, the Bassans, and other painters. The rape of Europa, and the storming of Zera, both by Paul Veronese, are among the highest esteemed pieces of that master. Before the palace are the famous stone lions, through which the spies of the state, or other informers of its inquisition, let pass their reports.

The arsenal of Venice has been said to be the finest and best furnished of any in Europe. It is seated on the sea-side at the end of the city, from whence it is separated by a canal, and is about three miles in circumference.

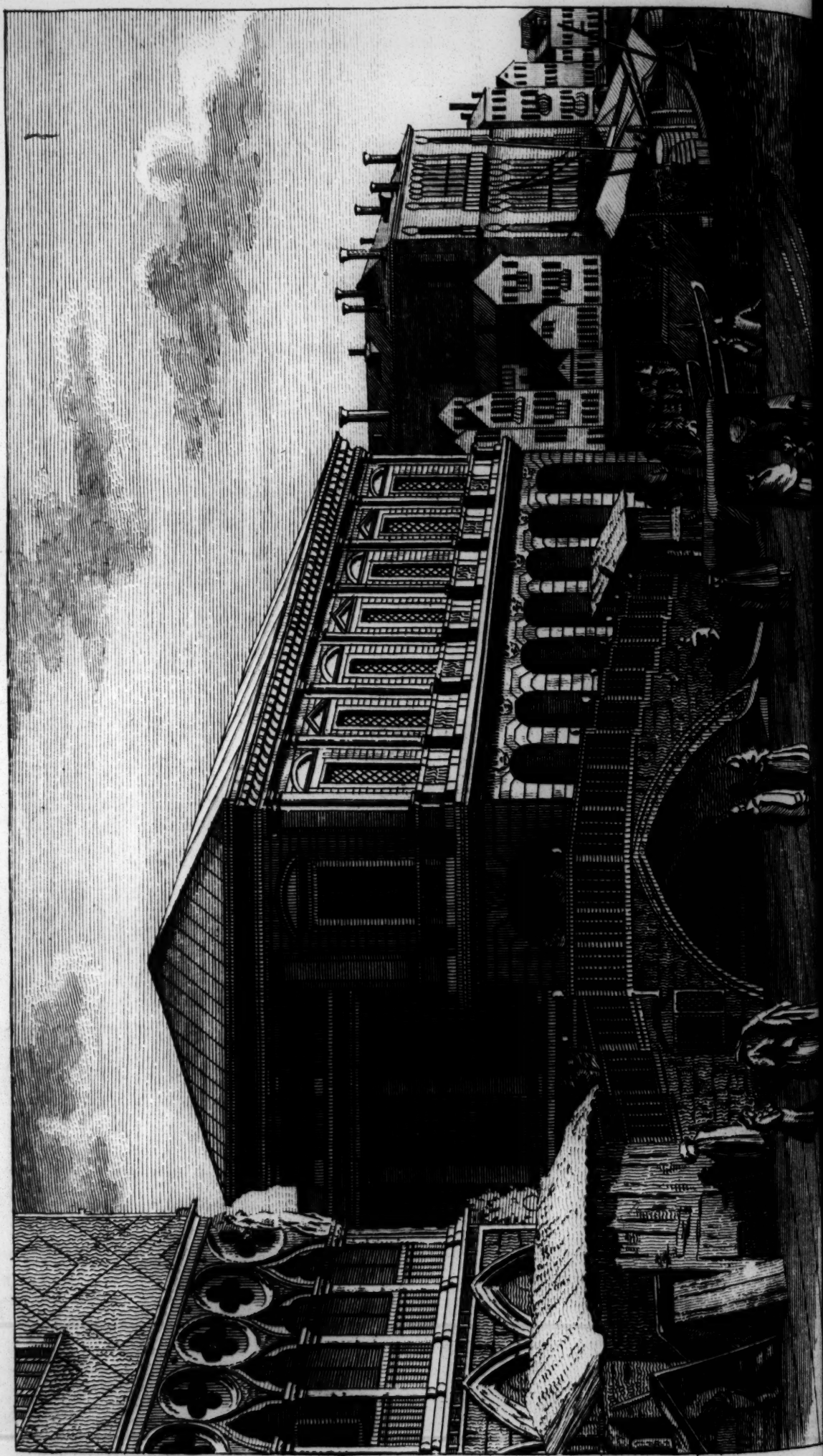
But though people have been accustomed to speak of the arsenal of Venice with a kind of enthusiasm, Archenholtz assures us, that nothing presents itself here to the eye of the impartial observer, but what is better in other countries beyond all comparison. Here is nothing but what will be found, upon a much larger scale, not only
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in Portsmouth, Chatham, and Brest, but even in Copenhagen. I must, however, bestow praises upon a certain method adopted in this arsenal, which, notwithstanding its evident utility, has been no where imitated: this is the covering of the unrigged men of war, to preserve them against the bad effects of the weather: the age and good condition of a great number of the Venetian men of war, furnish a most convincing proof of the good effects of that expedient. *Archenholtz's Tr.* i. 40.

Here are seventy churches, thirty-nine monasteries, twenty-eight nunneries, seventeen hospitals, and a stately prison, near which the stone of proclamation is erected. The cathedral is that of St. Mark, in which the body of St. Mark, the evangelist, is pretended to be deposited. It is gloomy within, but its walls consist of marble, and the pillars of the front are encrusted with jasper and porphyry. The treasury of St. Mark is very rich in jewels and reliques. We shall only mention a few of the most valuable effects kept here: eight pillars from the marble temple of Jerusalem; a piece of the Virgin Mary's veil, some of her hair, and a small portion of her milk; the knife used by our Saviour at his last supper; one of the nails of the cross, and a few drops of his blood: after these, it would be unnecessary to enumerate the bones and other reliques, of saints and martyrs, of which there is great abundance in this church. The front, which faces the palace, has five brass gates, with historical basso-relievos; over the principal gate are placed the four famous bronze horses, said to be the workmanship of Lycippus: they were given to the emperor Nero, by Tiridates, king of Armenia: the fiery spirit of their countenances, and their animated attitudes, are perfectly agreeable to their original desti-

destination, of being harnessed to the chariot of the sun. Nero placed them on the triumphal arch consecrated to him, and they are to be seen on the reverse of some of his medals: they were removed from Rome to Constantinople, placed in the hyppodrome by Constantine, and remained there till the taking of Constantinople by the French and Venetians in the beginning of the thirteenth century, when they were carried to Venice, and placed upon the gate of St. Martin's church.

The following particulars, mentioned by Mrs. Piozzi, and omitted by other travellers, are entitled to notice: St. Mark's church, whose Mosaic paintings on the outside are surpassed by no work of art, delights one no less on entering, with its numberless rarities; the flooring first, which is all paved with precious stones of the second rank, in small squares, not larger than playing-cards, and sometimes less: by the second rank of gems, I mean cornelian, agate, jasper, serpentine, and verd antique; on which you place your feet without remorse, but not without a very odd sensation, when you find the ground undulated beneath them, to represent the waves of the sea, and to perpetuate marine ideas, which prevail in every thing at Venice. We were not shewn the treasury, and it was impossible to get a sight of the manuscript in St. Mark's own handwriting, carefully preserved here, and justly esteemed even beyond the jewels given as votive offerings to this shrine, which are of immense value. *Piozzi's Tr.* i, 152.

The lower gallery, or the piazza, under the palace, is called the Broglio. In this the noble Venetians walk and converse: it is only here, and at council, where they have opportunities of meeting together; for they seldom visit openly, or in
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a family way, at each other's houses, and secret meetings would give umbrage to the state inquisitors; they chuse, therefore, to transact their business on this public walk. People of inferior rank seldom remain on the Broglio for any length of time when the nobility are there.

A few paces from this church are three tall poles, on which ensigns and flags are hung, on days of public rejoicing. These standards are in memory of the three kingdoms, Cyprus, Candia, and Negropont, which once belonged to this republic; the three crowns are still kept in the ducal palace. As the kingdoms are gone, it is singular that the poles should be thought worth preserving; they are, however, of the same value to Venice, that the title of king of France is to his Britannic majesty. The church of St. Geminiano is an elegant piece of architecture, by Sansovino.

Opposite the ducal palace is the public library of the commonwealth, containing a large collection of books and manuscripts, with some excellent paintings, statues, and curiosities. Near St. Mark's place stands the zecca, or mint; from whence the zecchino, a gold coin, takes its name. One of the smallest pieces of money at Venice is called a gazetta, for which a newspaper was originally purchased there; whence it acquired that name, which has been since adopted in many other countries, and applied to papers containing intelligence. The salt-petre works in this city deserve a traveller's notice. Here are two academies for painting, where the disciples draw from real life. The German factory contains about five hundred rooms, and is the general magazine of goods from, and to be sent to, Germany; and here the merchants and factors of that country, if unmarried, may reside. The trade of this city

is less considerable now than it has been. Their principal manufactures are cloth, especially scarlet, silks, gold and silver stuffs, brocades, velvets, looking-glasses, and paper: these articles they still export in considerable quantities, as well as oil, sweetmeats, fruit, anchovies, and drugs of various kinds.

A Venetian playhouse has a dismal appearance in the eyes of people accustomed to the brilliancy of those of London. Many of the boxes are so dark, that the faces of the company in them can hardly be distinguished at a little distance, even when they do not wear masks. The stage, however, is well illuminated, so that the people in the boxes can see, perfectly well, every thing that is transacted there; and when they choose to be seen themselves, they order lights into their boxes. Between the acts you sometimes see ladies walking about, with their cavalieri serventés, in the back part of the pit, when it is not crowded. As they are masked, they do not scruple to reconnoitre the company, with their spying-glasses, from this place: when the play begins, they return to their boxes. This continual moving about from box to box, and between the boxes and the pit, must create some confusion, and, no doubt, is disagreeable to those who attend merely on account of the piece. There must, however, be found some *douceur* in the midst of all this obscurity and confusion, which, in the opinion of the majority of the audience, overbalances these obvious inconveniences. The music of the opera here is reckoned as fine as in any town in Italy.

The plays, which are given upon seven different theatres, consist of serious and comic operas, ballets, comedies, farces, and pantomimes.

The rowing-matches, or *regattas*, so much extolled by the Venetians, are insignificant sports. The

The spectators, who fill the houses and borders of the canal, the carpets which hang out of the windows, and some decorated barges belonging to the nobility, which sail up and down, constitute all that is interesting in that sight.

The Venetians love to give into the follies and entertainments of the carnival, &c. They are indeed under a necessity of finding out diversions that may agree with the nature of the place, and make some amends for the loss of several pleasures which may be met with on the continent. These disguises give occasion to many love adventures; for there is something more intriguing in the amours of Venice, than in those of other countries. During the festivalss, riot, debauchery, and licentiousness, are carried to the greatest extremity. The courtezans not only banish modesty, but also common decency. The marriage of the sea, on Ascension-day, is one of the greatest solemnities.

Mrs. Piozzi thus describes the celebration of this wedding. The sight of the Bucentora (the name of the vessel which carries the doge) prepared for gala, and the glories of Venice upon Ascension-day, must now put an end to other observations. We had the honour and comfort of seeing all from a galley belonging to a noble Venetian Brigandin, whose civilities to us were singularly kind, as well as extremely polite. His attentions did not cease with the morning shew, which we shared in common with numbers of fashionable people that filled his ship, and partook of his profuse elegant refreshments; but he followed us after dinner to the house of our English friends, and took six of us together in a gay bark, adorned with his arms, and rowed by eight gondoliers, in superb liveries, made up for the occasion, to match the boat, which was, like

them, white, blue, and silver, a flag of the same colours flying from the stern, till we arrived at the Corfo; so they call the place of contention, where the rowers exert their skill and ingenuity; while ladies, now no longer dressed in black, but ornamented with all their jewels, flowers, &c. display their beauties unveiled upon the water. The Bucentora, as its name imports, holds two hundred people, and is heavy besides with statues, columns, &c. The top covered with crimson velvet, and the sides enlivened by twenty-one oars on each hand. Musical performers attend in another barge; while foreigners, in gilded pajots, increase the general shew. Mean time, the vessel which conveys the doge, &c. carries him slowly out to sea; where, in the presence of his senators, he drops a plain gold ring into the water, with these words, *Desponsamus, te mare, in signum veri perpetuæ dominii.*—"We espouse thee, O sea!" "in sign of true and perpetual dominion." *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 186.

The time has been when the doge had the entire possession of, and dominion over, his spouse; but, for a considerable time past, her favours have been shared by several other lovers; or, according to that violent metaphor of Otway's,

now

Their great duke shrinks, trembling in his palace,
And sees his wife, the Adriatic, plough'd,
Like a lewd whore, by bolder grows than his.

The girls of pleasure, says Archenholtz, are a class of beings who enjoy the special protection of government. They belong to the entertainments of the carnival, which could not do well without them. The greater part of these unfortunate females are sold by their friends in their tenderest infancy: they make a regular agreement with

with lovers or dealers in virginity. This is done before a notary public, and stands valid in every court of justice; and the agreement specifies a certain time when miss is to be yielded up, upon paying a stipulated sum. The usual price is from one to two hundred zechins. The agreement usually sets forth the poverty of the parents, and the motive to procure the girl a dower to enable her to be decently married. This, however, is a mere pretence, for the parents keep the money, and leave their daughters in the brothel. These nymphs observe their fasts most strictly, go daily to mass, and have their special tutelar saint; under whose auspices they exercise their profession with a good conscience. *Archenholtz's Tr.* i. 65.

Mrs. Piozzi informs us, that she went to a well-known *conservatory*, called the Mendicante; who performed an oratorio in the church with great applause. It was difficult for me, says she, to persuade myself that all the performers were women, till watching carefully, our eyes convinced us, as they were but slightly grated. The sight of girls, however, handling the double bass, and blowing into the bassoon, did not much please me; and the deep-toned voice of her who sung the part of Saul, seemed a strange unnatural thing. These pretty syrens were delighted to seize upon us, and pressed our visit to the parlour with a sweetness that I know not who could have resisted. We had no such intent; and amply did their performance repay my curiosity, for visiting Venetian beauties, so justly celebrated for their seducing manners and soft address. They accompanied their voices with the forte piano, and sung a thousand buffo songs, with all that gay voluptuousness for which their country is renowned. The school, however, is running apace to ruin; and perhaps

perhaps the conduct of the married women here, may contribute to make such *conservatories* useless and neglected. When the duchess of Montespan asked the famous Louison d'Arquien, by way of insult, as she pressed too near her, "How goes trade?"—"Very indifferently indeed," replied the courtesan with no improper spirit, "since the quality have thought proper to engage in it." *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 176.

Venice is not without its inconveniences, for it has no water but what is brought to it in casks, and the canals in summer have an offensive smell. The number of inhabitants is said to be about two hundred thousand, including those of the islands Murana, La Guidica, and those who live on board of the barges.

There is a thing in Venice, says Archenholtz, which must make a most disagreeable impression upon an observing traveller; it is the filthiness of the Venetians. Every one permits himself to do his business in the doge's palace: not only the entrance, but the very stairs are like a sink. Go where you will, you find whole rills of stinking water, and smell its noxious exhalations. The nobles, who honestly contribute their share, never regard these nuisances, and paddle through them with up-lifted gowns. The nastiness spreads as far as the doors of the apartment. *Archenholtz's Tr.* i. 81.

To corroborate this fact, we shall call in Mrs. Piozzi: Our dear Venetians, says that lady, are far from cleanly: St. Mark's Place is all covered over, in a morning, with chicken-coops, which stink one to death, as nobody, I believe, thinks of changing their baskets; and all about the ducal palace is made so very offensive by the resort of human creatures, for every purpose most unworthy of so charming a place, that all enjoyment

of its beauties is rendered difficult to a person of any delicacy; and poisoned so provokingly, that I never cease to wonder that so little police, and proper regulation, are established in a city so particularly lovely, to render her sweet and wholesome. *Piozzi's Tr. i. 173.*

Besides the city, properly so called, here is a multitude of little islands in the environs, which are covered with buildings, and form each of them a kind of separate town; the most considerable of which is that called Guideca, or the Jew's Quarter, which is large and populous. These islands serve as a kind of fence to the city, by breaking the violence of the waves.

The island of Rialto lies among these islands. Hither fled the first families who left the continent, when the Visigoths made their irruption into Italy. Among them was Entinopus, an architect, a native of Candia, resident at Padua, who took refuge from those cruel enemies. Rialto, the principal island in the *lacunus*, (canals) was pitched upon as a residence for him and his followers, amounting to twenty-four families. Here Entinopus built a church in honour of St. James, which is still to be seen. He also built twenty-four houses, or rather cottages, for himself and his companions, whose progeny, to this day, principally govern the republic. The celebrated bridge belonging to the island was built by Palladio, and consists of a single arch over the great canal. It is built of pure marble; but its appearance is not ornamental, because unpolished marble has the resemblance of common stone. It is also disfigured by some ugly shops which stand upon it. *Archenholtz's Tr. i. 82.*

It is observed, by doctor Moore, that many people are surprised, that, in a government so very jealous of its power as that of Venice, there is

is no military establishment within the city to support the executive power and repress any popular commotion. For my own part, I am strongly of opinion, that it proceeds from this very jealousy in government that there is no military garrison here.

An arbitrary prince is fond of a standing army, and loves to be always surrounded by guards; because, he being the permanent fountain of honours and promotion, the army will naturally be much attached to him, and become, on all occasions, the blind instruments of his pleasure; but at Venice, there is no visible permanent object to which the army can attach itself. The doge would not be allowed the command of the garrison, if there was one. The three state inquisitors are continually changing; and before one set could gain the affections of the soldiers, another would be chosen; so that government could not be supported, but much more probably would be overturned, by a numerous garrison being established in Venice; for it might perhaps not be difficult for a few of the rich and powerful nobles to corrupt the garrison, and gain over the commander to any ambitious plan of their own, for the destruction of the constitution.

But though there is no formal garrison in a military uniform, yet there is a real effective force sufficient to suppress any popular commotion, at the command of the senate, and council of ten. This force, besides the Sbirri, consists of a great number of stout fellows, who, without any distinguishing dress, are kept in the pay of government, and are at the command of that council. There is also the whole body of the gondoleers, the most hardy and daring of the common Venetians. This body of men are greatly attached to the nobility, from whom they have most of their employ-

employment, and with whom they acquire a certain degree of familiarity, by passing great part of their time, shut up in boats, in their company, and by being privy to many of their love-intrigues. Great numbers of these gondoleers are in the service of particular nobles; and there is no doubt, that, in case of any popular insurrection, the whole would take the side of the nobility and senate, against the people. In short, they may be considered as a kind of standing militia, ready to rise as soon as the government requires their services.

Lastly, there is the grand council itself, which, in case of any violent commotion of the citizens and populace, could be armed directly, from the small arsenal within the ducal palace, and would prove a very formidable force against an unarmed multitude; for the laws of Venice forbid, under pain of death, any citizen to carry fire-arms; a law which is very exactly executed by the state-inquisitors.

By those means the executive power of government is as irresistible at Venice, as at Petersburg or Constantinople, while there is a far less chance of the government itself being overthrown here by the instruments of its own power; for, though a regular army, or garrison, might be corrupted by the address of an ambitious doge, or by a combination of a few rich and popular nobles, in which case a revolution would take place at once; it is almost impossible to conceive that all the different powers above-mentioned could be engaged to act in favour of one man, or a small combination of men, without being detected by the vigilance of the inquisitors, or the jealousy of those who were not in the conspiracy. And if we suppose a majority of the nobles inclinable to any change in the form of the government, they

have no occasion to carry on a secret plot; they may come to the council-chamber, and dictate whatever alterations they think proper. *Moore's Tr. i. 227.*

Though the Venetian government is still under the influence of jealousy, that gloomy demon is now entirely banished from the bosoms of individuals. Instead of confinement, in which women were formerly kept at Venice, they now enjoy a degree of freedom unknown even in Paris. Of the two extremes, the present is doubtless to be preferred. The husbands seem at last convinced, that the chastity of their wives is safest under their own guardianship, and that when a woman thinks her honour not worth her own regard, it is still more unworthy of his.

Venice is one hundred and forty miles east of Milan, and two hundred and thirty north of Rome.

The island of Murano, about a mile from Venice, was formerly a very flourishing place, and still boasts some palaces which bear the marks of former magnificence, though now in a state of decay. The island is said to contain 20,000 inhabitants. The great manufactories of looking-glasses are the only inducements which strangers have to visit this place.

Instead of being cast, as in France and England, the Murano mirrors are all blown in the manner of bottles. It is astonishing to see with what dexterity the workman wields a long hollow cylinder of melted glass, at the end of an iron tube, which, when he has extended as much as possible, by blowing, and every other means his art suggests, he slits with a sharp instrument, removing the two extremities from each other, and folding back the sides: the cylinder now appears a large sheet of glass, which being once
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more introduced into the furnace, is brought out a clear, finished plate. This manufactory formerly served all Europe with looking-glasses; the quantity made here is still considerable; for, though France and England, and some other countries, make their own mirrors, yet, by the natural progress of luxury, those countries which still get their mirrors and other things from Murano, use a much greater quantity now than formerly; so that on the supposition that the Murano manufacturers have lost three-fourths of their customers, they may still retain half as much trade as they ever had.

Besides mirrors, an infinite quantity of glass trinkets (*margaritini*, as they are called) of all shapes and colours are made here. Women of the inferior ranks wear them as ornaments, and as rosaries: they also mould this substance into many various whimsical forms, by way of ornamental furniture to houses and churches.

MAESTRO, a handsome town, pleasantly situated on the continent, about three miles from the Laguna. Several of the Venetian nobility have seats in it. The noblemen of Venice live with less restraint, and entertain their friends with greater freedom, at their villas, than at their palaces in town. It is natural to suppose that a Venetian must feel peculiar satisfaction, when his affairs permit him to enjoy the exhilarating view of green fields, and to breathe the free air of the country.

THE PADUANA, OR TERRITORY OF PADUA.

THIS territory is extremely fertile, and well cultivated, extending thirty five miles in length, and twenty-eight in breadth. The most considerable places which it contains, are,

PADUA, in Latin *Petavium*, formerly a rich and flourishing city, has now lost much of its splendor: great part of the circuit within the walls is without buildings, and the town in general so thinly inhabited, that grass is seen, in many places, in the interstices of the stones with which the streets are paved. The houses are built on porticoes, which, when the town was well inhabited, and in a flourishing condition, may have had a magnificent appearance; but, in its present state, they give it a greater air of gloom and melancholy. It still contains twenty-six churches, twenty-three convents of monks, eighteen nunneries, and four hospitals. The principal of its churches is that of the Franciscans, dedicated to St. Antonio, on account of the extreme veneration paid by the Paduans to that saint. The splendour of the interior decorations, the many stately monuments, and the magnificence of the chapel where his body lies, are beyond conception. The saint's tongue, to which particular prayers are offered, and his chin, are kept separately in the vestry. St. Antonio was born at Lisbon in 1196, and is paid more homage and adoration here than the Almighty. The beggars ask alms only in the name of St. Antonio.

The body of this holy person is inclosed in a sarcophagus, under an altar in the middle of the chapel, and is said to emit a very agreeable and refreshing odour. Pious Catholics believe this

to be the natural effluvia of the saint's body; while heretics assert, that the perfume (for a perfume there certainly is) proceeds from certain balsams rubbed on the marble every morning, before the votaries come to pay their devotions. *Moore's Tr.* i. 265.

One of the votive tables in the chapel is thus inscribed: *Exaud St. Antonius, quos non exaudit Deus*, "St. Antonio hears those whom God himself does not hear."

The walls of this church are covered with votive offerings of ears, eyes, arms, legs, noses, and every part almost of the human body, in token of cures performed by this saint; for whatever part has been the seat of the disease, a representation of it is hung up in silver or gold, according to the wealth and gratitude of the patient.

At a small distance from this church is a place called the School of St. Antonio. Here many of the actions of the saint are painted in fresco; some of them by Titian. Many miracles of a very extraordinary nature are here recorded. I observed one in particular, which, if often repeated, might endanger the peace of families. The saint thought proper to loosen the tongue of a newborn child, and endue it with the faculty of speech; on which the infant, with an imprudence natural to its age, declared, in an audible voice, before a large company, who was its *real* father.

The church of St. Justina, which is the next in rank to the Franciscan church, is far superior to it in point of architecture: it was built from a design of Palladio, which is supposed to be one of the most elegant he ever gave. This church is built on the spot where St. Justina is said to have suffered martyrdom. It would have been fortunate for the pictures in this church, if the saint

saint had suffered on a piece of drier ground ; for they seem much injured by the damp which surround the place where it now stands. This elegant church is adorned with many altars, embellished with sculpture. The pavement is remarkably rich, being a kind of Mosaic work, of marble of various colours. Many other precious materials are wrought as ornaments to this church ; but there is one species of jewels in which it abounds, more than perhaps any church in Christendom ; which is the bones of martyrs. Here is a whole wall full of them : and the Benedictines, to whom this church belongs, assert, that they are possessed of the bodies of the two evangelists, St. Matthew and St. Luke. But the Franciscans belonging to a convent at Venice declare, that *they* are possessed of the true body of St. Luke, and that this in St. Justina's church is an imposture. The matter was referred to the pope, who gave a decision in favour of one of the bodies ; but the proprietors of the other are dissatisfied with the decree, and persist in their original claim.

The Paduans are firmly of opinion, that the bones found in a leaden chest, in St. Justina's church, are those of Livy.

The large hall of the town-house of Padua is two hundred and fifty-six feet in length, and eighty-six in breadth : the emblematic and astrological paintings, by Giotto, are much decayed. This immense hall is on the second floor, and is ornamented with several busts and statues.

We are informed, by Mrs. Piozzi, that at the bottom of this hall hangs the famous crucifixion, for the purpose of doing which in perfection, it is said that Giotto fastened up a real man, and justly incurred the pope's displeasure ; who coming one day unawares to see his painter at work, found
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the unhappy wretch almost expiring, and threatened the artist with immediate death. With Italian promptness, Giotto ran to the picture, and daubed it all over with his brush and colours. In consequence of this, the sovereign was induced to delay the execution of the criminal till he had repaired the picture, no other person being equal to such a task. In the mean time the man recovered of his wounds, and Giotto of course was pardoned. *Piozzi's Tr. i. 140.*

The Debtor's Stone, at the opposite end of the hall, is used for the following purpose: if a man cannot pay his debts, he may free himself from all the demands of his creditors, by exposing, formally, before the court of justice, his great poverty. But with this declaration is connected a ceremony so extremely shameful, that people seldom have recourse to that expedient: the debtor is obliged to sit, for one hour, with his nude posteriors on the stone.

The cenotaph of Livy the historian, who was a native of Padua, is erected here. The university, formerly so celebrated, is now, like every thing else in this city, on the decline. The inhabitants are no longer afraid to walk in the streets of this city at night, on account of the licentious spirit of the students.

Padua is the see of a bishop, who has a revenue of one hundred thousand crowns per annum. In the convent of Dominican monks, a cell is shewn where Albertus Magnus is said to have lived. The most elegant private house in Padua, is the palazzo de Seranzo; and the finest garden is that of Papafava. The palace of the governor is a strong fabric, and pleasantly situated. The Benedictine convent has a yearly revenue of one hundred thousand ducats. The Jews live in a distant part. The cloth manufactory of this place is much

much encouraged by the inhabitants of the city of Venice.

Beggars swarm at Padua. In the course of my life, says Dr. Moore, I never saw such a number of beggars at one time, as attacked us at the church of St. Antonio. The duke of Hamilton fell into a mistake analogous to that of Sable in the Funeral, who complains, that the more money he gave his mourners to look sad, the merrier they looked. His grace gave all he had in his pocket to the clamorous multitude which surrounded him, on condition that they would hold their tongues and leave us; on which they became more numerous and vociferous than before. *Moore's Tr. i. 274.*

A fine view of the beautiful country which surrounds Padua, may be taken from the tower of the Franciscan church. Within the city, every thing indicates wretchedness and decay. Ignorance has also fixed her chief residence here, though Padua still retains the title of the learned.

Of all the cities in the Venetian territory, Padua, whose wretched state we have already mentioned, feels most the misfortune of an oppressive government. The highest imposts, the most rigorous laws, inexorable punishment for petty offences, and hindrance from all measures to forward the welfare of the place. Hence springs the extreme poverty of that city, to which, in point of extent, few are equal in Italy, though the number of inhabitants does not now exceed forty thousand. Thus Venice avenges the troubles and dangers which Padua, once flourishing and independent, caused her for so many years. *Archenholtz's Tr. i. 98.*

The following observation comes with singular propriety from Mrs. Piozzi: Our first head-dresses

dresser were made by the inhabitants of Milan; hence the term *Milaners* or *Milleners* in England: a court gown was early known in England by the name of a *mantua*, from *Manto*, the daughter of Terebias, who founded the city so called, and the term *mantua-maker* is still applied to gown-makers. Some of the best materials for making mantuas, is still named, from the town it is manufactured in, a *Paduasoy*; that is a *Padua-silk*.

The little *pug*-dog, or Dutch mastiff, which our English ladies were once so fond of, that Garrick thought it worth his while to ridicule them for it, in the dramatic satire called *Lethe*, has quitted London for Padua; where he is restored happily to his former honours, and every carriage I meet with here has a *pug* in it. That breed of dogs is now so nearly extirpated among us, that I recollect only lord Penryn who possesses such an animal. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 136, 148.

Padua is thirty-four miles east of Venice. The neighbouring mountains produce excellent wine, and oil, and most delicious fruits.

ARQUA, or ARQUATO, a small town, about the distance of nine miles from Padua, famous for being the retreat of Petrarch, after the death of his dear Lauretta, or Laura, where he passed the remainder of his days.

ABANO, a village famed for its baths, about five miles from Padua. The waters of some of these baths are very hot, others moderately so, and others warm.

BATTAGLIA, a small town at the confluence of two little rivers.

A a

ESTE,

ESTE, anciently ATESTE, a small town giving name to the family of the dukes of Modena. It is about two miles distant from Padua.

THE VERONESE OR TERRITORY OF VERONA.

THIS district, which is a part of Lombardy, is remarkable for its fertility; yielding abundance of corn, wine, oil, peaches, plums, figs, pears, apples, chefnuts, strawberries, and truffles; with rich pastures, numbers of fine cattle, and a variety of fish. Marble is also found here.

In this district lies the Lago di Garda, anciently called *Bonacus*. This lake is remarkably rough and boisterous, when agitated with storms, and perfectly resembles the troubled ocean. It is thirty-five miles in length, and twelve in breadth. The district of Verona yields to the republic of Venice an annual revenue of five hundred and sixty thousand ducats. The most considerable places in the Veronese, are

VERONA, the capital of the Veronese, a very large city, fortified in the ancient manner, and delightfully situated on the river Adige, in a serene and healthy air: it is naturally strong, but the Venetians have so much encreased the fortifications that it is almost impregnable. The city appears to the greatest advantage when seen at a distance. It has five gates, which are both strong and beautiful, and embellished with sculpture, statues, columns, and other works in marble.

Over

Over the river are four bridges, of which that which leads to the castle is much admired.

We are told, by Mrs. Piozzi, that Verona is the gayest town she ever lived in; beautifully situated, the hills around it elegant, the mountains at a distance venerable: the river Adige rolling through the valley, while such a glow of blossoms ornament the rising grounds, and such cheerfulness smiles in the countenances of its inhabitants, that any one may be tempted to think it the birth-place of Euphrosyne. Here are vines, mulberries, and olives: and consequently wine, silk, and oil: every thing that can seduce, every thing that ought to satisfy desiring man. Here delight to reside mirth and good humour, in their holiday dress. It is a common saying among the Italians, that the people at Verona are half out of their wits; and I see nothing going forward here, continues that lady, but improvisatori, reciting stories or verses to entertain the populace; boys flying kites, cut square like a diamond on the cards, and called stelle; men amusing themselves at a game called pallamajo, something like our cricket. *Piozzi's Tr. i. 129.*

Here are several magnificent palaces, and the town-house is a very handsome structure, but the city is neither rich nor populous; the houses, in general, are mean, and the streets dirty, crooked, and narrow. Verona is defended by three castles; the Castello Vecchio, St. Pietro, and St. Felice; and the number of its inhabitants is supposed to be about fifty thousand. The best street is that called the Corso, and the largest square is called Piazza d'Armi. Here is a very fine palace belonging to the Bevi-l'Acqua family, besides the Casa Verzi, famous for its elegant Doric architecture.

In the town-house are the statues of five illustrious natives of Verona: the poets Catullus and Æmilius Marcus, the historian Cornelius Nepos, Pliny the Elder, and Vitruvius the architect. This city has also given birth to many other celebrated persons, among whom are Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Pomponius Secundus, and Paul Veronese. Here are several academies or societies, as the Philharmonic, for the advancement of music; and the Philoti for the improvement of riding, fencing, vaulting, dancing, &c. The theatre for operas and comedies is a handsome building.

Among the churches of Verona, that of St. George, belonging to the Benedictines, is the handsomest; but its chief ornament is the martyrdom of that saint, painted by Paul Veronese. Among other antiquities here, is the celebrated amphitheatre, which, by the care of the inhabitants, has been preserved in good condition, through a succession of ages. Though not so large, it is more perfect than that of Vespasian at Rome. It is not known when, or by whom, it was erected, though it could not have been long after the Augustine age. It is composed of freestone and marble, and contains forty-two rows of benches or seats, one above another; so that twenty-three thousand persons might be commodiously seated at the same time. There are several antiquities in Verona, particularly a triumphal arch erected to Flaminius. This town is full of beauties, wits, and rarities.

Verona is the see of a bishop, whose annual revenue amounts to about five thousand crowns. The cathedral is an ancient structure, in which are deposited the remains of pope Lucius III. The principal commodities exported from hence are medicinal herbs, the produce of Monte Balbo, olives,

olives, oil, and wine; linen, woollen, and silk manufactures. Goods may be commodiously conveyed from hence to Venice, down the river Adige. It is seventeen miles north-east of Mantua, and forty-nine south-west of Venice.

LEGNAGO, a small fortified town, seated on the Adige.

ISOLA DELLA SCALA, a small, but beautiful town.

GARDA, the name of a castle, seated on a lake of the same name.

THE VICENTINE.

THIS territory obtained its name from its capital, the ancient city of Vicentia, now Vicenza. It is bounded on the north by the Trentino and Feltrino; on the east by Trevisano; on the west by the Veronese; and on the south by the Puduana. Its length is about forty miles, and its breadth thirty-three. It produces excellent wines, and has good pastures and corn-fields, with plenty of cattle, fish, game, and mulberry trees. The mountains afford silver and iron ore, and fine quarries of stone. A fine sort of chalk is produced in this district, singularly useful in cleaning plate or cloaths; and a peculiar kind of sand, used in making the Venetian plate-glass. The most considerable places in this territory are,

VICENZA, anciently *Vicetia*, or *Vicentia*, the capital of the territory in which it stands, a large city,

city, at the conflux of the rivers Bachiglioni, and Verona. It is about four miles in circumference, and contains thirty thousand inhabitants. Formerly it had strong walls, but they are now in a ruinous state. Over the principal river are several bridges, and without the city is a triumphal arch, in imitation of the ancient structures of that kind, built from a design of the celebrated architect Andrea Palladio, who was a native of this place, and embellished it with several magnificent structures. It is decorated with a great many beautiful palaces, magnificent churches, and other superb structures; among which is the council-house, the grandeur of which is heightened by two very lofty columns; with St. Mark's winged lion on one of them, and on the other the image of our Saviour. The Monte della Pieta is also a noble fabric, and has a handsome library. The great altar of the Dominican church is a most august piece of Palladio's architecture. Of the churches, which are fifty-seven in number, fourteen are parochial, and twenty-nine conventical. The cathedral has nothing striking in its appearance. The wine of Vicenza is in high estimation; and the territory belonging to it, from its extreme fertility, is called the garden and shambles of Venice. The academy of the Olympic theatre, principally intended for the refinement of the Italian language, hold their meetings in a most beautiful theatre, partly built by Andrea Palladio, but he died before the completion of it. It was afterwards continued by Scamozzi. The church called Della Madonna di Monte, on a mountain without the city, is much frequented by pilgrims. Here are the remains of a large Roman theatre. The ruins of the hot baths and aqueducts, which are still to be seen, are the melancholy monuments

ments of its former splendour. Vicenza is about twenty nine miles west of Venice.

MALA, a pretty large town.

SCHIO, a small, populous, handsome town.

TRETTO, a village, near which there are silver and iron mines. Near it stands Monte Summano, famed for its curious plants, and for the coins and antiquities which have been found in its neighbourhood.

MAROSTICA, a small town.

VALDAGNA, a small but very populous town.

BRAGANZA, a small town, the environs of which produce excellent wine.

THE B R E S C I A N O.

THIS territory has been subject to the Venetians upwards of two centuries and an half. It is bounded on the north by the Grisons, and the bishopric of Trent; on the east by the lake Garda, the Veronese, and the duchy of Mantua; on the west by Cremasco, the Bergomasco, and the Valtelina; and on the south by the duchy of Mantua and the Cremonese. It is watered with several small rivers, and, though mountainous, is fruitful in wine, oil, and grain. Gold, silver, copper, iron, and marble of all colours, are found in its mountains. The town and province of
Brescia

Brescia are more attended to by the senate of Venice, and have a quicker redress of injuries, than any other part of the Venetian dominions. They have always a mild and prudent governor, and live much more happily than their fellow-subjects: for, as they were once a part of the Milanese, and are now on their frontiers, the Venetians are careful not to exasperate them by the duties they lay on other provinces for fear of a revolt.

The principal places in this territory are,

BRESCIA, the capital, giving name to the district, seated on a pleasant plain in the little river Garza. It is an episcopal see, subject to the archbishop of Milan. It is large, well fortified, and defended by a large citadel built on a rock. It contains about fifty thousand inhabitants, among whom are many illustrious families. The city is encircled with walls, and has five gates, with an arsenal well furnished with military stores. The streets are handsome and clean, most of them being watered by little streams from the river, and the houses are good. There are several public squares, the largest of which is surrounded with piazzas, and the town-house stands in the centre of it. The palace, where the public business is transacted, is a magnificent stone structure. Exclusive of the cathedral, this city has nineteen parish churches, forty-five convents, a general hospital, and some other charitable foundations. The cathedral is a modern stately structure. Cardinal Quirini, once bishop of this city, contributed greatly towards the building of it, and made the city a present of a library; the magistracy therefore, in 1750, erected two marble statues

tues to him, one in the church, and the other at the entrance of the library. Among the number of relics in this, is an azure cross called *Orioflamma*, said to be the same which Constantine saw in the air. The church of St. Julia is richly ornamented. This city has several manufactures of linen cloth, and carries on a large trade in fire-arms, swords, knives, and other cutlery wares. Its situation is about forty-four miles east of Milan.

DESERZANO, a pretty large handsome town, famed for wine and fish. It is seated on the Lago di Garda.

CHIERI, a small town, near which the Imperialists defeated the French in 1701.

ISEO, a small town, on a lake of the same name.

PONTE VICO, a small fortified town on the river Oglio.

BERGAMASCO.

THIS territory has been in the hands of the Venetians ever since the year 1428. It is mountainous and rocky towards the north, though fertile about Bergamo. Great quantities of cattle and sheep are bred in it. It is well watered with rivers and rivulets, and produces some wine. This district contains only

BERGAMO, anciently *Bergomum*, a large fortified

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tified town at the foot of the Alps. It is the see of a bishop, subordinate to the archbishop of Milan. It is a place of considerable trade, and has a great fair on St. Bartholomew's day, which is resorted to by vast numbers of merchants and traders from other parts of Italy, as well as from Germany and Switzerland. The eye can here count all the original blessings bestowed on human kind, corn, wine, oil, and fruit; while not a hedge fails to afford perfume which fills the air with fragrance, from the sweet jessamine, that, twisting through it, lends a weak support to the wild grapes, which, dangling in clusters, invite ten thousand birds, of every European species, to regale on their delicious sweets. The rich scent of melons, at every cottage door, is another charming proof of the climate's fertility and opulence,—

Where every sense is lost in every joy.

The old church here, of mingled Gothic and Grecian architecture, is well entitled to notice. Here is a picture of the Israelites passing over the Red Sea, by Luca Giordana. Here are also some single figures of the prophets, heroes, and judges of the Old Testament, painted with great spirit, by Ciro Ferri. That of Gideon wringing the dew out of the fleece, glows with expression, and is full of character. The theatre has fallen down, but they are building another.

THE CLEMASCO.

THIS territory is fertile, healthy, and pleasant, though but of small extent. It produces corn, wine, and hemp, and contains, besides, several little places,

CREMA,

CREMA, a large fortified town, with a castle, seated on the river Serio. It is well-built and handsome, and has a manufacture of linen cloth and thread. The women of this town are famed for spinning and whitening. The Venetians have been masters of this town ever since the year 1428.

THE POLESIN OF ROVIGO.

THIS fertile district is a kind of peninsula, formed by the rivers Po, Adige, Tattaro, and Castagnara. It is about fifty miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth. It has been in the possession of the Venerians ever since the year 1500. The principal places it contains are,

ROVIGO, the capital, seated on the river Adigetto. It is surrounded by a decayed wall, and is but thinly peopled. It is thirty-two miles south-west of Venice.

ADRIA, or **HADRIA**, a large ancient town on the river Tattaro. It was anciently a very considerable place, and gave name to the Adriatic. It is the see of a bishop, subordinate to Ravenna, and is about thirty-two miles south-west of Venice.

MARCA TREVIGIANA.

THIS is one of the richest spots in Italy, taking its name from Treviso, its capital. The places in it worth mentioning, are

TREVISO, an ancient fortified town, with a fort, on the river Sile, where it unites with the Piavifalla. Though old, it has some good houses, and some noble families reside in it. It is the see of a bishop. The Venetians have been masters of it ever since the year 1388.

FELTRA, a small episcopal city, seated on the mountains, about forty-five miles north-west of Venice.

BELLUNO, a small, populous, episcopal city, pleasantly seated on the river Piava. It gives name to a small mountainous tract which contains some iron mines. Its distance from Venice is about forty miles.

BASSANO, a pretty large town, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in silk manufactures.

ODERZO, a small town on the river Montebelluna, anciently a handsome city.

COLALTO, a small town, giving name to an illustrious family.

PATRIA DEL FRIULI.

THIS territory is situated on the most northern verge of Italy. Partly by war, and partly by treaty, it became the property of the republic of Venice in the fifteenth century; and, in the sixteenth, a portion of it devolved to the house of Austria. The whole country, including the Austrian and Venetian territories, is about fifty-two miles in length, and forty-five in breadth. The most considerable places belonging to the Venetians, in this territory, are,

UDINA, the capital, seated on the river La Roia. It was the residence of the patriarch of Aquileia. The long contests between the house of Austria, and the republic of Venice, were terminated in 1751, by the pope's suppressing the patriarchate, and erecting two archbishoprics from it; one in this city, and the other in that of Gortz belonging to Austria. Every future archbishop of Udina is to be the metropolitan of all the bishops in the Venetian territories, who were under the patriarch. This city contains several palaces, churches, convents, and hospitals; a castle, a college for law, and an academy for martial exercises. It is seated about twenty miles west of Aquileia.

PLAMANOVA, a fortified populous town on the river or canal La Roia.

CAORLE, a small episcopal town, seated in a laguna of the gulph of Venice.

PORTENON, or **PORTENAU**, a town seated on the river Noncello.

ISTRIA.

I S T R I A.

THIS country was a part of the ancient Illyricum, but, being conquered by the Romans, between the first and second Punic wars, was annexed to Italy. Its length is about sixty miles, and its breadth thirty-five, being a kind of peninsula on the Adriatic; belonging partly to the Austrians, and partly to the Venetians. Though mountainous, it is fruitful in wine and oil, but the air is found to be unhealthy, in consequence of which it is but thinly inhabited. In the Venetian part of this territory, the following are the principal places :

CAPO DE ISTRIA, anciently *Justinopolis*, from the emperor Justius, who founded or rebuilt it. It is a strong town, seated on an island in the gulph, which is so near the continent, that it is joined to it by a bridge. It is an episcopal see, and the capital of Istria. Here are several convents, and anciently the town was ornamented with two temples; one dedicated to Pallas, and the other to Cybele.

PARENZO, anciently *Parentium*, a small episcopal town with a good harbour.

POLA, formerly *Pietus Julia*, a small episcopal town near the gulph; in which are to be seen some ruins of an amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch.

THE REPUBLIC OF LUCCA.

THIS country, though small, is a free and independent republic, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean; having the territory of Geneva on the west, the Modenese on the north, and Tuscany on the east. It is extremely fertile and populous: "It is very pleasant (says Mr. Addison) to see how the small territories of this little republic are cultivated to the best advantage; so that one cannot find the least spot of ground that is not made to contribute its utmost to the owner. In all the inhabitants there appears an air of cheerfulness and plenty, not often to be met in those of the countries which lie about them."

To this effect are the observations of Mrs. Pizzozzi: That this fairy commonwealth should so long have maintained its independency, she says, is strange; but Howell attributes her freedom to the active and industrious spirit of the inhabitants, who, he says, resemble a hive of bees, for order and for diligence. I never did see a place so populous for the size of it: one is actually thronged running up and down the streets of Lucca, though it is not a large place for a capital city. It is larger, however, than Salisbury, and prettier than Northampton, the beauties of both which places it unites, with all the charms peculiar to itself. The territory claimed by this republic, and of which no power dares attempt to dispossess them, is, I suppose, about the size of Rutlandshire; surrounded, and apparently fenced in on every side, by the Apennines, as by a wall; that wall a hot one, on the southern side, and wholly planted over with vines; while the soft shadows, which fall

fall upon the declivity of the mountains, make it inexpressibly pretty; and form, by the particular disposition of their light and shadow, a variety which no other prospect, so confined, can possibly enjoy. Some writer calls it a ring upon the finger of the emperor. Either the word *Liberty* has bewitched me; or I see an air of plenty without insolence, and business without noise, that greatly delight me. Here is much cheerfulness too, and gay good humour; but this is the season of devotion at Lucca, and in these countries the ideas of devotion and diversion are so blended, that all religious worship seems connected with, and to me now regularly implies, a festive show. *Piozzi's Tr. i. 333.*

The number of inhabitants in this republic is estimated at one hundred and twenty thousand. They are extremely jealous of the Tuscans, by whom they are almost surrounded.

In time of peace, the forces amount to about six hundred men, though upwards of thirty thousand of its inhabitants are capable of bearing arms.

This republic has a *galfaloniere*, which signifies a standard-bearer: This was formerly the title of the sovereigns of Florence: he is like the doge at Venice and Genoa, but is only stiled *excellenza*. The government is vested in two councils; of which one is called the council of state, and the other the great council, the executive power being in the former, consisting of nine members besides the doge: they continue only two months in office, and, during that time, have apartments in the palace of the republic, and are maintained at the public expence. Two hundred and thirty nobles, and ten burghers, or senators, compose the great council. The title of the state is *La Serenissima Republica de Lucca*.
The

The annual revenue amounts to about eighty-five thousand pounds sterling.

The whole territories of Lucca, says the abbé Dupaty, contain eight square leagues, in which a hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants endeavour, by not eating during one half the year, to live out the remainder. This tree, planted in a fertile, but not extensive, soil, has the misfortune too, to have *two hundred* devouring branches, or two hundred noble families. The word *Libertas* is inscribed in golden letters on the gates of the city, and in all the corners of the streets; till by continually reading the *word*, the people have at length imagined they possess the *thing*. The privilege of oppressing on the one hand, and the necessity of suffering oppression on the other, is what is called here, as in all aristocracies, or hundred-headed tyrannies, *Liberty*. If the happiness or misery of a people is to be regulated by population, by that standard the people of Lucca are happy; for the number of inhabitants here is such that the country cannot maintain them. I am of opinion, that either below or above a certain degree of population, the wretchedness of a nation commences. *Dupaty's Tr.* 57.

How different this account from the observations of Addison, Mrs. Piozzi, and other travellers! We are inclined to suppose that the abbé has conceived certain prejudices against this miniature of a republic. Perhaps he may have received improper treatment from individuals there, and thence became disgusted with the place, and its inhabitants. To shew our impartiality, however, we have faithfully given his declared sentiments. The following remark of his seems tinged with rancour: Yesterday the senate of Lucca remained assembled from five in the afternoon till four in the morning. What was the mat-

ter in discussion?—To grant a pension to an old serjeant. *Dupaty's Tr.* 63.

LUCCA, a city, the capital of the republic of the same name, was anciently a Roman colony. It is delightfully situated in a plain, terminating in eminences; and beautifully diversified with vineyards, villages, and summer-houses. The town is about three Italian miles in circumference, and well fortified. The number of its inhabitants is about forty thousand. The walls afford very pleasant walks, being planted with rows of trees. The houses are well built, and the streets are broad and well paved. Lucca is ornamented with stately churches, and is remarkable for its cathedral, dedicated to St. Martin. The palace of the republic, where the Galfaloniere resides with his counsellors, is handsome, and the arsenal is capable of furnishing twenty-five thousand men with arms. Travellers are obliged to leave their arms at the gate of the city, no person being permitted even to wear a sword in it. It is the see of a bishop, immediately subject to the pope, who officiates in the robe of an archbishop. Here are considerable manufactures in silk, gold, and silver stuffs, and the oil made in Lucca is said to be superior to any that is produced in Italy. The young women here are not so closely confined as they are in many other Roman catholic states, but are frequently seen in the streets and churches.

We English, says Mrs. Piozzi, dress our clergymen in black, and go ourselves to the theatre in colours: here matters are reversed; the church at noon looked like a flower-garden, so gaily adorned were the priests, confraries, &c. while the opera-house at night had more the air of a funeral, every body being dressed in black: a circumstance I had forgotten the meaning of, till reminded

reminded that such was once the emulation of finery, among the persons of fashion in this city, that it was found convenient to restrain the spirit of expence, by obliging them to wear constant mourning. A muslin handkerchief, folded in a most becoming manner, is the head-dress of the peasant lasses among the Lucchese; they put it on like a turban, and button their gowns close, with long sleeves *à la Savoyarde*; but it is often made of a stiff brocaded silk, and green lapels, with cuffs of the same colour: nor do they wear any hats at all, to defend them from a sun which matures the fig, and ripens the vine; but which, by the same excess of power, exalts the venom of the viper, and gives the scorpion means to keep me in perpetual torture, for fear of his poison. *Piozzi's Tr. i. 335.*

How contradictory are the two following articles! But, for the reasons already assigned, we are much inclined to believe the lady:

The Lucchese peasants kill each other on the slightest quarrel; daggers are drawn for an abusive word. Disputes are not tedious with such arguments. The vicinity of the mountains, the little distance of the neighbouring states, and the want of a proper administration of justice, maintain among the people the spirit of duelling and assassination. *Dupaty's Tr. 66.*

Now hear the other side:—In the territory of Lucca, no man has been murdered during the life or memory of any of its peaceful inhabitants; where one robbery alone has been committed for sixteen years; and the thief hanged by a Florentine executioner, borrowed for the purpose, no Lucchese being able or willing to undertake so horrible an office. *Piozzi's Tr. i. 338.*

Besides this city, there are almost one hundred and fifty small towns and villages in this diminutive republic.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF TUSCANY.

THIS duchy is surrounded by a part of the Mediterranean, called here the Tuscan Sea; the Ecclesiastical State; the duchy of Modena; and the republic of Lucca. Its length is about one hundred miles, and its breadth almost as much. The great variety of mountains and vallies, plains, and rising grounds, renders the country extremely pleasant. Both the hills and dales are covered with vines, olives, citron, fig, lemon, and orange trees. No country has greater plantations of mulberry-trees, the leaves of which support immense numbers of silk-worms; enabling the inhabitants to manufacture the richest silks. The mountains yield copper, iron, alum, &c. and some quarries of the finest marble and porphyry. This territory also produces corn, rice, saffron, wool, flax, hemp, honey, wax, rich pastures, salt pits, sulphur, alabaster, borax, lapis lazuli, amethysts, cornelians, jaspers, crystals, black slate, and quicksilver. The air at several places, as Pisa, Volterra, Chiusi, and Massa, is unhealthy, on account of the fens, &c.

Of the rivers which water Tuscany, the Arno is the principal: it has its source in the Apennine mountains, in the territory of Florence, and after receiving the Siera, Pisa, and Elsa, is received by the sea below Pisa. The Tuscan sea is that part of the Mediterranean lying between Tuscany, the territories of the pope, the kingdom of Naples, and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica.

This duchy fell under the dominion of the Romans, about four hundred and fifty years before the birth of Christ. The Ostragoths became masters

masters of it in the fifth century, and after them the Lombards, who were expelled by Charlemagne, in 800, when it became subject to the German emperors, who appointed governors over it. At length the cities of Florence, Pisa, Siena, and some others, during the contentions with the pope and the emperor, and their adherents, withdrew themselves from the dominions of both, and formed separate commonwealths. In that of Florence, John de Medicis was so much esteemed by his countrymen, that they invested him with sovereign power. Pope Pius V. conferred the title of Grand Duke on Cosmo de Medicis, in 1570, in whose family the duchy continued till 1737, when Gaston de Medicis died without issue. The duchy was then transferred to the duke of Lorrain, in lieu of the duchy of Lorrain, which he had given up to France.

The grand-duke is a sovereign prince, absolute in his dominions, and has an annual revenue of about five hundred thousand pounds sterling; arising principally from the tenths of all estates that are sold or alienated, the ground-rents of the houses in Leghorn, and the duties on almost all manner of provisions. The standing forces of the grand-duke consist of three regiments of foot, and two of dragoons; and his marine of a few galleys and galleasses; but, on emergent occasions, it is said he can bring thirty thousand men into the field, and increase his marine to twenty men of war.

The only order of knighthood in this duchy, is that of St. Stephen, instituted by Cosmo I. in 1554, and ratified in 1561, under pope Pius IV. The grand-duke is always grand-master, and the chief residence of the knights is at Pisa. They are distributed into three classes. 1. The Cavalieri della Giustizia, who, to be admitted, must prove

prove their nobility, swear allegiance to the grand-master, and engage themselves to serve in war against the Infidels. 2. The Cavalieri della Gratia, who are honoured with knighthood for signal services, or only by the favour of the grand-duke. 3. The Cavalieri de Commanderie, are those who have fortunes to enable them to found a commanderie, to which they engage themselves before their admittance; and which at their death belongs to the order. The badge is an octangular red cross, with a golden border, worn on the breast.

With regard to the coin of the grand duchy, twelve denaris make a soldi; twenty soldi are equal to a scudo; one hundred and fifty soldi, or seven and a half scudi, or liras, make a scudo d'oro, which is an imaginary coin; two liras, or three quili, are equal to a reston; six liras make a piece of eight; twenty liras, or thirty quili, make an Italian pistole; twenty liras, and about four soldi, make a Spanish pistole.

The most considerable places in this duchy are,

FLORENCE, the capital, seated on the river Arno, almost surrounded with hills, which gradually rise, and at last unite with the mountains called the Apennines. It gives name to a district which is extremely populous and beautiful. The Arno divides the city into two parts, which communicate with each other by four stone bridges; two of which are perfectly answerable to the grandeur and magnificence of the city. Florence, thus delightfully situated in Arno's Vale, is six English miles in circumference within the walls, containing about nine thousand houses, and eighty thousand inhabitants.

Dr.

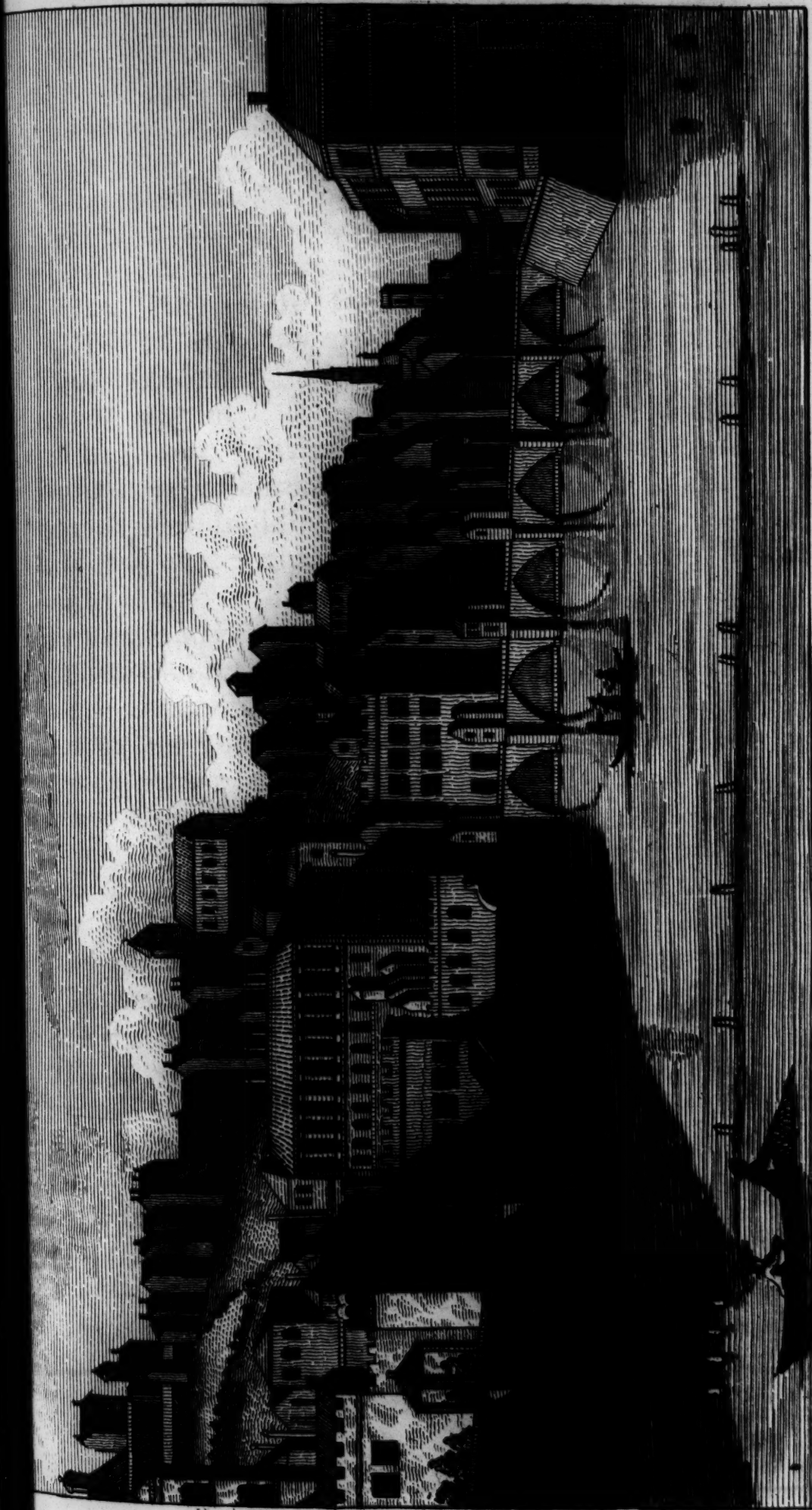
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A View of Florence from the Arno

Arch. of Florence from the 17th



Dr. Moore has very accurately described this city. Florence, says he, is, unquestionably, a very beautiful city. Independent of the churches and palaces, some of which are very magnificent, the architecture of the houses in general is in a good taste, the streets are remarkably clean, and paved with large broad stones, chiselled so as to prevent the horses from sliding. The four bridges of this city are in sight of each other. That called the Ponte della Trinità, is uncommonly elegant. It is built entirely of white marble, and ornamented with four beautiful statues, representing the Four Seasons. The quays, the buildings on each side, and the bridges, render that part of Florence through which the river runs, by far the finest. The same is the case at Paris; and it happens fortunately for those two cities, that those parts are almost constantly before the eye, on account of the necessity people are continually under of passing and re-passing those bridges; whereas, in London, whose river and bridges are far superior to any in France or Italy, people may live whole seasons, attend all the public amusements, and drive every day from one end of the town to the other, without ever seeing the Thames or the bridges, unless they go on purpose. For this reason, when a foreigner is asked, which he thinks the finest city, Paris or London? the moment Paris is mentioned, the Louvre, and that striking part which is situated between the Pont Royal and Pont Neuf, presents itself to his imagination. He can recollect no part of London equal in magnificence to this; and, ten to one, if he decides directly, it will be in favour of Paris: but if he takes a little more time, and compares the two capitals, street by street, square by square, and bridge with bridge, he will probably be of a different opinion.

opinion. The number of inhabitants in Florence is calculated by some at eighty thousand. The streets, squares, and fronts of the palaces are adorned with a great number of statues; some of them by the best modern masters, Michael Angelo, Bandinelli, Donatello, Giovanni di Bologna, Benvenuto Cellini, and others. A taste for the arts must be kept alive, independent almost of any other encouragement, in a city where so many specimens are continually before the eyes of the inhabitants. There are towns in Europe, where statues, exposed night and day within the reach of the common people, would run a great risque of being disfigured and mutilated; here they are as safe as if they were shut up in the great duke's gallery.

Florence has been equally distinguished by a spirit for commerce and for the fine arts; two things which are not always united. Some of the Florentine merchants formerly were men of vast wealth, and lived in a most magnificent manner. One of them, about the middle of the fifteenth century, built that noble fabric, which, from the name of its founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. The man was ruined by the prodigious expence of this building, which was immediately purchased by the Medici family, and has continued, ever since, to be the residence of the sovereigns. The gardens belonging to this palace are on the declivity of an eminence. On the summit there is a kind of fort, called Belvedere. From this, and from some of the higher walks, you have a complete view of the city of Florence, and the beautiful Vale of Arno, in the middle of which it stands. The prospect is bounded on every side by an amphitheatre of fertile hills, adorned with country-houses and gardens. In no part of Italy, that I have seen, are there so many villas,

villas, belonging to private persons, as in the neighbourhood of this city; the habitations of the peasants, likewise, seem much more neat and commodious. The country all around is divided into small farms, with a neat farm-house on each. Tuscany produces a considerable quantity of corn, as well as excellent wine, and great quantities of silk. The peasants have a look of health and contentment: the natural beauty of the Italian countenance not being disgraced by dirt, or deformed by misery, the women in this country seem handsomer, and are, in reality, more blooming, than in other parts of Italy. When at work, or when they bring their goods to market, their hair is confined by a silk net, which is also much worn at Naples; but on holidays they dress in a very picturesque manner. They do not wear gowns, but a kind of jacket without sleeves. They have no other covering for the upper part of the arm than their shift sleeves, which are tied with ribband. Their petticoats are generally of a scarlet colour. They wear ear-rings and necklaces. Their hair is adjusted in a becoming manner, and adorned with flowers. Above one ear they fix a little straw hat; and, on the whole, have a more gay, smart, coquettish air, than any country-girls I ever saw. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 358.

This city is decorated with one hundred and fifty churches, eighty-nine convents, eighteen halls for merchants, seventy-two courts of justice, twenty-two hospitals, six obelisks, two pyramids, seven fountains, seventeen squares, and one hundred and sixty public statues. The Palazzo Pitti, so called from the family to which it first belonged, has a garden three miles in circumference, and contains, among its other embellishments, a large fountain, with a Neptune in the middle, larger than life; a shell of Egyptian granate, thirty-six feet in circumference; statues of the

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Ganges, Nile, and Euphrates, are represented in a sitting posture, pouring water into the shell. Espaliers of oranges, jessamine, lemon, and pomegranate-trees, every where exhilarate the senses.

The cathedral is a very magnificent edifice; the whole outside being polished marble, enriched with the most excellent architecture and sculpture; and from the ball, over the cupola, a delightful prospect is commanded of all the churches, palaces, monasteries, &c. within the walls, and of near two thousand villas or seats without. The upper paintings of this church represent heaven, and the lower parts the infernal abodes. The pillars are intermixed with statues of the twelve apostles, in white marble. At a little distance from the church stands a square tower, composed of black, white, and red marble; on which are erected a great number of fine statues. The height of this tower is two hundred and eighty-eight feet. St. John's church is ornamented with three brazen gates, sculptured with such admirable art, that Michael Angelo, enraptured at the sight of them, said, "they deserved to be the gates of heaven." The pavement of this church is inlaid; and, on one side, represents the sun, and the twelve signs of the zodiac. Here is an academy for the improvement of the Tuscan language, called Della Crusca, another for agriculture, and another for riding.

The principal trade here, exclusive of the wine, oil, fruits, and other produce of the country, consists in raw silks, and gold and silver stuffs. The nobility do not consider it as a degradation to be concerned in trade; for they even sell their wine by retail, but do not permit it to be drank in their houses. This city is not fortified; but, on the side of the Arno, it has a good citadel, called St. Giovanni. In the road from this city

to

to Sienna, many remains of the ancient Vio Cassio are to be seen.

A few years ago there were four academies at Florence; they produced nothing; they were four academies. The grand duke Leopold (now emperor of Germany) united them in one, under the title of the Florentine Academy; but he has in vain created two hundred places, unless he could have created at the same time two hundred men of abilities. The constitution of the academy is not calculated to give birth to great talents, still less to make them productive; for it is monarchical. It has a perpetual president nominated by the prince, two secretaries nominated by the prince, and two censors likewise nominated by the prince. A democracy alone is suited to an academy, because liberty alone is favourable to talents. They have two meetings weekly, which are public. The members open the assembly, alternately, by a discourse, the subject of which they are at liberty to chuse. The secretary then invites the other academicians to read, and even strangers.

Leopold began by simplifying the civil, and mitigating the criminal code. Blood has not been shed on a scaffold in Tuscany for these ten years. This mitigation of the laws has softened the manners of the people. Attrocious crimes are become rare, since barbarous punishments have been banished.

The famous gallery here contains a collection of pictures, statues, &c. by far the most valuable now in the world. Besides the gallery and Tribuna, here is the cabinet of arts, of astronomy, of natural history, of medals, of porcelaine, of antiquities, and the saloon of the hermaphrodite; so called from a statue which divides the admiration of the amateurs with that in the Borgnese villa at Rome. The excellence of the

execution is disgraced by the vileness of the subject. It is surprising how the Greeks and Romans could take pleasure in such unnatural figures: in this particular, their taste seems to have been as depraved, as, in general, it was elegant and refined. In this room there is a collection of drawings by some of the greatest masters, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, and others. There is, in particular, a sketch of the Last Judgment, by Michael Angelo, said by some to be designed with more judgment, than the famous picture on the same subject in Sixtus the Fourth's chapel in the Vatican. The large room called the gallery of portraits, is not the least curious in this vast museum,

It contains the portraits, *all executed by themselves*, of the most eminent painters who have flourished in Europe during the three last centuries. They amount to above two hundred; those of Reubens, Vandyke, Rembrandt, and Guido, were formerly the most esteemed: two have been added lately, which vie with the finest in this collection, those of Mengs, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. The portrait of Raphael seems to have been done when he was young; it is not equal to any of the above.

Batoni, at Rome, says Archenholtz, was requested to send his; but that artist will not work without money. On my expressing to him my surprise at not having seen his portrait in the gallery of Florence, he answered, "I have no time for such work; if they will pay me, it shall be done." *Archenholtz's Tr. i. 154.*

Ladies who have been some time at Rome and Florence, particularly those who affect a taste for *vertù*, acquire an intrepidity and cool minuteness, in examining, and criticising naked figures, which is unknown to those who have never passed the Alps. There is something in the figure of the
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God of Gardens, which is apt to alarm the modesty of a novice; but some female *dilittantes* regard it no more than a straw.

To criticise on all the pictures and statues in this place, or even to enumerate them, would be an endless task; but we cannot avoid giving the following animated description of the Venus de Medicis:

I am now sitting before this wonderful statue, with my pen in my hand. Figure to yourself something a thousand times more beautiful than the most beautiful object you have ever seen, a thousand times more touching than any thing that has ever touched you, a thousand times more enchanting than all by which you have ever been enchanted: such is the Venus de Medicis. For in this Venus, every part is Venus. Every thing you can distinguish in this perfect pattern of beauty is a grace. The whole surface of that delicate body appears to be blooming with youth, and sparkling with divinity.

Do not imagine that I exaggerate; I am not hurried away by the enthusiasm of admiration. Contemplate that divine face! Does not luxurious pleasure breathe in every feature; as every leaf of a rose exhales the delicious perfume of the flower. How does the eye lose itself in a labyrinth of beauties, and wander, or rather glide, from beauty to beauty, from grace to grace, from charm to charm, following an outline the most fugitive, from the summit of that more than human brow, to the extremity of that divine foot; unable to prefer, unable to dwell on any part; it dares not rest upon those fingers, they are so delicate; it dares not repose upon that bosom, it is so pure!

What senses, you exclaim, but must be all on fire at sight of the Venus de Medicis!—those of every man of real sensibility. She touches, she

she moves, she warms ; but she does not inflame : She inspires the heart with that soft tenderness, pure from every grosser desire, which is so deliciously felt at the first birth of love.

But Venus, you say, is naked. Are you then insensible to that divine air of celestial modesty ? With what thought is Venus occupied ? She is not thinking : Venus only feels.

How pleasing is that gentle inclination of the body ! With what grace does that timid foot conceal itself beneath that beauteous knee ! Venus stands on the ground ; but seems not to be supported by it.

By incessantly contemplating this statue, I sometimes am ready to imagine I see the goddess herself, and feel I know not what embarrassment. It has been said, that there is something of woman in every thing we admire ; it may be said, that there is something of the Venus de Medicis in every thing that charms. *Dupaty's Tr.* 91.

Dr. Moore mentions this celebrated work with less rapture than the abbé Dupaty : I would, says he, most willingly pay the poor tribute of my praise to that charming figure known by the name of Venus de Medicis. Yet, in the midst of all my admiration, I confess I do not think her equal to her brother Apollo in the Vatican. In that sublime figure, to the most perfect features and proportions, is joined an air which seems more than human. The Medicean Venus is unquestionably a perfect model of female beauty ; but while Apollo appears more than a man, the Venus seems precisely a beautiful woman. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 371.

Society seems to be on an easy and agreeable footing in Florence. Besides the conversazionis which they have here, as in other towns of Italy, a number of the nobility meet every day at a house called the Casino. This society is not much

much unlike the clubs in London. The members are elected by ballot. They meet at no particular hour, but go when they please. They play at billiards, cards, and other games, or converse the whole evening, as they think proper. They are served with tea, coffee, lemonade, ices, or what other refreshments they choose; and each person pays for what he calls for. Women, as well as men, are admitted members.

The company of both sexes behave with more frankness and familiarity to strangers, as well as to each other, than is customary in public assemblies in other parts of Italy.

The opera at Florence is a place where the people of quality pay and receive visits, and converse as freely as at the Casino above mentioned. This occasions a continual passing and repassing to and from the boxes, except in those where there is a party of cards formed; it is then looked on as a piece of ill manners to disturb the players.

Hence, it appears, that, in this city, as in some other towns in Italy, little attention is paid to the music by the company in the boxes, except at a new opera, or during some favourite air. But the dancers command a general attention: as soon as they begin, conversation ceases; even the card-players lay down their cards, and fix their eyes on the ballette. Yet the excellence of Italian dancing seems to consist in feats of strength, and a kind of jerking agility, more than in graceful movement. There is a continual contest among the performers who shall spring highest. You see here none of the sprightly, alluring gaiety of the French comic dancers, nor of the graceful attitudes, and smooth, flowing motions of the performers in the serious opera at Paris. It is surprising, that a people of such taste and sensibility as the Italians, should prefer a parcel of athletic jumpers to elegant dancers. On the evenings on
which

which there is no opera, it is usual for the genteel company to drive to a public walk immediately without the city, where they remain till it begins to grow dusky.

Mrs. Piozzi gives a pleasing picture of the condescension of one of the dignatories of the papal church. Here, says she, I had the honour of being introduced to cardinal Corfini, who put me a little out of countenance, by saying suddenly, "Well, madam, you never saw one of us red-legged partridges before, I believe; but you are going to Rome, I hear, where you'll find such fellows as me no rarities." The truth is, I had seen the amiable prince d'Orini at Milan, who was a cardinal; and who had taken delight in shewing me great civilities: nothing ever struck me more than his abrupt entrance one night at our house, when we had a little music; and every one stood up the moment he appeared: the prince, however, walked forward to the harpsichord, and blessed my husband in a manner the most graceful and affecting: then sat the amusement out, and returned the next morning to breakfast with us, when he indulged us with two hours conversation at least; adding the kindest and most pressing invitations to his country seat among the mountains of Brianza, when we should return from our tour of Italy in Spring, 1786. Florence, therefore, was not the first place that shewed me a cardinal. *Piozzi's Tr. i. 283.*

To convey an idea of the climate in Florence, we shall quote a few lines from the same ingenious female. It is no wonder that fruits should mature in such a sun as this; which, to give a just notion of its penetrating fire, I will take leave to tell my countrywomen is so violent, that I use no other method of heating the pinching-irons to curl my hair, than that of putting them out at a south window, with the handles shut in, and

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and the glasses darkened to keep us from being actually fired in his beams. They told us, however, at Milan and Venice, that *this* was the *coolest* place to pass the Summer in, the Apennine mountains shading us from the heat, which they confessed to be intolerable with *them*. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 276.

St. John the Baptist is the tutelary saint of this city, and on the 24th of June all possible rejoicings are made. Florence is about fifty miles south of Bologna, and one hundred and twenty north-west of Rome.

AREZZO, formerly *Aretium*, one of the twelve ancient cities of Etruria. It is seated on a declivity in the midst of a fertile plain, and is the see of a bishop. It is famed for giving birth to Mæcenas, Augustus's favourite, and the great patron of learned men; Guido Aretini, an eminent physician; and Peter Aretini, the satyrist and poet.

CORTONA, also one of the twelve ancient cities of Etruria, a small handsome episcopal city, seated near the confines of the ecclesiastical state.

FIESOLA, once a famed city, and one of the twelve of Etruria, has a stately abbey, but is now a place of no great importance. It is situated between Pratolino, and the city of Florence.

PISTOIA, anciently *Pistoria*, a considerable episcopal town on the river Stella. It has an academy of sciences, established in 1745. Catiline was defeated here. The environs are remarkable for producing large water-melons, reputed to be the best in Italy.

PESCIA, a pretty large town, having several churches and convents, and an hospital. It is situated in a fertile spot, on a river of the same name.

PRATA, a small town, though the see of a bishop.

FLORENZUOLA, a small town seated in a valley, near the Apennine mountains. Between this place and Scarperia, a very lofty mountain rears its head, which cannot be passed without some apprehension of danger; the road being narrow, and having a dreadful abyss on one side of it.

SCARPERIA, a small town celebrated for its cutlery ware.

PISA, the capital of Pisano, an ancient large handsome city on each side of the Arno. Even in Strabo's time it was a very important maritime city: it was then situated on the sea, which has since receded. It was a celebrated republic, but was first subdued by the duke of Milan, and afterwards by the Florentines, in 1406. Before it lost its immunities, it is said to have had one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, but now it has not above eighteen thousand. Its territory is very fruitful, abounding in corn, wine, fruit, and fine cattle; and yields excellent marble, alabaster, lapis lazuli, ultramarine, vitriol, and salt.

Pisa, says Archenholtz, cannot be seen without emotion: A city so ancient, once opulent, powerful, and populous, now sunk so deep as to become a poor provincial town. The circumference of this city is very considerable, and now occupies as much ground as it did when it was the seat of a flourishing and warlike commonwealth: but the streets are empty and desolate, and many of them are overgrown with grass. This want of population causes several hundred of the houses to be uninhabited. *Archenholtz's Tr.* i. 161.

The Arno passes through Pisa, where there are three bridges over it: that in the middle consists of

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of marble, on which the inhabitants had an annual mock fight; but that practice is now discontinued by order of the grand duke. The houses are well built, and the streets regular, broad, and well paved. The university is well endowed, and has able professors, but is far from being in a flourishing state. The exchange, which is a handsome structure, is but little frequented. This city is also the principal residence of the order of St. Stephen, and the see of an archbishop. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and contains a great number of excellent paintings and other curiosities; its brazen gates, carved or partly carved by John of Bologna, are wonderful. The baptistry, a very large and beautiful edifice, is built of white marble. Its echo is astonishing, and in duration, surpasses that near Milan, though the repetitions are not quite so distinct. Near the cathedral is the city burying-ground, called Il Campo Santo, the holy church-yard, and in that the famous leaning tower; the inclination of which is so great, that a plumb-line, let down from the top, touches the ground at the distance of fifteen feet from the bottom. Here, in three days, owing to quick-lime mixed among the earth, vanishes every vestige, every trace of the human being.

In the church Della Spina, they pretend to have one of the thorns of the crown which was placed on our Saviour's head. The city is encompassed by a moat and walls, and defended by an old castle and large fort; but its citadel is a modern fortification. In the great square before St. Stephen's church, stands a white marble statue of duke Cosmo the Great. The physic garden is large, contains a great number of curious plants and vegetables, and is decorated with water-

works. A canal extends from this city to Leghorn, which is sixteen Italian miles in length.

Here, says Mrs. Piozzi, the road-side is hedged with festoons of vines, crawling from olive to olive; which they plant in the ditches of Tuscany, as we do willows in Britain; mulberry-trees too by the thousand, and some pollarded poplars, serve for support to the glorious grapes. What least contributes to the beauty of this country, however, is perhaps most subservient to its profits. An olive-tree is no elegantly-growing, or happily-coloured plant: straggling and dusky, it is necessary for us to think of its produce, before we can be pleased with its merits. But the misery of Tuscany is, that all animals thrive so happily under this productive sun; so that, if you scorn the zanzardere, you are half-devoured before morning; and so disfigured, that I defy one's nearest friends to recollect one's countenance; while the spiders sting as much as any of their insects: one of them bit me this very day till the blood came. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 348.

Within about two miles of Pisa there are warm baths, much visited by the Italians, especially since they have been repaired by order of the grand-duke. The road to the baths leads along the magnificent aqueduct, a beautiful monument of the ancients. Pisa is about fifty-two miles from Florence.

LEGHORN, or LIVORNO, anciently *Liburnus Portus*, a large handsome city on the Mediterranean, built in the modern taste, and so regular that both gates are seen from the market-place. The streets are all perfectly straight; and, though formerly only a wretched village, is now become a place of great trade, and much frequented by merchants. Leghorn formerly belonged to the Genoeſe,

Genoese, to whom it was given by duke Cosmo I. in exchange for the town of Zarzana. Since that time it has put on a very different aspect. It is now the only commercial city in Italy, whose affluence is increasing. The canals, cut in several parts about the town, have rendered the marshes fit for culture, and greatly dissipated the noxious effluvia; but even now the air is not deemed perfectly healthy. No fresh water is to be had here, but what is brought from Pisa.

As Leghorn may be said to be a new city, neither antiquities, nor modern works of architecture, such as magnificent churches and palaces, nor galleries, nor collections of statues, must be looked for here: they are reserved for future times. Instead of them, the traveller will find industry, manufactures, and commerce. No harbour in the Mediterranean, not excepting Marseilles, is so much resorted to as this.

The city is well fortified, has two small forts towards the sea, and a citadel on the land-side. The harbour is divided into the outward and inward; the latter serves only for the four or five galleys kept by the duke, which are sometimes sent to sea against the corsairs, under the command of a knight of St. Stephen. In the open place before this harbour, stands a marble statue of Ferdinand I. and, at the angles of the pedestal, four brazen figures, of a gigantic size, representing four Turkish slaves in chains. The outward harbour is formed by a mole six hundred paces in length, well paved, and having a partition-wall in the middle; in consequence of which, the vessels are, at any time, sheltered from the wind on one side. On this mole the gentry take the air in their coaches. One great defect in the harbour is, that, in the middle, it is too shallow for large ships, which therefore lie out of the mole, moored to pillars

lars and large iron rings. The light-house, where, during the night, thirty burning lamps are contained in one lantern, stands on a single rock in the sea; and not far from it, on the main-land, the Lazaretta is situated, where quarantine is performed, when persons and goods arrive from places suspected of infection. The number of the inhabitants in Leghorn is supposed to be forty thousand*, among whom are about fifteen thousand Jews, who live in a particular quarter, and have a fine synagogue; and, though subject to very high imposts, are in a thriving condition; the greatest part of the commerce of this city going through their hands. Most of the Greeks and Armenians who are settled here, acknowledge the pope's supremacy, and have their peculiar church. The free Turks, and the Turkish slaves, have a mosque; but the protestants are not permitted the public exercise of their religion, the English only excepted; who, on account of their being the best customers to Leghorn, are allowed to have a chaplain.

Here the English have a church-yard of their own, and are not condemned, as at other towns in Italy, to be stuffed into a hole like dogs, after having spent their money among them, like princes. Prejudice, however, is not banished from Leghorn, though convenience keeps the inhabitants in good humour with each other. The Italians fail not to class the subjects of Great Britain among the Pagan inhabitants of the town, and to distinguish themselves, say, "*Noi altri Cristiani*;" *We that are Christians*. Their aversion to a Protestant, conceal it as they may, is very implacable.

This city is disgraced, by the public toleration of prostitutes, who live in a particular part

* Archenholtz says, forty-five thousand.

of the town, consisting of several streets. The heavy taxes, imposed by the grand-duke, on a multiplicity of necessaries brought in from the continent, together with his monopolies of brandy, tobacco, and salt, make provisions and other commodities extremely dear. The trade in Leghorn is very considerable, being greatly promoted by the freedom of its port; only two piastrres or scudi being paid for a bale of goods, whether large or small. The number of the rowers in the galleys, whether Turkish slaves, criminals, or volunteers, are about two thousand. The ducal palace is one of the finest structures in the town, and the usual residence of the governor. Here is an extraordinary good opera-house. Leghorn is the see of a bishop, and has a magnificent cathedral, but the other churches are not remarkable. The trade here consists chiefly in silks, coffee, cotton, aniseed, alum, essences, wine, oil, fine wax, and straw-hats. The coffee-houses here are some of the finest in Europe. This city is about ten miles south of Pisa, and forty-five south-west of Florence.

VOLTERRA, one of the twelve Etrurian cities, once very considerable, is now in a fallen state; though it still has many churches, chapels, oratories, convents, and religious fraternities. Though seated on a mountain, the air is unwholesome. In its neighbourhood, whole villages lie in ruins, and uninhabited; and the country round is over-run with weeds and bushes.

SIENNA, the capital of the Siennese, a large, ancient, celebrated city, pleasantly seated on three hills, about thirty eight miles south of Florence. It is situated on the road between that city and Rome. It was formerly the capital of
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of a considerable republic; but the emperor Charles V. reduced it, and transferred it to his son Philip II. of Spain; who yielded the whole, except the *Stato de gli Presidii*, to Cosmo I. duke of Florence, in discharge of a debt. The territory which obtains its name from this city, is sixty-five miles in length, and about sixty in breadth; being very fertile, pleasant, populous, and well cultivated. The city, which is about four miles in circumference, is very clean, neat, comfortable, and airy, but not populous; and the houses are elegant: the whole number of inhabitants is supposed not to exceed fifteen thousand. These are said to be polite, and of a lively disposition; and the ladies of this place are the handsomest in Tuscany.

All the stories, says Mrs. Piozzi, which one has ever heard of sweetness in language, and delicacy of pronunciation, fall short of Siennese converse. The girls who wait on us at the inn here, would be treasures in England, could one get them thither; and they need move nothing but their tongues to make their fortunes. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 373.

Several of the nobility, who are divided into four classes, called *Monti*, reside in Sienna; on which account it is celebrated for the purest dialect of the Italian language: many foreigners frequent it solely for the purpose of correcting any provincial barbarism which they may have acquired in other parts of Italy. The walls are ornamented with several high towers, and the streets are paved with brick. Sienna is the see of an archbishop, and has a very magnificent cathedral, covered with the finest marble, curiously wrought both within and without: but what particularly strikes the observation of the beholder, is the pavement, which consists of the most valuable marble;

marble, curiously inlaid with gems; representing, in a very masterly stile, the histories of the Old Testament. This work, which is justly esteemed too excellent to be trod upon, is covered with boards: these, however, can be easily removed, to gratify the curiosity of a stranger.

Among the reliques here, are shewn the right arm of John the Baptist, and the sword with which Peter cut off the ear of Malachus. Six, who were natives of Sienna, and the twelve apostles, are honoured with marble statues in this cathedral. In the Dominican church, the head of St. Catharine of Sienna is preserved. This city is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches. The arms of this city are Romulus and Remus sucking a wolf, a colony having been founded here, as the inhabitants pretend, by these two brothers. Charles V. founded an academy here, which is now upon the decline. Opposite the cathedral stands a spacious, well-endowed hospital, founded by a shoemaker, whose ashes repose in the church. As a reward for his liberality, he has been canonized: Sienna is surrounded by an old wall,

CHIUSI, anciently *Clusium*, one of the twelve cities of Etruria, now a small place and thinly inhabited. Still, however, it is the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Sienna.

MONTE PULCIANO, a small town, famed for its excellent wine. It is situated on a hill.

ORBITELLO, a fortified town, seated on a lake formed by an arm of the sea. It is said to have risen out of the ruins of the ancient Coso, which stood near it.

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MASSA,

MASSA, an episcopal town, situated in an unhealthy place.

PIOMBINO, a small town, seated on a rock, where the city of Populonia anciently stood. It has a citadel and castle, and gives name to a small principality, belonging to the dukes of Sora, in the kingdom of Naples. Opposite to this principality lies the little isle of Ebba, separated from the continent by a channel ten miles in length. This island is mountainous, yielding lead, iron, and sulphur.

MONTE ALCINO, a small episcopal town, seated on a hill.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL STATE.

THIS is called by the Italians, Stato della Chiesa. It is situated nearly in the middle of Italy, and is bounded on the north by the Gulph of Venice, and the Venetian dominions; on the east by the kingdom of Naples and the Adriatic; on the west by Tuscany and Modena; and on the south by the Mediterranean. The length of this territory is about two hundred and forty miles, and the breadth one hundred and twenty. The soil, in general, very fertile, but ill cultivated; and in some places there are marshy grounds, which render the air unwholesome. That agriculture is neglected, the country thinly inhabited, the air impure, and the natives wretched, idle, and superstitious, must be attributed to the priests, who fleece them without mercy.

It may be said also that this country is without trade and manufactures. Were it not for the bounty of providence, which furnishes the inhabitants with dates, almonds, figs, and olives, and other products of the earth spontaneously, and deals out to them bread and wine, at the expence of very little labour, their sloth would starve them. Among the causes of the poverty of the people, may be reckoned the holidays, which are a great impediment to industry; the great number of young sturdy beggars, strolling about and burdening the inhabitants in the character of pilgrims; the multitudes of convents, like so many nests of drones, preventing the increase of inhabitants; the astonishing but useless wealth of churches and religious houses; and the Inquisition. The chief cause, however, is the severity of the government, and the grievous exactions to which the subjects are exposed.

The pope, according to the canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the church, and invested with sovereignty over all Christian communities, and every individual member. What he does is the same as if God himself had done it, he being God upon earth. All sovereigns must pay homage to him. He may depose disobedient and ill-governing princes, and transfer their dominions to others. He has a right to examine any person promoted to a kingdom, and may require an oath of allegiance from him. He can legitimate children born out of wedlock, and render them capable of succeeding to a crown, &c. These are some of the extravagant claims of the pope, which are now treated with contempt by all the rational part of Christendom. A severe blow was given to his spiritual power by the Reformation, but he still enjoys the entire possession of his temporal dominions. The

Camapia of Rome is under the pope's immediate government; but the other provinces are governed by legates and vice-legates. In every province there is also a commander in chief of his forces.

The pope is elected in the conclave, by the cardinals, who are seventy in number when complete, which is seldom the case. They are divided into three classes: six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons. The deans of these three classes are called their chiefs. The cardinals have precedence of the electors of the empire, consider themselves as on a footing with crowned heads, and have the title of *eminentissimi*. No revenue, however, is annexed to the title of cardinal.

The death of a pope is proclaimed to the people of Rome by tolling the great bell of the Capitol, firing the cannon of the castle of St. Angelo, and opening the prisons. To foreign cardinals it is made known by circular letters from the cardinal Cammerlingo, who invites them to the approaching conclave. Till the meeting of the conclave, the Cammerlingo acts as regent, is attended by the pope's life-guard, and gives necessary directions for the opening of the conclave, which is held at the Vatican on the morning of the eleventh day after the pope's decease, all the cardinals of the city meet in St. Peter's church where the mass of *Sanctus Spiriti* is celebrated; and, after a sermon on the occasion, they proceed, two by two, into the conclave. Having all entered, the governor of the conclave (who is previously chosen by the cardinals) shuts the door, and none of them are permitted to come out, except in case of illness, till a new pope is elected. Should any one be suffered, on any pretence, to come out, he cannot return. The cardinal, who is chosen pope, must be an Italian, and fifty years of age, at the least. The pope's principal minister is the cardinal-

cardinal-patron, usually his nephew, who acquires a vast fortune, if the reign be of any long duration. His holiness holds a consistory of cardinals on ecclesiastical affairs; but they have no concern with civil government.

It is well observed, by Dr. Moore, that of all diadems, the tiara has the fewest charms; and nothing can afford a stronger proof of the strength and perseverance of man's passion for sovereign power, than our knowledge, that even this ecclesiastical crown is sought after with as much eagerness, perhaps with more, than any other crown in the world, though the candidates are generally in the decline of life, and all of a profession which avows the most perfect contempt of worldly grandeur. This appears the more wonderful, when we reflect, that, over and above those sources of weariness and vexation, which the pope has in common with other sovereigns, he has some which are peculiar to himself. — The tiresome religious functions which he must perform, the ungenial solitude of his meals, the exclusion of the company and conversation of women, restriction from the tenderest and most delightful connections in life, from the endearments of a parent, and the *open acknowledgment* of his own children; his mind oppressed with the gloomy reflection, that the man for whom he has the least regard, perhaps his greatest enemy, may be his immediate successor; to which is added, the pain of seeing his influence, both spiritual and temporal, declining every day; and the mortification of knowing, that all his ancient lofty pretensions are laughed at by one half of the Roman catholics, all the protestants, and totally disregarded by the rest of mankind. I know of nothing which can be put in the other scale to balance all those peculiar disadvantages which his holiness

holiness labours under, unless it is the singular felicity which he lawfully may, and no doubt does, enjoy, in the contemplation of his own infallibility. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 60.

Many persons entertain extravagant notions of the pope's revenues; but Archenholtz assures us that they do not amount to four millions of scudi, or one million sterling. Formerly the canonization of saints was a very lucrative business to the court of Rome, the price of each being about one hundred thousand scudi; but the manufacture is now rather at a stand, there being only Spain and Portugal to keep it from sinking. The last saint was made in 1786: he was a Spanish friar, of the name of Nicholas Factor, who, by three different miracles, had qualified himself for the adoration of mortals. *Archenholtz's Tr.* ii. 129.

But, exclusive of the pope's revenues of one million sterling per annum, as a temporal prince, arising principally from the monopoly of corn, and the duties on wine and other provision, great sums are continually throwing into the papal treasury from all the Roman catholic countries, for indulgences, dispensations, annates, the pallin, and investitures of archbishops, bishops, &c. The late revolution in France, however, will occasion a material diminution in these contingent revenues.

Still, as the last-mentioned author justly observes, the vast number of holidays not only keeps up devotion, and occasions considerable spiritual alms, but new ones are from time to time appointed. One has lately been proclaimed, under the title of *The Feast of the Heart of Jesus*; concerning which there is now a strong contest among the faithful, who want to be satisfied whether the real heart of flesh, or only the emblem of the love of Christ towards mankind, is to be

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the object of their worship. But let it be admitted that the pope's revenues are small, they are fully sufficient for the exigencies of the state. The court of the governor of Christ is neither magnificent nor numerous. Priests fill its highest offices; their salary is moderate, though their livings are considerable. The war department, as well by water as by land, is upon a very mean footing, keeping pace with the weakness of this ill-governed country. All the regular land-troops of the pope amount to no more than two thousand five hundred men, who are well paid, have a great number of officers, and require annually two hundred thousand scudi to maintain them. The fixed pay of their principal general is twelve thousand scudi in peace, and thirty-six thousand in war. The pope's marine consists of five gallies; which, though kept in very indifferent condition at Civita Vecchia, costs eighty-four thousand scudi per annum. *Archenholtz's Tr.* ii. 131.

The body-guard of his holiness consists of forty Switzers, seventy-five cuirassiers, and an equal number of light-horse.

Respecting the Roman coins, five quatrini are equal to one bajochi; ten bajochi make one guilo, or paolo; ten guili are equal to one scudonionito, or curr, about two shillings and four pence sterling; thirty-two guili, or paoli, are equal to a Spanish pistole, and thirty-one to an Italian pistole; seven quatrini are equal to a gazetta; and seven gazetta, and one quatrini, make a paolo.

After the election of a pope, a grand procession ensues; of which Dr. Moore, who was present at one of those exhibitions, gives the following interesting narrative:

The grand procession of the Possesso took place a few days ago. This is a ceremony performed by every pope, as soon as conveniency will permit,

mit, after the conclave has declared in his favour. It is equivalent to the coronation in England, or the consecration at Rheims. On this occasion, the pope goes to the Basilica of St. John Lateran, and, as the phrase is, takes possession of it. This church, they tell you, is the most ancient of all the churches in Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christendom. When he has got possession of this, therefore, he *must* be the real head of the Christian church, and Christ's vicerent upon earth. From St. John Lateran's, he proceeds to the Capitol, and receives the keys of that fortress; after which, it is equally clear, that, as an earthly prince, he ought, like the ancient possessors of the Capitol, to have a supremacy over all kings.

The prince Guistiniani procured a place for us at the senator's house in the Capitol, from whence we might see the procession to the greatest advantage. On arriving, we were surprised to find the main body of the palace, as well as the Palazzo de Conservatori, and the museum, which form the two wings, all hung with crimson silk, laced with gold. The bases and capitals of the pillars and pilasters, where the silk could not be accurately applied, were gilt. Only imagine, what a figure the Farnesian Hercules would make, dressed in a silk suit, like a French petit-maitre! To cover the noblest simplicity of Michael Angelo's architecture with such frippery by way of ornament, is, in my mind, a piece of refinement equally laudable.

We were led to a balcony, where a number of ladies of the first distinction in Rome were assembled. There were no men, excepting a very few strangers; most part of the Roman noblemen have some function in the procession. The instant of his holiness's departure from the Vatican, was
announced

announced by a discharge of cannon from the castle of St. Angelo; on the top of which, the standard of the church had been flying ever since morning. We had a full view of the cavalcade on its return from the church, as it ascended to the Capitol. The officers of the pope's horseguards were dressed in a style equally rich and becoming. It was something between the Hungarian and Spanish drefs. The Swiss guards were, on this occasion, dressed with less propriety; their uniforms were real coats of mail, with iron helmets on their heads, as if they had been to take the Capitol by storm, and expected a vigorous resistance. Their appearance was strongly contrasted with that of the Roman barons, who were on horseback, without boots, and in full drefs; each of them was preceded by four pages, their hair hanging in regular ringlets to the middle of their backs: they were followed by a number of servants in rich liveries. Bishops, and other ecclesiastics, succeeded the barons; and then came the cardinals on horseback, in their purple robes, which covered every part of the horses, except the head. Last of all comes the pope himself, mounted on a milk-white mule, distributing blessings with an unsparing hand among the multitude, who follow him with acclamations of *Viva il santo padre!* "Long live the holy father!" and, prostrating themselves on the ground before his mule, *Benedizione, santo padre, "Your blessing, holy father."* The holy father took particular care to wave his hand in the form of the cross, that the blessings he pronounced at the same instant might have the greater efficacy. As his holiness is employed in this manner during the whole procession, he cannot be supposed to give the least attention to his mule, the bridle of which is held by two persons who walk by his side, with

Some others, to catch the *infallible* father of the church, and prevent his being thrown to the ground, in case the mule should stumble.

At the entrance of the Capitol he was met by the senator of Rome, who, falling on his knees, delivered the keys into the hands of his holiness, who pronounced a blessing over him, and restored him the keys. Proceeding from the Capitol, the pope was met by a deputation of Jews, soon after he had passed through the arch of Titus. They were headed by the chief Rabbi, who presented him with a long scroll of parchment, on which is written the whole law of Moses in Hebrew. His holiness received the parchment in a very gracious manner, telling the Rabbi at the same time, that he accepted his present out of respect to the law itself, but entirely rejected his interpretation; for the ancient law, having been fulfilled by the coming of the Messiah, was no longer in force. As this was not a convenient time or place for the Rabbi to enter into a controversy upon the subject, he bowed his head in silence, and retired with his countrymen, in the full conviction, that the falsehood of the pope's assertion would be made manifest to the whole universe in due time. His holiness, mean while, proceeded in triumph, through the principal streets, to the Vatican. This procession, I am told, is one of the most showy and magnificent which takes place, on any occasion, in Rome; where there are certainly more solemn exhibitions of the same kind than in any other country. *Moore's Tr. i. 406.*

Our next object will be the distinct territories of which the papal dominions are composed, beginning with

THE BOLOGNESE, OR THE TERRITORY OF BOLOGNA.

THIS territory was formerly a republic, under the protection of the emperor of Germany; but, in 1278, it became subject to pope Nicholas II. After many vicissitudes, Junius II. annexed the city of Bologna, and all its dependencies, to the papal dominions, by means of the Venetian war. In consequence of its voluntary submission to the see of Rome, it was indulged in several privileges, which it still enjoys; as those of sending an envoy to the court of Rome; of having an assessor in the rota; that no citadel shall be built at Bologna; and that the effects of the citizens should not, on any pretence, be liable to confiscation. Bologna retains the name of a republic, and sends an ambassador to the pope's court; and the word *Libertas* is inscribed on the arms and coin of the state. Its chief governor, who is changed or confirmed every three years, has the title of *legate a latere*, and is always a cardinal. This ecclesiastical viceroy lives in great magnificence, and has a numerous suite of pages, equerries, and halbardiers, who attend him in the city. When he goes into the country, he is accompanied by guards on horseback. The orders which the legate issues, are supposed to be with the approbation of the senate; at least, they are never disputed by that prudent body of men. This office is of higher dignity than any other now in the gift of the court of Rome.

Among the natural curiosities of this country, the Bononia stone is very remarkable; it is found about the Apennine mountains, and in Mount Paclerno, four Italian miles from Bologna, as

well as in several other parts of Italy. It is usually about the size of a walnut, of a light grey colour, and an uneven surface, impregnated with sulphureous particles. It shines in many places like spar; and, after violent showers of rain, which wash away the earth from the mountains, is often found. Before it is properly prepared, there is no difference in the dark between that and another stone; but, by a particular calcination, and afterwards by being exposed to the open day-light, it imbibes such a luminous quality, that during eight or ten minutes it glows in the dark like a red-hot coal. This may be repeated at pleasure. It retains its luminous quality even when laid in water.

The soil is rich and fertile: the vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry-trees; the vines hanging in a most beautiful picturesque manner in festoons from one tree to another. The country is not only fertile in vines, but likewise in corn, and has, not without foundation, acquired the name of Bologna la Grassa, *Bologna the Fat*.

The territory belonging to Bologna la Grassa, says Mrs. Piozzi, concentrates all its charms in a happy *embonpoint*, which leaves no wrinkle unfilled up, no bone to be discerned; like the fat figure of Gunhilda at Fonthill, painted by chevalier Casali. From the top of an only eminence, one looks down here upon a country, which to me has a new and singular appearance; the whole horizon appearing one thick carpet of the softest and most vivid green, from the vicinity of the broad-leaved mulberry-trees, drawn closer and closer together by their amicable and pacific companions the vines, which keep clustering around, and connect them so intimately, that no object can be
separately

separately or distinctly viewed. *Piozzi's Tr. i.*
248.

The only place of any consequence in the Bolognese, is

BOLOGNA, in Latin *Bolonia*, anciently *Felcina*: next to Rome, is the largest, finest, and richest city in the Ecclesiastical State. It is six Italian miles in circumference, and so populous, that the number of its inhabitants is said to exceed eighty thousand*. This city is well built, and the streets, from one end to the other, are adorned with piazzas; in which passengers may walk without being incommoded by the sun or rain. The houses in general have lofty porticoes, which would have a better effect if the streets were not so narrow; but, in this particular, magnificence is sacrificed to conveniency; for, in Italy, shade is considered as a luxury. It is seated at the foot of the Apennines, in an extensive, fertile plain, which liberally supplies the inhabitants with its rich produce. The river Savona washes its walls, and the rivulet Reno passes through it, divided into several little streams: the latter, by means of a canal, has a communication with the-Po, which is very advantageous to the city.

The manufactures here are chiefly wrought silks, rich velvets, leather bottles, sweetmeats, perfumes, wash-balls, macaroni, liqueurs, and essences. Large quantities are sold of these articles, as well as of hams, flax, hemp, tobacco, olives, and other fruit. Bologna is surrounded with a wall, but has no citadel. The nuns here are very ingenious in making artificial flowers,

* Dr. Moore says seventy or eighty thousand.

and imitating fruits of various kinds: very beautiful works are also made of walnut-tree, and rock-crystal. All sorts of provisions are in great plenty, and the inns exceed those of any other part of Italy. The Bologna sausages, and dried tongues, are well known, and much valued every where. The women enjoy as much liberty here as in any city in Italy.

The inhabitants, in general, are industrious, facetious, and very polite to strangers. The markets are most plentifully supplied with provisions; fruit is to be had in great variety, and all excellent in their kind. In the centre of the city stands a high tower, called Degli Anfinelli, from Gerardo Anfinelli, who built it in 1109: the height is three hundred and seventy-one feet. Near it is a leaning tower, called Garisenda, which is not so high as the other.

What is called the public palace is, by far, the most spacious, but not the most elegant. In this the cardinal-legate is lodged. There are also apartments for the galsaloniere; and halls, or chambers, for some of the courts of justice. This building, though of a gloomy and irregular form without, contains some very magnificent apartments, and a few good pictures: the most esteemed are, a large one, by Guido, of the Virgin and the infant Jesus, seated on the rainbow; a Sampson, by Guido also, refreshing himself with the water which issues from the jaw-bone with which he has just defeated the Philistines; and a St. John the Baptist, by Raphael, a duplicate of that in the Palais Royal at Paris, but thought, by some connoisseurs, greatly inferior.

On his arrival at this town, the first object which strikes the eye of a stranger, is a noble marble fountain, in the area before the Palazzo Publico. The principal figure is a statue of Neptune,
eleven

eleven feet in height; one of his hands is stretched out before him, in the other he holds the trident. The body and limbs are finely proportioned, the anatomy perfect, the character of the countenance severe and majestic. This figure of Neptune, as well as all the others of boys, dolphins, and syrens, which surround it, are in bronze. The whole is the workmanship of Giovanni di Bologna, and is highly esteemed; yet there seems to be an impropriety in making water flow in streams from the breasts of the sea-nymphs, or syrens. Over the entrance of the legate's palace is a bronze statue of pope Gregory XIII.

Bologna is also embellished with a great number of convents and churches, enriched with a great variety of fine paintings, sculptures, &c. Of the churches, that of St. Petronius is the largest, in which the emperor Charles V. was crowned in 1530. The Dominican church is one of the most magnificent in this city. The chapel dedicated to the honour of this saint is an admirable work. It consists of a curious dome, in which the glittering of gold appears throughout, adorned with the most capital paintings, representing the history of his life. The pavement and the walls are inlaid with different-coloured marble.

To enumerate all the beauties of this chapel, and its numerous silver lamps and chandeliers, would far exceed the limits we have proposed. In the vestry of the Dominican church is deposited a manuscript of the Old Testament, or at least, of the Pentateuch, of great antiquity, written, as some pretend, by the hand of Ezra. The other principal churches are the Franciscans, St. Agnes, St. Bartholomew, S. Giovanni, &c. in the last of which is seen a picture of Raphael's, in excellent preservation, representing St. Cecilia, with an instrument of music in her hands : on one
side

side of her are the figures of St. Paul and St. John; and on the other, of Mary Magdalen and St. Austin: there is something wonderfully fine in the airs of this picture.

The monastery of the Dominicans is elegant and magnificent, in which one hundred and twenty monks fare very sumptuously. The library and the cellar demand attention; the former being full of books, and the latter of exquisite wines. Here is an university, said to have been founded by the emperor Theodosius in 433; and an academy for the improvement of the arts and sciences. The university is one of the most ancient and most celebrated seats of literature in Europe; and the academy for the arts and sciences, founded by the count Marfigli, at the beginning of the present century, is sufficient, of itself, to engage strangers to visit this city, if there were nothing else worthy of their curiosity. Here is a most valuable library, in three spacious rooms, and apartments for the students of sculpture, painting, architecture, &c. ornamented with designs, models, instruments, and every kind of apparatus requisite for illustrating those sciences.

In the convent of the nuns of St. Clare, a kind of holy water is distributed to devout persons, said to contain a particular virtue, from having been used to wash the body of St. Catharine de Vigri, which is preserved in the convent, and has the appearance of a dried mummy. This saint was the foundress of the convent.

The civil government, and police of the town, is allowed to remain in the hands of the magistrates, who are chosen by the senate, which formerly consisted of forty members; but since this republic came under the protection, as it is called, of the pope, he thought proper to add ten more;

more ; but the whole fifty still retain the name of the *Quaranta*. It is still called the *Council of Forty*, though it is composed of fifty. One of the senators presides in the senate, and is called the galfalonier ; from his carrying the galfalone, the standard of the republic.

From Bologna a covered walk extends to the nunnery of Madonna de St. Lucca, or the Monte della Guardia, three Italian miles from the city. The picture of the Virgin in this nunnery, said to have been painted by St. Luke, is brought every year to Bologna, in solemn procession ; for the convenience of which the covered walk was contrived.

Though the nobility of Bologna are not now very rich, many of their palaces are furnished in a magnificent taste, and contain paintings of great value. The most precious ornaments of the palaces are the paintings ; particularly those of the celebrated masters which this city had the honour of producing. Bologna is twenty-three miles south-west of Modena, and one hundred and forty-five north-west of Rome.

There are a few other places in the Bolognese, but they are very small and inconsiderable.

THE FERRARESE.

THE dukes of Ferrara, of the house of Este, formerly held this territory as a fief of the papal see. The last of them dying, in 1597, pope Clement VIII. annexed it to the ecclesiastical state. It is bounded on the north by the state of Venice ; on the east by the Gulph of Venice ; on the west by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola ;

dola; and on the south by the Bolognese, and Romania. Its length is fifty miles, and its breadth about forty-two. In this territory the Po discharges itself, by several mouths, into the Adriatic. The Ferrarese is thinly inhabited, and but indifferently cultivated.

FERRARA, the capital, seated in a fertile plain, and watered by the Po, which is a defence on one side, and on the other it is inclosed within a strong wall, and deep broad ditches full of water; as well as by a good citadel, finished by pope Paul. In the centre of the city stands a magnificent castle, which was formerly the palace of the dukes, and is not now the least ornament of Ferrara. The arsenal near it merits the observation of travellers; and opposite to the palace the duke's garden is seen. Behind the garden stands a palace composed of white marble, called the Palace of Diamonds, the stones of which it consists being cut diamond-fashion. The castle, or palace, has a strong tower at each corner, and in the middle a square court, adorned all round with the portraits of the house of Este, painted in fresco. Not far from it stands the palace of the nobles, fronting a square, in which appears an equestrian statue of Hercules the Second. The streets of Ferrara are commodious, long, broad, and regular.

Dr. Moore, speaking of Ferrara, says, the magnificent streets, and number of fine buildings, shew that this has formerly been a rich and flourishing city. The present inhabitants, however, who are very few in proportion to the extent of the town, bear every mark of poverty. *Moore's Tr. i. 285.*

Archenholtz, nearly to the same effect, informs us, that this large and well-built place appears

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as if its inhabitants had been swept away by some pestilential scourge. It is full of beautiful palaces, and elegant public edifices, but all desolate. It might be well to write upon the gates, *This town is to be let*. It was formerly in a flourishing state of population, but now there remains but the buildings. The sight of people is rare, and hundreds of houses stand empty. Travellers seldom stay long, but take their departure as soon as they have paid their tribute of reverence to the memory of the immortal poet Ariosto, whose tomb is here. Tasso also wrote his excellent poem in this city. *Archenholtz's Tr.* i. 120.

Mrs. Piozzi, though in different terms, has given the same account: Never was any thing, says she, more rejoicing to the heart, than this lovely season, in this lovely country. The city of Ferrara too is a fine one: *Ferrara la civile*, the Italians call it, but it seems rather to merit the epithet *solenne*; so stately are its buildings, so wide and uniform its streets. My pen was just upon the point of praising its cleanliness too, till I reflected that there was nobody to dirty it. I looked half an hour before I could find one beggar—a bad account of poor Ferrara! The grass literally grows in the street. *Piozzi's Tr.* i. 236.

It must be owing to some essential error in the government, when a town like this, situated in a fertile soil, on a navigable river near the Adriatic, remains in poverty.

The citizens of Ferrara still retain an old privilege of wearing swords by their sides. This privilege extends to the lowest mechanics, who strut about with great dignity. Fencing is the only science in a flourishing condition in this town, which furnishes all the towns in Italy with skilful fencing-masters. Many Scotch Highlanders, who were nice in the choice of their blades, used

to get them from a celebrated maker in this town, of the name of Andrea di Ferrara. The best kind of broad-swords are still called by the Highlanders, *True Andrew Ferraras*.

The cathedral is remarkable for its antiquity, for the quantity of fine marble with which its walls are cased, for the beautiful columns which adorn the front, and for the tower, which is fine and magnificent. The church of the Dominicans is famous for its great number of reliques; that of the Benedictines for the tomb of Ariosto; and that of Notre Dame des Agnes for several ancient monuments. There are two brass statues opposite to one of the principal churches: one is of Nicholo, marquis of Este, and the other of Borso of Este, the first duke of Ferrara, whose memory is still held in great veneration in this city. At the earnest solicitation of cardinal Ruffo, pope Clement III. in 1735, raised the bishopric of Ferrara to an archbishopric; which terminated the long dispute concerning jurisdiction between this see and that of Ravenna.

We cannot quit this city without giving the following anecdote from Dr. Moore's Travels, i. 289.

The emperor, and two of his brothers, says that gentleman, lodged once at the inn where we now are. Our landlord is so vain of this, that he cannot be prevailed on to speak on any other subject; he has entertained me with a thousand particulars about his illustrious guests; it is impossible he should ever forget those anecdotes, for he has been constantly repeating them ever since the royal brothers left his house. I asked him, what we could have for supper? He answered, that we should sup in the very same room in which his Imperial majesty had dined. I repeated my question; and he replied, he did not believe there were

were three more affable princes in the world. I said, I hoped supper would be soon ready; and he told me, that the archduke was fond of fri-cassee, but the emperor preferred a fowl plain roasted. I said, with an air of impatience, that I should be much obliged to him if he would send in supper. He bowed, and walked to the door: but, before he disappeared, he turned about and assured me, that though his majesty ate no more than an ordinary man, yet he paid like an emperor.

To perpetuate the memory of this great event, the landlord got an ecclesiastic of his acquaintance to compose a pompous inscription, which is now engraven upon a stone at the door of his inn; and of which the following is a translation:

“ Three brothers, the sons of Maria Theresa, queen of Bohemia and Hungary, all of them distinguished by their virtues, and worthy of so illustrious a mother, were entertained at this inn, viz. Maximilian arch-duke of Austria, who actually supped and passed the night here, on the 30th of May, 1775.

“ Peter Leopold grand-duke of Tuscany, and the emperor Joseph the Second, the ornament and glory of the age, who dined here the following day.

“ That such important events may not be lost in the flight of time, let this durable monument inform the latest posterity of the happiness which this inn enjoyed.”

No three persons ever acquired immortality on easier terms; it has only cost them one night's lodging at an indifferent inn, when better quarters could not be had,

Ferrara

Ferrara is one hundred and ninety miles north-west of Rome, and twenty-three south-west of Modena.

COMACCHIO, an episcopal town, seated between two branches of the Po.

THE PROVINCE OF ROMAGNA.

THIS pleasant and fertile province produces corn, wine, oil, fruits, and luxuriant pastures. The mountains abound with metals, and the sea and rivers afford ample supplies of fish. After the clension of the Roman empire, it fell under the dominion of the Ostrogoths; then of the eastern emperors; and afterwards of the Lombards; till it was taken from them by Pepin, king of France, and by him conferred on the see of Rome.

The most considerable places in this territory are,

RAVENNA, the capital, anciently the most celebrated of all the Roman sea-ports, and afterwards the seat of the exarchate. In the time of the Romans and Goths, it stood on a kind of bay, formed by the Adriatic, and had a good harbour; but now it is near four miles from the sea. Here are some remains of the palace of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths; and in the wall of the front is his coffin of porphyry, which formerly stood among the statues of the twelve apostles in the cupola of a round chapel without the town, called the rotunda. In the walls of the city, towards the

the sea, the iron rings are still to be seen, to which the ships were fastened when the sea flowed up so high. Two lofty pillars of granite adorn the market-place, on which are the statues of St. Victor, and St. Apollinaris; and another in brass of pope Alexander VII. On the area before the cathedral stands a statue of the Virgin Mary, on a high pillar, adorned like a queen, and having a crown and sceptre. The cathedral is a fine old structure, decorated with four rows of marble pillars, a roof of Mosaic work, and a pavement of porphyry of various colours. The churches of St. Apollinaris, and St. Vitalis, are extremely beautiful. This city has lost much of its splendour, and the number of its inhabitants is greatly reduced, but it still contains twenty-four convents. In the garden of that belonging to the Benedictines, a fine chapel is situated. At one corner of the Franciscan convent stands a monument of the celebrated Florentine poet, Dante Alighieri, who was born in 1265, and died in 1321. Some remains of the Roman pharos, or light-house, are still visible. The citadel and fortifications are in a ruinous state. The neighbourhood, however, still produces good wine. Ravenna is one hundred and sixty miles north-west of Rome, and thirty-eight east of Bologna. Dr. Moore says, it is a disagreeable town, though once it was the seat of the empire.

IMOLA, an ancient episcopal city seated on the Amone, famous for its earthen ware. It suffered many revolutions before it came into the hands of his holiness. The river passes between the city and suburbs, which are united by a stone bridge. Imola is about twenty-five miles south of Ravenna.

RIMINI,

RIMINI, a handsome city, having on one side a beautiful plain, abounding in corn, vineyards, and olive-trees; with the Gulph of Venice, and the Apennine mountains on the other. Its walls are washed with the river Marrecchia to the west, and by the Ausa to the east. This was anciently a very flourishing city, but has been long declining: it is, however, an episcopal see. Some vestiges of its former splendour still remain. It is full of antiquities, and is still adorned with handsome structures, and superb palaces. It is the ancient *Arminium*, the first town of which Cæsar took possession after passing the Rubicon. In the market-place there is a kind of stone pedestal, with an inscription, declaring that Cæsar had stood on it, and harangued his army. Over the Marrecchia extends a marble bridge, built by the emperor Augustus, and supported by five arches. Without the town, towards Pesauo, stands a triumphal arch, erected also by Augustus, all of marble; the front of which is decorated with two beautiful Corinthian pillars, and two busts. Behind the Capuchins' convent, some remains of an amphitheatre are also discernible. Formerly here was an excellent harbour; but it is now so choaked up with sand that small boats can hardly be admitted. Rimini is about thirty-three miles south-east of Ferrara.

FORLI, a handsome episcopal town on the Montone. It contains a great many churches and convents, and is situated in a very rich and fertile soil.

SERVIA, a small town on the Adriatic. It is the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Ravenna. Great quantities of salt are made here from sea-water.

CASENATE,

SARSINA, a small episcopal town near the river Savio, belonging to the family of Malatesta.

MALDOLA, a small town, the chief place of a little principality, belonging to the house of Pamphli.

THIS duchy was governed by dukes of its own, till the death of Francis-Maria Roverà, in 1631; who, having no issue, bequeathed it to Urban VIII. It is bounded on the north by the Gulph of Venice and Romania; on the east by the Marche of Ancona; on the west by the duchy of Spoletta; and on the south by Tuscany, and the country of Citta di Castello. It is about fifty miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth.

The principal places in this territory are,

URBINO, the capital, and the see of an arch-
bishop, near the Via Flaminia. Among other
palaces, here is one built by the family of the
Feltri, the magnificence of which almost surpasses
imagination.

imagination. It is the seat of a legate, and gave birth to Polydore Virgil, the historian, and the celebrated painter, Raphael. At one end of the town stands a castle.

PESARO, a very agreeable city on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Foglia. The streets are paved with brick, the castle is well fortified, the harbour excellent, and the cathedral magnificent. The environs are remarkable for producing fine figs, of which great quantities are sent to Venice. Pesaro is the see of a bishop, and contains several fine churches, convents, and palaces. The market-place is ornamented with a handsome fountain, and an excellent marble statue of pope Urban VIII.

FANO, an ancient town, pleasantly situated, and populous, on the Adriatic. It was a Roman colony, called by Tacitus *Fanum Fortunæ*, from the fane or temple of Fortune, which stood in it. An image of the goddess Fortune is erected on the fountain in the market-place, and the inhabitants shew some ruins which they suppose belong to the ancient temple of Fortune. The churches of this town are adorned with some excellent pictures. It is the see of a bishop, subject immediately to the pope, in which many noble families reside. It contains forty-four churches and convents; but its greatest curiosity is a white marble triumphal arch, erected in honour of the emperor Augustus.

St. LEO, a small episcopal town.

CAGLI, a small episcopal town.

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SENEGAGLIA, an ancient, though an inconsiderable place, on the river Misa. It is the see of a bishop, has a small harbour, and a good annual fair.

FOSSOMBRONE, an episcopal town, with a castle on an eminence.

BORGIO ST. SEPULCHRO, a town situated on the Florentine frontiers. It is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Florence.

GUBIO, or UGUBIO, a small ancient city, and the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Urbino. It contains several churches, convents, and hospitals. In 1751 this town received much injury from an earthquake.

THE MARQUISATE OF ANCONA.

THIS territory, which is about twenty-four miles in length, and eighteen in breadth, lies on the Adriatic. The air is indifferent, but the soil fertile. Great quantities of flax, hemp, wax, and honey, are produced here; and the inhabitants are said to be dexterous in whitening and preparing wax and flax. Many towers are erected along the coast, mounted with cannon, to keep off the corsairs. In the loamy shallows on this shore, and particularly near Monte Comero, about ten miles from Ancona, a sort of shell-fish are found, called ballani, or ballari, in large spongy stones, of which some have little apertures on the surface. Twenty or thirty of these fish are sometimes seen in one stone; but the taste of them is

feldom liked by strangers. Both the fish and its juice are so luminous in the dark, that a person may see to read by them. Even the water in which they have been squeezed, retains a lustre for ten or twelve hours. This country obtained the name of a marquisate, from its having been governed by a margrave, in the time of the Longobards. It came into the hands of the pope in 1532. Of the places in this marquisate, the most considerable are,

ANCONA, the capital of the marquisate, and the see of a bishop, once the finest port in Italy, situated on the Adriatic. It afterwards became neglected, and its trade considerably reduced, but it has been reviving since it was made a free port; the harbour being the best in the pope's dominions. The town originally was built on a hill, but the houses have been gradually extended down the face of the eminence towards the sea. The citadel commands the town and harbour. The streets of this city are narrow and uneven; and the public and private buildings inferior to those of other great towns in Italy. The cathedral, which stands on the highest part, is a low, dark structure; and, though the front is covered with fine marble, the architecture has neither beauty nor regularity. This church is supposed to be placed on the spot where a temple, dedicated to Venus, formerly stood; the same mentioned by Juvenal, when he speaks of a large turbot caught on this coast, and presented to the emperor Domitian;

*Incidit Adriaci spatium admirabile rhombi,
Ante domum Veneris, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon.*

“ An Adriatic turbot, of a wonderful size, was caught before the temple of Venus at Ancona, a city built by the Greeks.”

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The church of St. Dominic, and that of the Franciscans, have each an excellent picture of Titian. The Exchange is a handsome building, and near the harbour stands what is called a triumphal arch, erected by the Roman senate, to the emperor Trajan, in gratitude for his improvement of the harbour. Though the Italians, and some of the most judicious travellers, call these of Fano and Ancona triumphal arches; there was probably some distinction made among the Romans, between such honorary arches erected to emperors, and those which were raised to them on account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. This at Ancona was certainly an instance of gratitude, which displays the wisdom of the ancient Romans; who, to encourage their emperors in their inclination of doing good to their country, gave the same honours to the great actions of peace, which turned to the advantage of the public, as to those of war. The trade of this city is principally engrossed by the Jews, who are about five thousand in number, and reside in a particular quarter, where they have a synagogue.

Dr. Moore's observation on the last-mentioned circumstance, is judicious: I know not, says he, whether this race of men contribute greatly to the prosperity of a country; but it is generally remarked, that those places are in a thriving condition to which they resort. *Moore's Tr.* i. 326.

The Jews, who are so poor in Rome, says Archenholtz, and live, as it were, in a prison, distinguish themselves here by opulence, and enjoy great liberties. *Archenholtz's Tr.* i. 128.

New houses are daily building here, and the streets are animated with the bustle of trade. Some of the nobility of this city have the firmness and good sense to despise an ancient prejudice, and avowedly

avowedly prosecute commerce. Numbers of English merchants may be seen on the Exchange, which is crowded with sea-faring men, and merchants from Dalmatia, Greece, and many parts of Europe. The commerce of Ancona has certainly increased very rapidly of late years. This is the only town belonging to the pope, that has a certain number of manufactures: here we find a peculiar industry and activity, to which southern Italy is a stranger.

We shall conclude our description of this city, with some apposite observations of Mrs. Piozzi: Ancona, says that lady, is a town perfectly agreeable to strangers, from the good humour with which every nation is received, and every religion patiently endured. I drank sea water here, and therefore did not leave untasted the waves which Lucan speaks of:

Illic Dalmaticis obnoxia fluctibus Ancon:

“The beauteous gulph which fair Ancona laves,

“Ancona wash’d by white Dalmatian waves.”

None of the fine turbot fell to our share; but here are good fish, and every thing eatable as much in perfection as possible. If these Anconamen were not proud of themselves, one should hate them; descended as they are from those Syracusans liberated by Timoleon, who freed them first from the tyranny of Dionysius; fostered afterwards by Trajan, as peculiarly worth *his* notice, and patronised in succeeding times by the good Corfini, pope Clement XII. whose care for them appears by the useful lazaretto he built, “to save,” says he, “our best subjects, our subjects of Ancona.” *Piozzi’s Tr.* ii. 171.

Ancona is situated about one hundred and thirty miles north of Rome.

LORETTO,

LORETTO, a small city, standing on an eminence, in a pleasant fruitful soil, three miles to the west of the Gulph of Venice. It is defended by a wall and other fortifications, sufficient to guard against a surprise, but is incapable of holding out a siege. The great square is embellished with a fine marble fountain, surrounded with brazen statues; and between that and the cathedral stands the figure of pope Sixtus V. who made Loretto the see of a bishop. The piazza before the cathedral is spacious, and the buildings about it are large and handsome.

But I expected, says Dr. Moore, to have found Loretto a more magnificent, at least a more commodious town for the entertainment of strangers. The inn-keepers do not disturb the devotion of the pilgrims by the luxuries of either bed or board. I have not seen worse accommodations since I entered Italy, than at the inn here. This seems surprising, considering the great resort of strangers. If any town in England were as much frequented, every third or fourth house would be a neat inn. *Moore's Tr. i. 335.*

This city is particularly famous for the chapel of our Lady of Loretto, to which there is a constant resort of pilgrims from every part of Europe. The *Santa Casa*, or Holy House, is pretended to be the same in which the Virgin Mary dwelt at Nazareth; and which, towards the end of the thirteenth century, according to the legend, was conveyed hither by angels. A magnificent church is built over it, under the cupola of which it is situated, in a case of fine white marble, which is a beautiful building of the Corinthian order, with excellent basso-relievos, in which the history of the Virgin is represented. It is surrounded with a double row of marble statues, representing the sybils and the ancient prophets. The room
itself

itself is composed of hard red stone, resembling bricks, of different sizes, and is forty feet in length, twenty in breadth, and twenty in height. Nothing remains of the old foundation, and it has only one window, adorned with silver, through which the angel is said to have entered when he saluted the Virgin. A little chimney is seen towards the east, and over it stands the Lady of Loretto, with the infant Jesus on her right arm. This image is said to be the workmanship of St. Luke, which was brought hither with the house.

Dr. Moore entertains no very exalted opinion of St. Luke's abilities, as an artist, as appears by the following observations :

The figure of the Virgin herself by no means corresponds with the fine furniture of her house : she is a little woman, about four feet in height, with the features and complexion of a negro. Of all the sculptors that ever existed, assuredly St. Luke, by whom this figure is said to have been made, is the least of a flatterer ; and nothing can be a stronger proof of the Blessed Virgin's contempt for external beauty, than her being satisfied with this representation of her ; especially if, as I am inclined to believe, her face and person really resembled those beautiful ideas of her, conveyed by the pencils of Raphael, Correggio, and Guido. The figure of the infant Jesus, by St. Luke, is of a piece with that of the Virgin : he holds a large golden globe in one hand, and the other is extended in the act of blessing. Both figures have crowns on their heads, enriched with diamonds : these were presents from Ann of Austria, queen of France. Both arms of the Virgin are inclosed within her robes, and no part but her face is to be seen ; her dress is most magnificent, but in a wretched bad taste : this is not surprising, for she has no *female* attendant. She has particu-

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lar clothes for the different feasts held in honour of her, and, which is *not quite so decent*, is always *dressed and undressed* by the *priests* belonging to the chapel; her robes are ornamented with all kinds of precious stones, down to the hem of her garment. *Moore's Tr.* i. 347.

Before the breast of the Virgin hangs a royal toison, or fleece of rich jewels, with a collar of rubies, pearls, and diamonds. The niche, in which the image stands, is ornamented with precious stones, forming a kind of rainbow of various colours. Twelve large lamps of massy gold are placed between the statue and the rails, and the altar is of beaten silver. The gown of red camblet, which the image had on when it was removed from Dalmatia, is reputed a precious relic; but what is thought infinitely more valuable, is the real gown which the Virgin wore when living, and is therefore respectfully preserved in a crystal case. The cup, out of which she and the infant used to drink, is of blue and white earthen ware; but, having accidentally been fractured, the breach is repaired by a kind of brown cement.

The riches in the treasury only are valued at nine millions of rix-dollars: seventeen golden lamps are continually burning before the Virgin, and thirty-seven others of massy silver illuminate the other parts of the house. Before the Reformation, the number of pilgrims who visited the holy-house in one year, has often exceeded two hundred thousand; but now it is seldom attended by more than fifty thousand in a single year. They usually resort hither between Easter and Whitsuntide; many of them travel on foot, some on asses, others on horses, and not a few of them in carriages. The poor pilgrims are received in an hospital, where they are provided with

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beds,

beds, bread, and wine, morning and evening, for three days.

Pilgrimages to Loretto are not so frequent with foreigners, or with Italians of fortune and distinction, as formerly; nineteen out of twenty of those, who make this journey now, are poor people, who depend for their maintenance on the charity they receive on the road.

To the poor, who are maintained during their whole journey, and have nothing more than a bare maintenance to expect from their labour at home, a journey to Loretto is a party of pleasure, as well as devotion, and by much the most agreeable road they can take to heaven.

The church over the Santa Casa is composed of Istrian stone, and the iron grates before the several chapels in it, are said to have been forged out of the fetters of four thousand Christians, who, by the naval victory of Lepanto, in 1571, were released from Turkish slavery. Above twenty Jesuits attend constantly in the church, as confessors; by one of whom every language spoken in Europe is understood. The devotees drag themselves round the holy house upon their knees.

Loretto derives its name from Laureta, the lady in whose field the Santa Casa was first pitched. It was deemed a very unwholesome place till pope Clement VII. caused the marshes about it to be drained, the woods cut down, and the hills levelled. The number of inhabitants in this town and its suburbs is computed at about seven thousand.

The church is a magnificent structure, adorned with stucco-work and exquisite paintings. In the chapel of the Annunciation is the history of the visitation and marriage of the Virgin; and, in the chapel of St. John the Baptist, an incomparable

parable picture of our Saviour's baptism; besides several others, by the greatest painters.

An hundred and twenty masses are daily said in this chapel, and in the church in which it stands. The music in the chapel is remarkably fine. A certain number of the chaplains are eunuchs, who perform the double duty of singing the offices in the choir, and saying masses at the altar. The canonical law, which excludes persons in their situation from the priesthood, is eluded by a very extraordinary expedient, which may be guessed at.

The jewels and riches to be seen at any one time in the holy chapel, are of small value in comparison of those in the treasury, which is a large room adjoining to the vestry of the great church. In the presses of this room are kept those presents which royal, noble, and rich bigots of all ranks have, by oppressing their subjects, and injuring their families, sent to this place. To enumerate every particular would fill volumes. They consist of various utensils, and other things in silver and gold; as lamps, candlesticks, goblets, crowns, and crucifixes; lambs, eagles, saints, apostles, angels, virgins, and infants: then there are cameos, pearls, gems, and precious stones of all kinds, and in great numbers. What is valued above all the other jewels is, the miraculous pearl, wherein it is asserted, that nature has given a faithful delineation of the Virgin, sitting on a cloud, with the infant Jesus in her arms. Something like a woman with a child in her arms is indeed to be seen; but whether nature intended this as a portrait of the Virgin Mary, or not, it is not our province to determine.

There was not room in the presses of the treasury, to hold all the silver pieces which have been presented to the Virgin. Several other presses in

the vestry, they told us, were compleatly full, and they made offer to shew them; but our curiosity was already satiated. It is said, that those pieces are occasionally melted down by his holiness, for the use of the state; and also, that the most precious of the jewels are picked out, and sold for the same purpose, false stones being substituted in their room. This is an affair entirely between the Virgin and the pope: if she does not complain of such treatment, no other person has a right to be offended.

It is observed, however, by Mrs. Piozzi, that the jewels being taken out of the treasury, and replaced with false ones, is a speech always said over fine things by the vulgar: I have heard the same thing affirmed of the diamonds at St. Denis. *Piozzi's Tr.* ii. 164.

The same lady informs us, that additions continue to be made to the riches of the Santa Casa, and that the princess Borghese sent an elegantly set diamond necklace, no longer ago than last Christmas-day, (about three years ago) valued at a thousand pounds sterling. *Piozzi's Tr.* ii. 159.

The cellars belonging to the house are very spacious, and stocked with a prodigious quantity of wine, for the accommodation of the pilgrims. The annual revenue of the Santa Casa, from lands and other settled funds, is said to be thirty thousand scudi, exclusive of the presents and offerings of devotees.

The inhabitants of Loretto, exclusive of their emoluments from keeping inns, taverns, and lodging-houses, employ themselves in making medals, crucifixes, images of the Virgin, painted paper, caps, ribbons, and rosaries; which are purchased by the pilgrims, as amulets for the head-ach, fits, and other diseases. There is an apothecary's shop at the holy house, with medi-

cines

cines for the use of the pilgrims; adorned with large pots, containing particular drugs, which are highly valued for the paintings on them, said to have been executed by Raphael: they illustrate several pieces of ancient and profane history. The palace, where the governor, the bishop, and the penitentiaries reside, is large and commodious, having apartments proper for the accommodation of persons of all ranks.

Addison's remarks on the riches of the Santa Casa at Loretto, are too ingenious to be omitted: The riches in the holy house and treasury, says he, are surprisingly great, and as much surpassed my expectation as other sights have generally fallen short of it. Silver can scarce find an admission, and gold itself looks but poorly among such an incredible number of precious stones. There will be, in a few ages more, the jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its present fervour. It is an amazing thing, continues he, to see such a prodigious quantity of riches lie dead, and untouched, in the midst of so much poverty and misery as reign on all sides of them. There is no question, however, but the pope would make use of those treasures, in case of any great calamity that should endanger the holy see; as an unfortunate war with the Turks, or a powerful league among the protestants; for I cannot but look upon those vast heaps of wealth that are amassed together, in so many religious places of Italy, as the hidden reserves and magazines of the church, which she would open on any pressing occasion, for her last defence and preservation. If these riches were all turned into current coin, and employed in commerce, they would make Italy the most flourishing country in Europe.

Whoever

Whoever were the first inventors of this imposture, they seem to have taken the hint of it from the veneration that the old Romans paid to the cottage of Romulus, which stood on Mount Capitol, and was repaired from time to time as it fell into decay.

The following anecdote may perhaps create a smile: This morning, says Dr. Moore, immediately before we left the inn, to visit the holy chapel, an Italian servant, whom the duke of Hamilton engaged at Venice, took me aside, and told me, in a very serious manner, that strangers were apt secretly to break off little pieces of the stone belonging to the Santa Casa, in the hopes that such precious relics might bring them good fortune; but he earnestly entreated me not to do any such thing: for he knew a man at Venice, who had broken off a small corner of one of the stones, and slipped it into his breeches pocket unperceived; but, so far from bringing him good fortune, it had burnt its way out, like aqua fortis, before he left the chapel, and scorched his thighs in such a miserable manner, that he was not able to sit on horseback for a month. I thanked Giovanni for his obliging hint, and assured him I should not attempt any theft of that nature. *Moore's Tr. i. 340.*

Loretto is situated about fifteen miles south-east of Ancona, and one hundred and ten north-east of Rome.

JESI, a small town, though the see of a bishop, on the river Asino.

CIROLO, a town not far from Loretto, much resorted to by pilgrims on account of a supposed miraculous crucifix.

OPINO,

OPINO, a small episcopal town, the see of which is held immediately under the pope. Here are twelve convents, five churches, and a literary society.

RECANATI, a small town on a high mountain, in a well-cultivated country.

ASCOLI, the ancient *Asculum Picenum*, a town situated between the rivers Tronto and Castellano. It is the see of a bishop, who holds immediately under the pope.

MACERATA, a small town seated on a hill, near the river Chiento.

CITTA NUOVA, also a small town.

CAMERINO, anciently *Camerinum*, a town, and the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope.

ST. SEVERINO, a small episcopal town.

TOLENTINO, a small town, where the body of St. Nicholas was deposited.

FABRIANO, a large village, equal in magnitude to many cities. It is enriched with two collegiate churches, seventeen convents, sixteen churches of religious fraternities, two alms-houses, and three hospitals; besides twelve churches in its environs. It is famous for its paper manufacture.

THE TERRITORY OF PERUGIA.

THE length of this territory is about thirty miles; and its breadth twenty-eight: it contains the lake anciently called *Lacus Thrasimenus*, and now Lago di Perugia, near which Hannibal defeated the Roman general Flaminius. The air is pure, and the soil fertile.

The only place worth mentioning in this district, is

PERUGIA, anciently *Perusia*, an ancient city, which suffered the most dreadful calamities, during the triumvirate of Augustus and his colleagues. It afterwards held out a seven years siege, but was taken and destroyed, by Totila, king of the Goths. It was, however, rebuilt by Narses; and, in the ninth century, taken by the French, and given to the holy see; to which it has ever since belonged, and is now the see of a bishop. It has an university, three colleges, two academies, several churches, and a citadel. It is about sixty miles north of Rome, and is remarkable for its delicious wine.

THE DUCHY OF SPOLETO.

THIS territory is bounded on the north by the marquissate of Ancona, and the duchy of Urbino; on the east by Farther Abruzzo; on the west by Orvietano, and Perugia; and on the south by Sabina, and the Patrimony of St. Peter.

It

It is about sixty-five miles in length, and forty-seven in breadth. The soil, in general, is rich and fertile, though a part of it is low and fenny.

The principal places in this duchy, are

SPOLETO, part of the ancient *Umbria*, one of the most celebrated municipal towns in Italy, and even now the capital of the duchy. It is seventy miles north of Rome, and has a remarkable aqueduct of a Gothic structure, which conveys the water from Mount St. Francis to Spoleto, which is not to be equalled for its height by any other in Europe: from the foundation of the lowest arch to the top of it, is two hundred and thirty yards. Here is also a bridge, extending over a valley, between the city and the castle. The number of convents, churches, hermitages, and fraternities, in this place, is very considerable. Spoleto is the see of a bishop, subject to the pope. In the cathedral, there is a picture of the Virgin by St. Luke, whose abilities as a sculptor and a painter we do not admire. In the neighbouring mountains, truffles are very plentiful; and the environs in general are famous for good wine.

FOLIGNO, anciently *Fulginium*, a small trading town, situated in a pleasant plain. It is the see of a bishop, has some manufactures, and a celebrated fair, which continues a month. Here are considerable manufactures of paper, cloth, and silk. In a convent of nuns is a famous picture by Raphael, generally visited by travellers, and much admired by connoisseurs. The situation of this town is peculiarly happy. It stands in a charming valley, watered by the river Clytumnus;

the view terminating on one side by hills crowned with cities, and on the other by the highest mountains of the Apennines. The neighbouring country is delightfully interspersed with towns, villages, seats, olive and mulberry-trees, corn-fields, and vineyards.

NARNI, formerly *Narnia*, an ancient town, seated on the side of a mountain near the river Nera, making an agreeable appearance at a distance. It is the residence of a bishop, immediately subordinate to the pope, and gave birth to the emperor Nerva, pope John XIII. and other illustrious persons. It is supplied with water by a noble aqueduct, fifteen miles in length. But the greatest curiosity here, is the remains of a grand marble bridge, built by Augustus over the river Nera, so as to join two opposite mountains: it is generally allowed to be one of the stateliest ruins in Italy.

This noble fabric is wholly of marble, and without cement, as many other antique buildings are. Only one of the arches remains entire, which is the first on the side of the river where I was; under it there was no water; it is one hundred and fifty feet wide. The next arch, below which the river flows, is twenty feet wider, and has a considerable slope, being higher on the side next the first arch, than on that next the third. The remaining two arches are, in every respect, smaller than the two first. What could be the reason of such ungraceful irregularity in a work, in other respects so magnificent, and upon which so much labour and expence must have been bestowed, cannot be ascertained. *Moore's Tr. i. 375.*

The neighbouring country is extremely beautiful, abounding with vines, fig, peach, and olive-trees, melons, and other fruits; and turneps of an

an enormous size. Here is a peculiar kind of grapes, without stones, called *passarinæ*. This town is but thinly inhabited.

TERNI, anciently *Interamna*, situated between two branches of the river Nera. It is a well-built town, and the see of a bishop, immediately subject to the pope, and is situated about thirty-four miles north of Rome. This was the birth-place of the emperors Tacitus and Florianus; and also of Tacitus the historian. It was once a considerable Roman colony, and beautiful ruins of antiquity are still discernible in it, particularly those of an ancient theatre. About three miles from Terni, the famous cascade is to be seen, formed by the fall of the river Velino, which Virgil mentions in the seventh *Æneid*—*Rosæa rura Vilini*. Between six and seven miles from Terni, to the north-west, stands Mount Eolo, from the cavities of which issues, in summer, a strong cooling wind, which the inhabitants of a small town near it, called Ceci, convey by pipes into their houses, in the manner which water is usually conducted.

ASSISIO, a small town on a hill, being the birth-place of St. Francis. It is a bishopric in the pope's nomination, and the cathedral consists of three churches, built over one another. The saint's body is deposited in the convent, and draws to this place great multitudes of pilgrims.

NOCERA, a small town and bishopric, subordinate to the pope.

TODI, a town seated on a hill, near the Tevere, and the see of a bishop. It contains several

churches, convents, religious fraternities, and hospitals.

OTRICOLO, a poor town, pleasantly situated on a rising ground. Between this place and the Tiber, at a little distance from the road, there is a considerable tract of ground, covered with many loose antique fragments and vaults; these are generally considered as the ruins of the ancient *Oriculum*.

NORCIA, a small episcopal town.

RIETI, a small town seated on the Velino; it is the see of a bishop, held immediately of the pope.

BEVAGNA, the ancient *Menavia*, near the source of the famous river Clytumnus; celebrated for a particular quality in its waters, of making cattle white that drink of it. Mr. Addison has given many quotations from the Latin poets in honour of this river; all of which countenance the popular opinion with regard to the quality of the water:

Qua formosa suo Clitumnus flumina luco
Integrit, & niveos abluit unda boves.

PROP. lib. ii. ELEG. 19. ver. 25.

“ Shaded with trees Clitumnus’ waters glide,
“ And milk-white oxen drink its beauteous tide.”

—— Nec si vacuet Mevania valles
Aut præsent niveos Clitumna novalia tauros,
Sufficiam.——

STAT. SYL. iv. lib. i.

“ Though fair Mevania should exhaust her field,
“ Or his white kine the swift Clytumnus yield,
“ Still I were poor.”——

The

The breed of white cattle, says Dr. Moore, which gave such a reputation to the river, still remains in this country. We saw many of them as we passed, some milk-white, but the greatest numbers of a whitish grey. The common people still retain the ancient opinion with respect to the effect of the water. *Moore's Tr.* i. 369.

It is probable that this breed was first settled in the country, and continuing still the same breed has induced the inhabitants to impute it to a wrong cause. They may as well imagine their hogs turn black, for some reason of the same nature, because there are none in Italy of any other colour. The river Clytumnus, and Menavia which stood on the banks of it, are famous for the herd of victims, with which they furnished all Italy. Near Bevagna stands the beautiful chapel of St. Salvador, supposed to have been the temple of Clytumnus.

THE PROVINCE OF SABINA.

THIS territory, which is a part of the ancient Sabina, is bounded on the north by Umbria; on the east by Abruzzo; on the west by the patrimony of St. Peter; and on the south by the Campagna of Rome. Its length is twenty-six miles, and its breadth about twenty-two. It contains a few small towns and villages, among which are Maglano, Monte Rotondo, Polombaro, Vicovaro, Il Vescovio di Sabia, &c.

THE

THE DUCHY OF CASTRO, AND EARLDOM OF
RONCIGLIONE.

THESE territories, which formerly belonged to the duke of Parma, were annexed to the papal dominions, in discharge of a debt for which they had been mortgaged. They are bounded on the east by the river Marta, which separates it from the patrimony of St. Peter; on the west by Tuscany; and on the south by the Mediterranean. The soil is good, but the country is badly cultivated, and thinly inhabited. It contains but few places worth mentioning; these are,

CASTRO, formerly a handsome town, but was destroyed by pope Innocent X in 1646, because the inhabitants had murdered the bishop which he had sent them. The duchy, to which it gives name, contains part of the lake of Bolsena, in which are two islands; in one of which Amalasuntha, daughter of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, was confined and afterwards murdered, by order of her cousin Theodat, whom she had associated with her in the government.

RONCIGLIONE, the capital of the earldom to which it gives name: it is but a small town.

MONTALTE, a small town seated on an eminence.

FARNESE, a small town belonging to the house of Chigi, having the title of a principality.

PATRI-

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER.

THIS territory, anciently called *Etruria Suburbicaria*, was given to the see of Rome by the countess Matilda in 1077, under Gregory VII. In this country, formerly the best cultivated and best peopled spot in the world, no houses, no trees, no inclosures are to be seen; nothing but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs, presenting the idea of a country depopulated by a pestilence. All is motionless, silent and forlorn. This territory obtained its name from the pretended grant of it, made by Constantine the Great, bishop of Rome, in 324, for the maintenance of the church of St. Peter, and its bishops. The principal places it contains are,

VITERBO, the capital, seated in a pleasant fertile vale. The streets are well paved, and the houses good, but the city is thinly inhabited. It is, however, enriched with sixty-nine religious structures, including churches, convents, and hospitals. It is the see of a bishop, who is immediately under his holiness, and four popes lie interred in the cathedral. The priests, monks, and different fraternities, constitute the principal part of the inhabitants.

BOLSENA, a pretty large town, delightfully situated on a lake of the same name. It is environed with mountains covered with trees, forming a kind of august amphitheatre. On an eminence near it may be seen the ruins of the ancient Volsinium.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a small town seated on a rock, near the confluence of the Triglia and

and Tevere. It is said to be the ancient Falerios, once the capital of the Falisci. Its bishopric is united to that of Orton. A bridge of vast height, built by pope Clement XI. extends over a deep narrow valley, forming a communication between two mountains. This was formerly a place of great strength, but is now in no very flourishing condition. This seems to be the only country in the world, where the fields become more desolate as you approach the capital.

CIVITA VECCHIA, a maritime town, fortified by pope Urban VIII. It is about thirty miles north-west of Rome, and has an arsenal and an harbour; in the latter of which the pope's gallies generally lie.

MONTE FIASCONE, a town seated on an eminence near the lake Bolsena, famed for its excellent wine. It is the see of a bishop. In the church of St. Flavian, at a little distance from this town, the tomb of a tippling traveller presents itself, who is said to have been a German: it was his usual practice to send his servant before him, with orders to chalk the word *est* on the doors of those inns which furnished the best wine. That which he found at this place being much superior to any which he had before tasted, was honoured with a threefold *est*; but unfortunately the master drank himself into the other world. His tomb-stone exhibits, in relievo, an abbot with his cawl on; and near his head, on each side, two glasses in *saltire*; which seem to confirm the story.

FUMICINO, a considerable town at the mouth of the west branch of the Tiber. All vessels sailing on that river to Rome, having any goods on board

board, are obliged to touch at the custom-house here, and pay a heavy duty. All sorts of fish are conveyed from hence to Rome. Here is a fortified tower and garrison. In Lent this place is visited by many of the inhabitants of Rome, who continue several days in it, on purpose to regale themselves with its fine oysters.

BRACCIANO, a small town and duchy, seated on a lake of the same name.

TOLFA, a small town, near which are some alum-works, iron mines, warm baths, alabaster, and lapis lazuli. The alum-works, which were established under the direction of pope Pius II. still continue very profitable.

PORTO, a small town near the west branch of the Tiber, originating from the declension of the city of Ostia. It had two harbours; the larger was erected by the emperor Claudius, and the smaller by Trajan; but, by the retreat of the sea, they are both become useless. The cardinal dean of the sacred college is always bishop of this see.

ORTA, anciently *Hortanum*, a small town on a hill near the Tiber, which here receives the Nera. Its bishop, who is immediately subordinate to the pope, is also bishop of Civita Castellana.

GALLESE, a market-town, giving the title of duke, belongs to the house of Altemps.

CARBOGNANO, a small place, giving the title of prince to a branch of the house of Colonna.

M m

BACANO,

BACANO, a small town, rendered of some consequence by its profitable sulphur-works, belonging to the apostolic chamber. It gives name to the Lago di Bacano.

ORIOLO, a small place giving the title of prince, belonging to the house of Altieri.

CERVETERI, anciently *Cære*, one of the twelve ancient Etrurian cities.

THE CAMPAGNI, OR CAMPANIA DI ROMA.

THIS territory, anciently named *Latium*, is bounded on the north by Sabina; on the west by the river Tiber and the sea; and on the south and east by the sea, Terra di Lavoro, and Farther Abruzzo. The air is said to be unwholesome, which is partly occasioned by its marshes and lakes, and partly by a rich but uncultivated soil; the inhabitants being few, and those very poor and indolent: the imposts, indeed, are so heavy as to discourage them from improving the land by industry.

Mrs. Piozzi says, The melancholy appearance of the Campagna has been remarked and described by every traveller with displeasure, by all with truth. The ill-look of the very few, and very unhealthy inhabitants, confirms their descriptions; and, beside the pale and swelled faces, which shock the sight, here is a brassy scent in the air as of verdegris, which offends the smell: the running water is also of an odd colour, like that in which copper has been steeped! These are sad desolated scenes indeed! *Piozzi's Tr. i. 378.*

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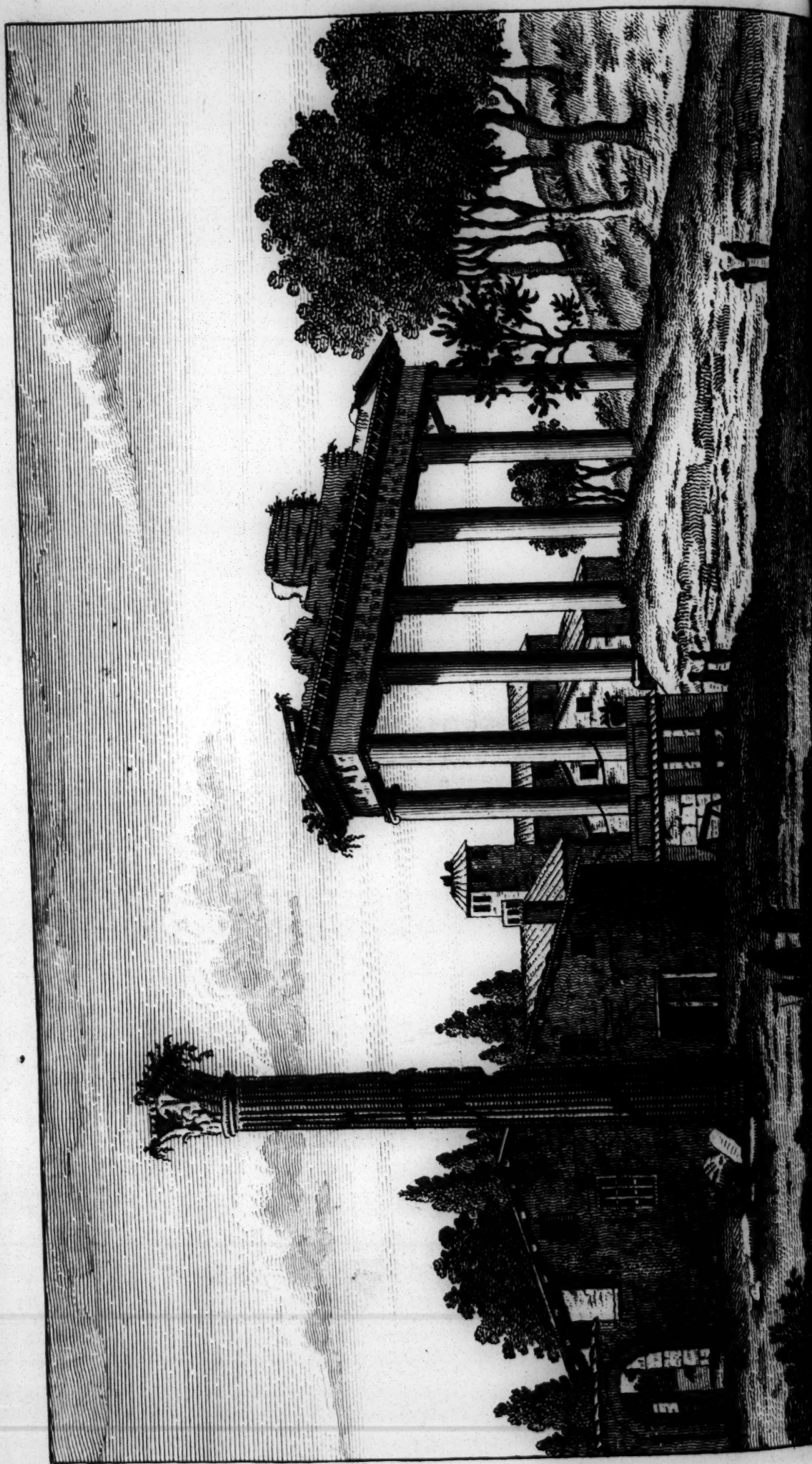
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In the midst of these deserted fields, the ancient mistress of the world rears her head in melancholy majesty. *Moore's Tr. i. 381.*

The principal places in the Campagni di Roma are,

ROME, the capital of the territories of the pope, and all Italy, founded seven hundred and fifty years before the Christian æra. It was anciently the capital and seat of the Roman empire, and now the head of the Roman catholic religion. What a melancholy reverse! Rome, once the abode and nursery of heroes, and of all that was great and noble in human nature, is now a nest of drones; a nursery of vermin, which prey upon the community; a scene of the grossest priestcraft; of the most ridiculous and shameful farces, under the name of religion; of ecclesiastical tyranny, and the most bare-faced and wanton abuse of the credulity, fanaticism, ignorance, and intemperate zeal of a poor deluded people. Rome, after she had lost her liberty, sunk into the utmost degeneracy, slavery, and corruption, and was trampled under foot by tyrants and monsters who were disgraceful to human nature; but her thralldom was not then greater under her secular, than it is now under her spiritual masters: Rome is supposed to have been first founded by Romulus, after which it was gradually enlarged. But its figure and situation have been often changed, in consequence of the seven principal sieges or attacks which it sustained, when it was sacked by the Gauls, Herulians, Vandals, Ostro and Visigoths, and the German armies; particularly in 1527, under the command of Charles of Bourbon.

On entering Rome, exclaims the abbé Dupaty, ages, emperors, nations, every thing great, interesting, and awful, which the great name of Rome must for ever suggest, occupied my whole soul! I beheld that theatre where human nature has been all that it ever can be, has performed every thing that it ever can perform, has displayed all the virtues, exhibited all the vices, brought forth the sublimest heroes, and the most execrable monsters, has been elevated to a Brutus, degraded to a Nero, and re-ascended to a Marcus Aurelius. The air in which I am now breathing, is that in which Cicero enchanted all ears with his eloquence; the Cæsars uttered so many terrible commands, and the popes pronounced their mysterious and superstitious enchantments. What rivers of blood have moistened this earth! how many tears have flowed within these walls! Horace and Virgil here recited their immortal verses! I am in that city which excites the attention of the whole world. *Dupaty's Tr.* 129.

With regard to the number of the inhabitants, modern Rome is much inferior to the ancient; for, in 1709, the whole of these amounted only to one hundred, thirty-eight thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight: among which were forty bishops, two thousand six hundred and eighty-six priests, three thousand five hundred and fifty-nine monks, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen nuns, three hundred and ninety-three courtezans, nine thousand Jews, and fourteen Moors. In 1714, the inhabitants were again numbered, by order of pope Clement XI. when there appeared to be one hundred and forty-three thousand.

But with regard to the present population of Rome, we are furnished with the following authentic information by Dr. Moore: Authors differ very much in opinion with respect to the
number

number of inhabitants which Rome contained at the period when it was most populous. Some accounts make them seven millions, and others a still greater number. These seem all to be incredible exaggerations. It is not probable, that what is properly called the city of Rome, ever extended beyond the wall built by Belisarius, after he had defeated the Goths. This wall has been frequently repaired since, and is still standing; it is about thirteen or fourteen miles in circuit, which is nearly the size that Rome was of, according to Pliny, in the days of Vespasian. Those who assert, that the number of inhabitants in ancient Rome, when it was most populous, could not exceed a million, exclusive of slaves, are thought moderate in their calculation; but when we consider that the circumference of thirteen or fourteen miles is not equal to that of either Paris or London; that the Campus Martius, which is the best built part of modern Rome, was a field, without a house upon it, anciently; and that the rising ground, where St. Peter's church and the Vatican stand, was no part of old Rome; it will be difficult to conceive that ever Rome could boast a million of inhabitants. For my own part, if the wall of Belisarius is admitted as the boundary of the ancient city, I cannot imagine it to have, at any time, contained above five or six hundred thousand, without supposing the masters of the world to have been the worst lodged people in it.

But if, in the computations above mentioned, the suburbs are included; if those who lived without the walls are considered as inhabitants; in that case there will be room enough for any number, the limits of the suburbs not being ascertained,

The

The buildings immediately without the walls of Rome, which were connectedly continued so as to merit the name of suburbs, were certainly of vast extent; and with those of the town itself, must have contained a prodigious number of people. By a calculation made by Mr. Byres, the Circus Maximus was of sufficient size to accommodate three hundred and eighty thousand spectators; and we are told by the Latin poets, that it was usually full. Now if allowance is made for the superannuated, the sick, and infirm; also for children, and those employed in their private business, and for slaves, who were not permitted to remain in the Circus during the games; Mr. Byres imagines that such a number as three hundred and eighty thousand spectators could not be supplied by a city and suburbs, the number of whose inhabitants were much under three millions.

Whatever may have been the extent of the suburbs of Rome, it is probable they were only formed of ordinary houses, and inhabited by people of inferior rank. There are no remains of palaces, or magnificent buildings of any kind, to be now seen near the walls, or indeed over the whole Campania; yet it is asserted by some authors, that this wide surface was peopled, at one period, like a continued village; and we are told of strangers, who, viewing this immense plain covered with houses, imagined they had already entered Rome, when they were thirty miles from the walls of that city.

Some of the seven hills on which Rome was built, appear now but gentle swellings, owing to the intervals between them being greatly raised by the rubbish of ruined houses. Some have hardly houses of any kind upon them, being entirely laid out in gardens and vineyards. It is generally thought, that two-thirds of the surface within

within the walls are in this situation, or covered with ruins; and, by the information I have the greatest reliance on, the number of the inhabitants at present is about one hundred and seventy thousand, which, though greatly inferior to what Rome contained in the days of its ancient power, is more than it has been, for the most part, able to boast since the fall of the empire. There is good authority for believing that this city, at particular periods since that time, some of them not very remote, has been reduced to between thirty and forty thousand inhabitants. The numbers have gradually increased during the whole of this century. As it was much less expensive to purchase new ground for building upon, than to clear away ruins, which, by time, had acquired the consistence of rock, great part of the modern city is built on what was the ancient Campus Martius.

Some of the principal streets are of considerable length, and perfectly straight. That called the Corso, is the most frequented. It runs from the Porto del Popolo, along the side of the Campus Martius, next to the ancient city. Here the nobility display their equipages during the carnival, and take the air in the evenings in fine weather. It is indeed the great scene of Roman magnificence and amusement.

The shops on each side are three or four feet higher than the street; and there is a path for the conveniency of foot passengers, on a level with the shops. The palaces, of which there are several in this street, range in a line with the houses, having no court before them, as the hotels in Paris have; and not being shut up from the sight of the citizens by high gloomy walls, as Devonshire and Burlington houses in London are. Such dismal barricades are more suitable to the unsocial character

character of a proud baron, in the days of aristocratic tyranny, than to the hospitable benevolent disposition of their present proprietors.

The Corso, I have said, commences at the fine area immediately within the Porto del Popolo. This is the gate by which we entered Rome; it is built in a noble style of elegant simplicity, from the design of Michael Angelo, executed by Bernini.

The Strada Felice, in the higher part of the city, is about a mile and a half in length from the Trinità del Monte, to the church of St. John Lateran, on the Pincian hill. This street runs in a straight line; but the view is interrupted by a fine church called St. Maria Maggiore. The Strada Felice is crossed by another straight street, called the Strada di Porta Pia, terminated at one end by that gate; and at the other by four colossal statues in white marble, of two horses led by two men; supposed by some, to be representations of Alexander taming Bucephalus; and, according to others, of Castor and Pollux. They are placed before the pope's palace, on the Quirinal Hill, and have a noble effect.

It would be more difficult to convey an idea of the smaller and less regular streets. I shall therefore only observe, in general, that Rome at present exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, common and beggarly, objects; the former consists of palaces, churches, fountains, and, above all, the remains of antiquity. The latter comprehend all the rest of the city. *Moore's Tr. i. 391.*

Rome was anciently much more populous than it is at present; though it is now one of the finest cities in the world. In external splendor, and the beauty of its temples and palaces, modern Rome is supposed to excel the ancient. It has
twenty

twenty gates, three hundred towers, as many churches, and six bridges over the Tiber. The streets are spacious and well paved, but they are neither kept clean nor illuminated. There are no lamps lighted in the streets at night: all Rome would be in utter darkness were it not for the candles which the devotion of individuals sometimes place before certain statues of the virgin. Those appear faintly glimmering at vast intervals, like stars in a cloudy night. The lackeys carry dark lanthorns behind the carriages of people of the first distinction. The cardinals and other ecclesiastics do not choose to have their coaches seen before the door of every house they visit. In the midst of this darkness, amorous assignations in the streets are not unfrequent among the inferior people. When a carriage, with a lanthorn behind it, accidentally comes near a couple who do not wish to be known, one of them calls out, *volti la lanterna*, and is obeyed; the carriage passing without further notice being taken. Venus has always been particularly respected at Rome, on account of her amour with Anchises. *Moore's Tr. i. 388.*

Here are two thousand two hundred palaces, ninety-two parishes, forty-one national churches, sixty-four religious houses of men, forty of women, and thirty hospitals. Among the churches, there are seven which, by way of eminence, are called the *seven churches*, being esteemed comparatively more sacred than the rest: these are St. John de Lateran, St. Peter in the Vatican, St. Paul, St. Mary the Greater, St. Laurence within the Walls, the Holy Cross of Jerusalem, and St. Sebastian. No city in the world surpasses, or even equals Rome for the multiplicity of noble edifices, fine fountains, antiquities, paintings, statues,

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sculptures, and curiosities. No place in the world is so well provided with fine fountains as Rome, not only from its having excellent springs in its own precincts, but being also supplied with water from other places, by means of some superb and stupendous aqueducts; of which the principal are those of *Aqua Virgine*, and *Aqua Felice*, which are conveyed to it from the district of Palestrina, at the distance of twenty-two Italian miles, and do honour to pope Sextus V. the founder. *Aqua Paulina*, brought from the distance of thirty Italian miles, derives its name from Paul V. who re-established it from its ruins. These pure limpid streams are of singular benefit to the city, especially as the water from the Tiber is generally so thick and muddy, that even horses are not watered in it; though, after two or three days standing, it works itself clear, and becomes fit for drinking.

This city is seated on the Tiber, about ten miles from the Tuscan sea, three hundred and eighty miles from Vienna, five hundred and sixty from Paris, and eight hundred and ten from London. The bed of the river Tiber, being raised by the many ruins of houses which have fallen into it, and its mouth much choaked up, frequently overflows and does infinite damage, especially with a strong west wind. A small part of the city is separated from the other by the river; and is therefore called Trastevere, or beyond the Tiber. The remains of Rome's ancient grandeur consists of statues, colossuses, temples, palaces, theatres, triumphal arches, cirques, neu-machias, obelisks, columns, aqueducts, fountains, mausoleums, and other structures. Of modern buildings, the splendid churches and palaces are the most remarkable.

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The incomparable church of St. Peter, seated on the side of the Tiber, is one of the wonders of modern architecture. Every traveller is astonished at the first sight of this noble structure, its spacious area, and the quadruple row of pillars on each side.

All who have seen St. Paul's in London may, by an enlargement of its dimensions, form some idea of the external appearance of St. Peter's. But the resemblance fails entirely on comparing them within; St. Peter's being lined, in many parts, with the most precious and beautiful marble, adorned with valuable pictures, and all the powers of sculpture.

The approach to St. Peter's church excels that to St. Paul's in a still greater proportion, than the former surpasses the latter either in size, or in the richness and beauty of the internal ornaments. A magnificent portico advances on each side from the front, by which means a square court is formed immediately before the steps which lead into the church. The two porticoes form two sides of the square, the third is closed by the front of the church, and the fourth is open. A colonade, four columns deep, commences at the extremities of the porticoes; and embracing, in an oval direction, a space far wider than the square, forms the most magnificent area that perhaps ever was seen before any building. This oval colonade is crowned with a balustrade, ornamented by a great number of statues; and consists of above three hundred large pillars, forming three separate walks, which lead to the advanced portico, and from that into the church. In the middle of the immense area stands an Egyptian obelisk of granite; and to the right and left of this, two very beautiful fountains refresh the atmosphere with streams of clear water. The delighted eye

glancing over these splendid objects, would rest with complete satisfaction on the stupendous fabric to which they serve as embellishments, if the façade of this celebrated church had been equal in beauty and elegance to the rest of the building. But this is by no means the case, and every impartial judge must acknowledge, that the front of St. Peter's is, in those particulars, inferior to that of our St. Paul's, *Moore's Tr.* i. 399.

The length of St. Peter's, taken on the outside, is exactly seven hundred and thirty feet; the breadth five hundred and twenty; and the height, from the pavement to the top of the cross, which crowns the cupola, four hundred and fifty. The grand portico before the entrance, is two hundred and sixteen feet in length, and forty in breadth. The large dome, with the two cupolas towering from it with such an extensive circumference, might well pass for a church, without any addition. The inside of this superb structure may be called a profusion of beauties, the eye at first sight being quite dazzled; though the more it is surveyed, the greater will be the astonishment of the beholder, on considering the superbness of the pillars, and the variety of rich integuments; many of which are wrought in basso relievo. All the altar-pieces are of the most exquisite Mosaic work. The monuments of the popes, whose ashes are deposited here, are very grand, composed of brass and marble: but the most splendid piece of the whole is the *Cathedra Petri*, or papal chair, appointed for the head of the church.

The abbé Dupaty's observations on this superb structure, may be considered as supplementary to these of Dr. Moore:

If I have not yet said any thing of the church of St. Peter, says the abbé, it is because no language can possibly furnish expressions to speak of it

it as it deserves. The square which is before this church is one of the handsomest in Europe. In the middle of an immense inclosure, surrounded by a vast portico, which supports, on four hundred majestic columns, two hundred colossal statues; between two superb basons, blackened with bronze and time, whose waters, perpetually in motion, spout up, sparkle, fall down again and murmur night and day, a magnificent obelisk pompously rears its head. This obelisk is of granite, and hewn in Egypt: it was erected here by Sextus V. It is not astonishing that St. Peter's should have become so prodigious an edifice. It was projected by the vanity of Julius II. who desired that his tomb should be a temple; undertaken by the genius of Leo X. who was ambitious of forming one perfect work from the masterly productions of all the fine arts; and at the end of several centuries, at length, finished by the character of Sextus V. who wished to finish every thing. This is one of the most extensive edifices the world has seen. It divides the Vatican mount into two parts; it covers the circus of Nero, on which it is founded; and closes up, between Rome and the world, the celebrated triumphal way. It is impossible to give an idea of the sensations which fill the soul, on entering, for the first time, the church of St. Peter; at finding ourselves on that extensive pavement, amidst enormous pillars, before these columns of bronze; at the sight of all those paintings, of all those statues, of all those mausolea, of all those altars, and under that dome—within that vast circumference; in a word, where the pride of the most powerful pontiffs, and the ambition of all the fine arts, have unceasingly been adding for many centuries, ornaments of granite, gold, marble, bronze and canvas,

canvas, increasing its grandeur, and magnificence, and insuring its duration. *Dupaty's Tr.* 183.

The Vatican, which joins the cathedral, is a very spacious building, but irregular, having twenty-two courts, and several thousand rooms; every pope having made some addition to it, which has swelled it to its present magnitude. The famous Vatican library consists of eight large apartments: the number of manuscripts in it amounts to upwards of twenty-five thousand, and the books are about twenty thousand. The finest pieces of antique sculpture are to be seen in the Vatican. The cabinet of medals is composed of Greek and Roman pieces, but the greatest part of them consists of copper.

The church of St. John of Lateran is one of the seven. It stands on the spot formerly occupied by the palace of Constantine the Great; where, after embracing the Christian religion, he built this church, and presented it to the bishop of Rome. Here are deposited vast numbers of relics, which St. Helen is said to have brought from the Holy Land, affording the highest entertainment to the superstitious beholder. In the cross walk behind the church, stand two celebrated chairs, which, since the disaster of pope Joan, have been used at the election of popes, for a well-known purpose. The Lateran palace was rebuilt, in a very stately manner, by Sextus V. In the area before it stands the largest obelisk in Rome, which Constantine the Great removed from Egypt, and his son sent to Rome, where it was erected in the *Circus Maximus*; whence Sextus V. after it had been dug out of the ruins, caused it to be removed, and erected here.

The author of the Picture of Italy informs us, that though St. Peter excels all other churches in magnificence, that of Laterano maintains the
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first rank, being the most ancient in Rome. It is the pope's parish as bishop of Rome; and after his accession to the ecclesiastical mitre, he makes it the first object of his care to take possession of it; and this is done with infinite pomp and ceremony, it being in general the first and last time that this eminent person visits his parish-church. The inhabitants assemble when the pope takes possession of it, in order to receive the first benediction of his new-elected holiness, which is given from a balcony. I shall insert here a very peculiar anecdote relating to the reverend Gangenelli. When Clement XII. made his entry in this church, Gangenelli was among the crowd as a spectator; he mounted upon the base of a pillar to have a better sight of the procession; but a Swiss guard, with his halberd, gave him several blows, and drove him from his post. How little could this excellent man think that he himself was to act the chief part at the next ceremony of this kind, and that he would become the immediate successor of him, before whom he was then in humble prostration with all the people of Rome! What an immense distance is there between a wretched Franciscan friar, who goes bare-footed, and a pope of Rome, who receives divine worship! The remembrance of this occurrence made him smile, when he was elected eleven years after, and carried in great state by the same pillar. He related this anecdote after the ceremony was ended, the cardinals having asked him the motive of his smiling. *Archenholtz's Tr.* ii. 56.

The *Scala Santa*, or Holy Stairs, by which our Saviour is said to have ascended into Pilate's house, are preserved in a distinct building, with chapels belonging to it. In the same quarter stands the Holy Cross of Jerusalem, another of the seven capital churches, and one of the most remarkable-

markable for its antiquity and relics. St. Mary the Greater is also one of the seven; and the first and most beautiful of all those dedicated to the Virgin Mary in Rome: containing the splendid chapels of pope Sextus V. and pope Paul V. with many other curiosities. Not far from this church is seen a beautiful statue of the Virgin Mary, and an Egyptian obelisk. St. Sebastian, another of the seven churches, is famed for its many relics. The church of St. Pietro in Montorio is adorned with the most celebrated picture in the world, Christ's transfiguration on the mount, which was Raphael's last production.

The catacombs, or subterraneous burying-grounds, are the most spacious and best preserved in the whole city. These were the public burying-places, for such of the Romans as could not afford the expence of burning; and the Christians, who disapproved of burning their dead, made use of them for the same purpose. Rome is divided into fourteen wards, or precincts, called Rione, and guarded by the castle of St. Angelo, near the Tiber, flanked with five bastions, and defended by a great number of cannon. In the middle stands a large tower, called the Mausoleum of Adrian, erected by him for a sepulchre. Here are kept the archives and treasure of the church; and from hence a subterraneous passage leads to the Vatican. The principal remains of antiquity are,

The Pantheon, which, though not the largest of the Roman temples, is the most perfect which now remains.

It has been despoiled of every thing that made it rich, says the abbé Dupaty; but they have left all that made it great. It has lost its marbles, its porphyry, its alabaster, its bronzes; but it has preserved its dome, its peristyle, and its columns. The design of the Pantheon is simple
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and grand : its circular form is happy. Its circumference is majestically vaulted with a vast cupola. But why all those gewgaws of gold and marble ? It is difficult to determine who has done the most injury to this ancient edifice, the Barbarians who despoiled, or the popes who have ornamented it. *Dupaty's Tr.* 131.

I leave to others the task of enumerating all the marbles, all the porphyry, and all the granite which enrich the inside of the Pantheon. It possesses a much more precious treasure, the ashes of Raphael.

The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and the temple of Peace, if we may trust to the accounts we have of the first, and to the ruins of the second, in the Campo Vaccino, were both much larger than the Pantheon. In spite of the depredations which this last has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and Popes, it still remains a beauteous monument of Roman taste. The pavilion of the great altar, which stands under the cupola in St. Peter's, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian brass which support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which, after all, and with the weight of eight hundred years upon its head, has still a probability of outliving its proud rapacious rival. From the round form of this temple, it has obtained the name of rotunda. Its height is a hundred and fifty feet, and its diameter nearly the same. Within, it is divided into eight parts ; the gate at which you enter forming one ; the other seven compartments, if they may be so called, are each of them distinguished by two fluted Corinthian pillars, and as many pilasters of Giallo Antico. The capitals and bases are of white marble ; these support a circular entablature. The wall is perpendicular for half the height of the temple ; it then slopes forward as it
 O O ascends,

ascends, the circumference gradually diminishing, till it terminates in an opening of about twenty-five feet diameter. There are no windows; the central opening in the vault admitting a sufficiency of light, has a much finer effect than windows could have had. No great inconveniency can happen from this opening. The conical form of the temple prevents the rain from falling near the walls where the altars now are, and where the statues of the gods were formerly placed. The portico was added by Marcus Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus. It is supported by sixteen pillars of granite, five feet in diameter, and of a single piece each. Upon the frieze, in the front, is the following inscription in large capitals :

M. AGRIPPA L. F. CONSUL TERTIUM FECIT;

founded by Marcus Agrippa, the son of Lucius, during his third consulship.

I went to the Capitol, says the abbé Dupaty: this place, which gave law to the universe; where Jupiter had his temple, and Rome her senate; from whence of old the Roman eagles were continually flying into every quarter of the globe, and from every quarter of the globe continually winging their way back with victories; whence a single word from the mouth of Scipio, of Pompey, or of Cæsar, quickly reached the most distant nations, menacing their liberty, and deciding on the fate of kings; where the greatest men of the republic, in short, still continued to live after their death, in statues, and still to govern the world with the authority of Romans: this place so renowned has lost its statues, its senate, its citadel, its temples; it has retained nothing but its name, so cemented by the blood and tears of nations, that time has not yet been able to disjoin the immortal syllables of which it is composed.

posed. It is still called the Capitol. At the Capitol, we perceive in the strongest light, the insignificance of all human things, and the power of fortune. I seek the place where stood the citadel. The Tarpeian rock is more than three-fourths buried. *Dupaty's Tr.* 145.

In my way to the Capitol I met a coach, in which were two recollet friars, the one seated backwards, the other forwards, holding between their legs something I could not distinguish. Every body stopped, and saluted, with profound respect. I asked to whom this reverence was addressed. It is, answered one of the standers by, to the *Bambino*, which these good fathers are carrying to a prelate, who is very ill, and given over by his physicians. I afterwards procured an explanation what this *Bambino* was. The *Bambino* is a little wooden Jesus richly dressed. The convent, which has the good fortune to possess this image, neither has nor needs any other patrimony. As soon as any person is seriously ill, they send for the *Bambino*, and always in a coach, for he never goes on foot. Two Recollets conduct, and place him by the sick man, where they remain, at his expence, until he be either dead or recovers. The *Bambino* is constantly running about; they sometimes fight who shall have him, at the gate of the convent, and tear him from each other; in the summer especially, he has extraordinary business, though he makes them pay dearer for his visits, on account of the demand, and the hot weather. This is but fair. *Dupaty's Tr.* 123.

As the Pantheon is the most entire, the amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous, monument of antiquity in Rome. It was finished by his son Titus, and obtained the name of Colosseum; afterwards corrupted into Coliseum, from

a colossal statue of Apollo which was placed before it.

Among these curious remains may be mentioned the equestrian brass statue of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus; the beautiful marble monument of the emperor Alexander Severus; marble busts of the emperors and their consorts; three brick arches of the temple of Peace, built by the emperor Vespasian, where the emperor Titus deposited the utensils he had taken out of the temple of Jerusalem, after his conquest of that city; the coliseum, or amphitheatre built by the emperor Vespasian, the largest that ever was built; the triumphal arch of Septimus Severus, and of Galienus; the circus of Antoninus Caracalla; the *Columna Antonia*, representing the principal actions of Marcus Aurelius; Trajan's pillar; the mausoleum of Augustus, in the Strada Pontifici; the remains of the emperor Severus's tomb; the stately ruins of Dioclesian's baths; the obelisks of Sesostris and Augustus; the Farnese Hercules, in white marble, of a colossian size, &c.

With much pleasantry has Dr. Moore expatiated on the Farnesian Hercules; it has been long admired, says he, as an exquisite model of masculine strength; yet, admirable as it is, it does not please all the world. I am told that *the women* in particular find something unsatisfactory, and even odious, in this figure; which, however majestic, is deficient in the charms most agreeable to them, and which might have been expected in the son of Jupiter and the beauteous Alcmena. A lady whom I accompanied to the Farnese palace turned away from it in disgust. I could not imagine what had shocked her. She told me, *after recollection*, that she could not bear the stern severity of his countenance, his large brawny limbs, and the club with which he was armed; which

which gave him more the appearance of one of those giants that, according to the old romances, carried away virgins and shut them up in gloomy castles, than the gallant Hercules, the lover of Omphale. Finally, the lady declared, she was convinced this statue could not be a just representation of Hercules; for it was not in the *nature of things*, that a man so formed could ever have been a reliever of *distressed damsels*.

Without such powerful support as that of the fair sex, I should not have exposed myself to the resentment of connoisseurs, by any expression which they might construe an attack upon this favourite statue; but, with their support, I will venture to assert, that the Farnese Hercules is faulty both in his form and attitude: the former is too unwieldy for active exertion, and the latter exhibits vigour exhausted. A resting attitude is surely not the most proper in which the all-conquering god of strength could be represented. Rest implies fatigue, and fatigue strength exhausted. A reposing Hercules is almost a contradiction. Invincible activity, and inexhaustible strength, are his characteristics. The ancient artist has erred, not only in giving him an attitude which supposes his strength wants recruiting, but in the nature of the strength itself, the character of which should not be passive, but active. *Moore's Tr. ii. 10.*

Here are a great number of magnificent palaces, the most remarkable of which are those of Farnese and Borgheze. Most of the houses are of brick; but those belonging to persons of superior rank, have the doors, windows, and supporters of free-stone. Two thirds of the habitations belong to the churches, convents, and alms-houses.

There are no theatrical entertainments permitted in this city, except during the carnival; but they

they are then attended with a degree of ardour, unknown in capitals whose inhabitants are under no restraint. Every kind of amusement, in this gay season, is followed with the greatest eagerness. The natural gravity of the Roman citizens is changed into a mirthful vivacity. This spirit seems gradually to augment from its commencement, and is in its height in the last week of the six which comprehend the carnival. The citizens then appear in the streets, masked, in the characters of Harlequins, Pantaloons, Punchinellos, and all the fantastic variety of a masquerade. This humour spreads to men, women, and children; descends to the lowest ranks, and becomes universal. Even those who put on no mask, and have no desire to remain unknown, reject their usual cloaths, and assume some whimsical dress. The street called the Corso is the great scene of these masquerades. Young people often assume the long beard, tottering step, and other concomitants of old age; the aged choose the bib and rattle of childhood. Towards the dusk of the evening the horse-race takes place. Masking and horse-races are confined to the last eight days; but there are theatrical entertainments, of various kinds, during the whole six weeks of the carnival.

The serious opera is most frequented by people of fashion, who generally take boxes for the whole season. The audience, says Dr. Moore, seem to lend a more profound and continued attention to the music, than at Venice. This is probably owing to the entertainment being a greater rarity in the one city than in the other; for I could perceive that the people of fashion, who came every night, began, after the opera had been repeated several nights, to abate in their attention, to receive visitors in their boxes, and to listen only
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when some favourite airs were singing : whereas the audience in the pit uniformly preserve the most perfect silence, which is only interrupted by gentle murmurs of pleasure from a few individuals, or a universal burst of applause from the whole assembly. I never saw such genuine marks of satisfaction displayed by any assembly, on any occasion whatever. The sensibility of some of the audience gave me an idea of the power of sounds, which the dulness of my own auditory nerves could never have conveyed to my mind. At certain airs, silent enjoyment was expressed in every countenance ; at others, the hands were clasped together, the eyes half shut, and the breath drawn in with a prolonged sigh, as if the soul was expiring in a torrent of delight. One young woman, in the pit, called out, *O Dio, dove sono ! che piacer via caccia l'anima ?* “ O God, where am I ! what pleasure ravishes my soul ! ”

On the first night of the opera, after one of these favourite airs, an universal shout of applause took place, intermingled with demands, that the composer of the music should appear. *Il Maestro ! Il Maestro !* resounded from every corner of the house. He was present, and led the band of music ; he was obliged to stand upon the bench, where he continued, bowing to the spectators, till they were tired of applauding him. One person, in the middle of the pit, whom I had remarked displaying great signs of satisfaction from the beginning of the performance, cried out, “ He deserves to be made chief musician to the Virgin, and to lead a choir of angels ! ” This expression would be thought strong, in any country ; but it has peculiar energy here, where it is a popular opinion, that the Virgin Mary is very fond, and an excellent judge, of music. *Moore's Tr. ii. 85.*

This is the only town in Italy that I have arrived at yet, says Mrs. Piozzi, where the ladies fairly drive up and down a long street, by way of shewing their dress, equipages, &c. without even a pretence of taking the fresh air. Here at Rome the holy, the street is all our Corso; a fine one doubtless, and called the *Strada del Popolo* with infinite propriety, for, except in that strada (street) there is little populousness enough God knows. Twelve men to a woman even there, and as many ecclesiastics to a lay-man: all this however is fair, when celibacy is once enjoined as a duty in one profession, and encouraged as a virtue in all. Where females are superfluous, and half prohibited, it were as foolish to complain of the decay of population, as it was comical in Omai, the South American savage, when he lamented that no cattle bred upon their island; and one of our people replying, that they left some beasts on purpose to furnish them, he answered, "Yes, but the idol worshipped at Bola-bola, another of the islands, insisted on the males and females living separate: so they had sent him the cows, and kept only the bulls at home. *Piozzi's Tr. i. 407.*

The same literary lady observes, that the excessive lenity of all Italian states makes it dangerous to live among them; a seeming paradox, yet certainly most true: and whatever is evil in this way at any other town, is worse at Rome; where those who deserve hanging, enjoy almost a moral certainty of never being hanged; so unwilling is every one to detect the offender, and so numerous the churches to afford him protection if discovered. *Piozzi's Tr. i. 421.*

Buffas, or burlettas, are not neglected, though they are not so regularly attended by people of fashion. The prohibition of female performers renders

renders the amusement of the Roman theatres very insipid. The natural sweetness of the female voice is ill supplied by the artificial trills of wretched castratos; and the awkward agility of robust finewy fellows, dressed in women's cloaths, is a most deplorable substitution for the graceful movements of elegant female dancers.

The Italians, in general, very seldom take the trouble of sitting for their pictures. They consider a portrait as a piece of painting, which engages the admiration of nobody but the person it represents, or the painter who drew it. Those who are in circumstances to pay the best artists, generally employ them in some subject more universally interesting, than the representation of human countenances staring out of a piece of canvas. Pompeo Battoni is the best Italian painter now at Rome. His taste and genius led him to history painting, and his reputation was originally acquired in that line; but by far the greater part of his fortune, whatever that may be, has flowed through a different channel. His chief employment, for many years past, has been painting the portraits of the young English, and other strangers of fortune, who visit Rome. There are artists in England, superior in this, and every other branch of painting, to Battoni. They, like him, are seduced from the free walks of genius, and chained, by interest, to the servile drudgery of copying faces. Beauty is worthy of the most delicate pencil; but, gracious heaven! why should every periwig-pated fellow, without countenance or character, insist on seeing his chubby cheeks on canvas?

The condition of the Jews at Rome, is still more miserable here than in other parts of Christendom. They are in number about seven thousand, and are only allowed to inhabit one

particular quarter of the city, in which every night they are shut up. These wretches are condemned, once a week, to hear a sermon, in which a missionary loads them with insults; and, for the slightest inattention, a sbirre bestows on them a caning.

Every Jew who is not present at this sermon must pay a fine. If a Jew has ever suffered the words, "*I will turn Christian,*" to escape his lips, he is instantly sent, for two years, to be instructed by the priest; and, should he afterwards shew ever so much regret, so much the worse for him; he must remain his time. It may be well imagined that the condition of the Jews at Rome is truly wretched; their situation borders immediately on conversion, on the one hand, and death on the other.

How strange the reflection! The Jews are persecuted to force them to embrace Christianity, to extend the religion of Christ; yet, if the persecution succeeded, Christianity would be destroyed. The faith of the Christian requires the incredulity of the Jew. It is asked: When will the Jews be converted to Christianity? I ask: When will Christians be converted to toleration?

When, O ye who call yourselves Christians, will you cease to substitute your capricious rigours in the place of divine justice! Ye, who amid your misfortunes are perpetually complaining of fate, of heaven, of men and kings, think on the Jews! *Dupaty's Tr.* 295.

Dupaty's observations on the general manners of the Romans are ingenious: At Rome, says he, there are, properly speaking, but three classes of persons: the pope, the clergy, and the people. All the clergy are hurried away by one universal attraction, towards the supreme dignities, not excepting even the tiara. All who are not clergy, remain

remain in their original station: princes, marquisses, advocates, farmers, artists, merchants, servants, and beggars; these are the people.

The nobility at Rome possess little more than the importance and splendour they derive from the antiquity of their families: they do not here, as in other countries, load the people with the accessary and enormous weight of claiming every office or employment, in aspiring to which they may rival each other; nor have they that inconceivable multitude of opportunities for oppression.

All honour and power are united in the clergy; and it is from connections more or less intimate, with the more or less considerable members of that body, that all secondary importance and subaltern authority flow. The greatest portion of wealth is possessed by them; the price of that heaven they formerly put up to sale.

Of the thirty-six thousand houses, Rome is estimated to contain, twenty thousand are possessed in mortmain. For a number of ages, mortmain has been continually inheriting; and, having no heirs, must in the end acquire, that is to say, usurp all property.

I forgot to observe that every house on which a cardinal has placed his arms, becomes a place of refuge for creditors against judicial executions. These asylums are very numerous; some cardinals make a traffic of them. Impunity is a revenue at Rome. The power derived from religion has preserved rather more authority; but it has greatly suffered by three causes equally powerful, the multitude of indulgences, the facility of obtaining absolutions, and habit.

The territorial wealth is very inconsiderable in the ecclesiastical state, and certainly would not suffice to maintain its inhabitants. But Rome has her bulls, her ceremonies, her ruins; she has

her name, which is the richest of all her ruins, Rome, therefore is unable to export any part of her productions, or manufactures, to the general market of Europe; she consumes them; she can only pay Europe, in short, with gold, for indulgences have no longer currency.

Not but this city, if agriculture and the arts were here more flourishing, might also become commercial; but these are in a most deplorable state.

The soil, however, is eager to produce. Very little art and labour would obtain every species of grain or fruit, from the salts of that earth, and the rays of that sun, which now generate nothing but distempers.

The number of inhabitants at Rome is estimated at one hundred and seventy thousand souls. They reckon near ten thousand mendicants or poor. Menial servants are still more numerous. The secular or regular clergy may be estimated at a sixth part of the whole. Such is the state of professional celibacy, that upwards of five women are reckoned to one man: this may, perhaps, serve to enable us to judge of the libertinism of Rome. The cultivation of the mind is here as much neglected as that of the earth; the mind therefore hardly produces any thing at Rome but jurisprudence, medicine, theology and sonnets. The best education of the girls is to have received none. The multitude at Rome possess little reason, a tolerable share of wit, and a great deal of imagination: years beget habits here, but do not bestow experience.

None of the physical wants of the people of Rome have any superfluity; but they are all supplied with what is necessary, and that which is necessary is very trifling. Hunger is not violent, one daily repast suffices; and fruits, vegetables,
some

some fish, and a little meat, suffice for this one repast. Thirst demands and consumes very little wine, but a great quantity of lemons and of ice. As for clothing, the climate and the fashion reduce this to a mere covering; every body not naked is clothed.

I asked a curate, how he could suffer the gross superstitions which dishonour divine worship here, and expose it to the contempt and ridicule of other countries? "To make a little religion go down with it," answered he. So then, said I to him, you act like Moliere, who wrote his *Médecin malgré lui* to pass off his *Misanthrope*. Our good curate burst into a laugh, and replied: "These people are incapable of regarding any thing but what is an object of their senses, a pure religion would not be substantial enough for them: they must touch it, they must handle it, they must see it; it must be mingled with superstition."

I then remonstrated to him on the extreme indulgence shewn to libertinism and debauchery. "If we are," said he, "so easy with respect to love, it is for the interest even of religion; were we more severe on that article, christianity itself would be abandoned. We have more than once made experiments of rigour, which met with very bad success."

You are still a pagan, replied I, you sacrifice to the sun.

True," said he, "to the sun, and to celibacy. Forced celibacy is so considerable here, that we cannot avoid shewing it a kind of respect; it would be dangerous to drive it to despair." I was a witness yesterday evening of a singular scene of devotion: I saw a prodigious number of people, mounting on their knees, the steps of the *Ara Cali*; each muttering some prayers, one to gain a prize in the lottery, another to obtain a husband, and

and a third to move the heart of a mistress; for such, our good priest assured me, are the objects of these fervent petitions. I could not refrain from laughing aloud. "Why, what is there in that," said the curate? "While thus employed, these people are doing no mischief, and religion subsists."—As does also your income, my reverend friend, replied I. Two circumstances contribute especially to the happiness of the Romans. Religion, by its absolutions, always throws a veil over the past, and, by its promises, gives a favourable colouring to the future. The common people are those who fear the least, and hope the most. They possess at once the blindest and most commodious religion. Let them but be present regularly at their religious ceremonies, that is to say, sacred theatrical exhibitions, and pronounce habitually certain words, and they have no doubt of heaven. They have no occasion to endeavour to refine their sentiments and ideas, and struggle all their lives with passion. The temperature of their religion is as mild as that of their sky. The Roman possessing but a moderate degree of sensibility, and that always of a very indeterminate nature, is very rarely unhappy, and never greatly so.

That which renders a people illustrious, in the eyes of other nations, does not always constitute their happiness. It is with nations as with individuals, who are almost always miserable, from those very qualities, which give them their splendour and render them objects of envy. To conclude: the Romans greatly resemble those moderate, peaceable and obscure men, whom nobody is tempted to envy, who are neither amiable, nor useful, whom you would be sorry to resemble, with whom you would not wish to live; but who nevertheless are happy. *Dupaty's Tr.* 245.

Very

Very little trade is carried on in Rome, but vast sums of money are expended there by travellers and other strangers. The academies and societies for promoting the arts and sciences are numerous; and here is an university and several colleges. We cannot more aptly conclude our description of this city, than in the words of Mr. Addison: "No part of the antiquities of Rome pleased me so much as the ancient statues, of which there is still an incredible variety. The workmanship is often the most exquisite of any thing in its kind. A man would wonder how it were possible for so much life to enter into marble, as may be discovered in some of the best of them; and, even in the meanest, one has the satisfaction of seeing the faces, postures, airs, and dress of those who have lived for many ages before us."

OSTIA, once a flourishing city, built by Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome, and called Ostia Tiberina. An arm of the Tiber having changed its course, this harbour is become dry: in consequence of which, and the unwholesomeness of the air, this is now dwindled into an inconsiderable place. Still, however, it is the see of a bishop, who is always dean of the college of cardinals, and crowns the pope. The old town was destroyed by the Saracens, and the new one consists only of the cathedral, and a few scattered houses. It is about twelve miles south of Rome.

TIVOLI, anciently *Tibur*, once a celebrated town. It is seated on the brow of a hill, about twenty-three miles east of Rome. Though now an inconsiderable place, it is the see of a bishop, holding immediately under the pope. Here is a villa, belonging to the duke of Modena, and, in the market-place, stand two Egyptian images of
oriental

oriental granate. In this place, and its environs, many remains and monuments of the villas of the ancient nobility are to be seen; among which the villa Hadriani is the most distinguishable and celebrated. Not far from Tivoli, the cascade, or waterfal, of the river Tiverone presents itself; the water being precipitated perpendicularly from a rock, and making an astonishing noise. Near it is the Lago di Bagni, whence the river Solfatara issues, and in which are some small floating islands, which change their situations with the wind. The water of the lake and river are strongly impregnated with sulphur.

For the following animated description of the water-falls at Tivoli, we are indebted to the abbé Dupaty. The river Anio arrives slowly, on a smooth and level bed, washing on one side a town scattered along its banks; and on the other, large elm trees, which suspend over it their lofty branches: thus does he advance, calm, majestic, and peaceable; but on a sudden, raging with inexpressible fury, he dashes his waters on the rocks, foams, flies up, and falls again in impetuous surges, which clash together, and mingle, and rebound; he fills for a moment a vast rock, but quickly forces a passage, and precipitates his turbulent stream with a thundering noise. I am at the distance of two hundred yards, and the spray of those broken waves bedew and deluge me; it falls in a kind of continual rain for more than two hundred yards round, in every direction. But I still hear the roaring of these waves: I desire to have another look at them, and am conducted to *the Grotto of Neptune*. There a mountain of hollow and vaulted rock projects over a tremendous gulph, and boldly supports itself on two enormous arches. Through these arches, through those constant rainbows so wonderfully formed by these

waters

waters, through various plants and mosses pendent in festoons from their tops, I perceive anew those furious waves, still falling on points of rocks, where they continually break, rebound, contend, and at length disappear in the abyfs. But hark! how those bounding waves roll thunder; listen to that universal echo: and all around, what silence!

Those surges, that elevation, that abyfs, that din, the pendent precipices of those rocks, some blackened by time, or verdant with luxuriant mosses, others covered with brambles and wild plants of every species; those straggling sunbeams which break, and play upon the rock, in the waters, and among the flowers; those birds which the roaring and wind of the cataract frighten and drive away, whose voice it is impossible to hear; how do all these affect and enchant me! Horace, thou camest hither, surely, more than once, to kindle thy imagination and tune thy lyre. *Dupaty's Tr.* 155.

The same author describes the lesser waterfalls with equal spirit and animation. The road leading to the lesser falls is charming. It lies under the finest trees, through groves of mulberries, figs, poplars, and planes; and is enamelled with the most verdant turf, and the sweetest scented flowers; you hear in the adjacent woods the concerts of a thousand birds; horses are descending from the mountains, the summits of which are whitened by the flocks that are feeding on them. On a sudden the temple of Vesta and the Sibyl open to your view. With what pleasure does the eye embrace those beautiful columns! How picturesque is the effect of those brambles, that ivy, and all those plants which dispute the crowning of these columns with the Corinthian acanthus! At length we arrive at the lesser falls. I prefer them to the great cascade, to the grotto of Neptune,

tune, and all the waters I can remember. These hills crown happily that town; that town again crowns happily this hillock! How beautiful is the gentle slope of that hill-side, loaded with harvests of every kind! Here a field of corn, there an orchard, further on, espaliers covered with vines. All at once, from the midst of all this variegated verdure, rushes forth an impetuous stream, and divides itself into five revulets, which gush, flow, and precipitate themselves by as many channels; lower down they meet with other waters, which run from every side to unite with them on a carpeting of emerald.

Hither doubtless, was it that Propertius repaired to meditate and compose his verses; hither he accompanied, towards the close of day, his beauteous Cynthia. Here, doubtless, whilst the youthful Cynthia languishing hung upon his arm, Propertius delighted in pointing out to her all the scenes; in guiding her wandering eyes to those waters which rise in the air in the form of sheaves, or those waves which flow in flakes of silver; to yon eternal rainbow, those mosses, nourished by a humid dust, or the numerous plants perpetually agitated by the motion of the rushing waters.

Was it not at these falls, and enchanted with this same beauteous scenery, O, Horace! that thy muse hath celebrated, in such charming verses, the delights of Tivoli.

Me nec tam patiens Lacedæmon,
Nec tam Larissæ percussit campus optimæ,
Quàm domus Albunæ resonantis,
Et præceps Anio & Tiburni lucus, & uda
Mobilibus pomaria rivis. HOR. lib. i. od. 7.

But me, nor patient Lacedæmon charms,
Nor fair Larissa with such transport warms,
As pure Albunea's far-resounding source,
And rapid Anio, headlong in his course,
Or Tibur, fenc'd by groves from solar beams,
And fruitful orchards bath'd by ductile streams.

FRANCIS

And thou, Zenobia, and thou, O, Lesbia ! was it not to this enchanting spot that ye sometimes repaired to console yourselves for having lost, thou great Zenobia, thy crown ; and thou, fond Lesbia, thy bird.

What coolness ! what a calm ! what solitude, and at the same time how fine a day ! A fine day is a real banquet given to the earth by heaven. *Dupaty's Tr.* 158.

On the road from Rome to Tivoli, about three miles from the latter, strangers are desired to visit a kind of lake called Solfatara, formerly Lacus Albulus, and there shewn certain substances, to which they give the name of floating islands. They are only bunches of bulrushes, springing from a thin soil, formed by dust and sand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen which swims on the surface of this lake, and the sulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of these islands are twelve or fifteen yards in length ; the soil is sufficiently strong to bear five or six people, who, by the means of a pole, may move to different parts of the lake, as if they were in a boat. This lake empties itself by a whitish, muddy stream, into the Teverone, the ancient Anio ; a vapour, of a sulphureous smell, arising from it as it flows. The water of this lake has the singular quality of covering every substance which it touches with a hard, white, stony matter. On throwing a bundle of small sticks or shrubs into it, they will, in a few days, be covered with a white crust. Fishes are found in the Anio, both above and below Tivoli, till it receives the Albula ; after which, during the rest of its course to the Tiber, there are none. Near the bottom of the eminence on which Tivoli stands, are the ruins of the vast and magnificent villa built by the emperor Adrian.

In this were comprehended an amphitheatre, several temples, a library, a circus, a naumachia. The emperor also gave to the buildings and gardens of this famous villa the names of the most celebrated places; as the Academia, the Lycæum, the Prytaneum of Athens, the Tempe of Thessaly, and the Elysian Fields and infernal regions of the poets. There were also commodious apartments for a vast number of guests, all admirably distributed, with baths, and every conveniency. Every quarter of the world contributed to ornament this famous villa, whose spoils have since formed the principal ornaments of the Campidoglio, the Vatican, and the palaces of the Roman princes. It is said to have been three miles in length, and above a mile in breadth. Some antiquarians make it much larger; but the ruins, now remaining, do not mark a surface of a quarter of that extent. At no great distance, they shew the place to which the eastern queen Zenobia was confined, after she was brought in triumph to Rome by the emperor Aurelian. The town of Tivoli is now wretchedly poor; it boasts however greater antiquity than Rome itself, being the ancient Tibur, which, Horace informs us, was founded by a Grecian colony.

*Tibur Argæo positum colono
Sit meæ sedes utinam senectæ.*

*May Tibur to my latest hours,
Afford a kind and calm retreat;
Tibur, beneath whose lofty towers,
The Grecians fix'd their blissful seat.*

FRANCIS.

Ovid gives it the same origin, in the fourth book of the *Fasti*. This was a populous and flourishing town in remoter antiquity; but it appears to have been thinly inhabited in the reign of Augustus.

gustus. Though the town itself was not populous, the beauty of the situation, and wholesomeness of the air, prompted great numbers of illustrious Romans, both before the final destruction of the republic, and afterwards in Augustus's time, to build country-houses in the neighbourhood. Julius Cæsar had a villa here; Caius Cassius had also a country-house here; where Marcus Brutus and he are said to have had frequent meetings, and to have formed the plan which terminated the ambition of Cæsar, and again offered to Rome that freedom which she had not the virtue to accept. Here also was the villa of Augustus. Lepidus the triumvir, Cæcilius Metellus, Quintilius Varus, the poets Catullus and Propertius, and other distinguished Romans, had villas in this town or its environs; and you are shewn the spots on which they stood: but nothing renders Tibur so interesting, as the frequent mention which Horace makes of it in his writings. His great patron and friend Mæcenas had a villa here, the ruins of which are to be seen on the south bank of the Anio. *Moore's Tr. ii. 321.*

TERRACINA, anciently *Auxur*, a town seated on the brow of a hill, about forty-six miles south-east of Rome. It is poor, and thinly inhabited, though it is the see of a bishop. It had once a harbour, which is now choaked up. Near it are some remains of the temple of Janus, with the palaces of Julius Cæsar and Adrian, and the Via Appia.

PALESTRINA, anciently *Præneſte*, seated on an eminence, like most of the towns in Italy, for the benefit of the cool breezes: Virgil, therefore, calls it *Altum*, and Horace *Frigidum Præneſte*. Here are still some remains of the temple of fortune. It

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It is the see of a bishop, who must always be one of the six ancient cardinals. It is also a dukedom, belonging to the Colonna family. Its distance from Rome is about twenty-two miles.

VELETRI, a small city, on an eminence, about eighteen miles south-east of Rome. It is the see of a bishop, enriched with twenty-four churches and convents, and a magnificent palace belonging to prince Lancelotti. The market-place is ornamented with a brass statue of Urban VIII. The emperor Augustus's family was of Veletri; and he himself, though born at Rome, was educated in the neighbourhood of it.

ALBANO, a handsome, though not a large town, much celebrated for its antiquity, and for being the rendezvous for the people of quality of Rome, in spring and autumn, to enjoy the fresh air. One of the cardinals is bishop of this place, which formerly belonged to the house of Savelli, under the title of a duchy; but, in 1637, was purchased by the pope. The prospect from the Capuchins' garden at this place is the most delightful that can be seen. It takes in the whole Campania, and terminates in a full view of the Mediterranean. The lake of Albano is also taken into the prospect. Albano has been long famed for having the best wine in the Campania. Olives are scarce here, though they are in great plenty at Tivoli. Albano is about ten miles south-east of Rome.

FRESCATI, a small town seated on a hill, near where the ancient Tusculum stood. It derives its name from the coolness of the air, and fresh verdure of the fields around. It is a bishop's see, and always possessed by one of the six
eldest

eldest cardinals. From its delightful situation, it is made the summer residence of many noble families, who have very splendid seats, gardens, and water-works.

BENEVENTO, the capital of the duchy of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Sabato and Calore. It is the see of an archbishop, and lies in the kingdom of Naples; but was given, in 1053, to pope Leo IX. by the emperor Henry IV. and has ever since continued a part of the papal dominions.

NEMI, a small town, deriving its name from the *Nemus Dianæ*. The lake of Nemi lies in a very deep bottom, so surrounded with groves and mountains, that the surface of it is never ruffled with a small breath of wind. From this circumstance, perhaps, together with the clearness of its waters, Virgil was induced to give it the name of *Diana's Looking-Glass*.

PIMPERNO, a small town seated on an eminence, supposed to be the ancient *Priverium*, or to have been built on the ruins of it. In its neighbourhood are seen great numbers of the cork-tree. The cork is the bark of the tree, which recovers its coat in about two years after it has been stripped.

ASTURA, a small place, having a harbour and a strong tower; the murder of Cicero was perpetrated in this town.

Citta Lavinia, Sermoneta, Ferentino, Alatro, and Veroli, are small towns.

THE REPUBLIC OF ST. MARINO.

THIS small territory consists of a mountain, and some hillocks scattered about the bottom of it. The mountain produces good wine; but the natives, in number about five thousand, have no other water than rain or snow. The founder of this republic was a Dalmatian, and a mason, who in the sixth century became a hermit, and retired to this mountain. Here his devotion and austerity procured him so much reputation for sanctity, that the princes of the country made him a present of the mountain. Conceiving a veneration for this man, many others were consequently induced to make it the place of their abode. Hence the origin of the town and republic, which still bears the name of the hermit. In 1100, this republic purchased the castle of Pennarosta, in its neighbourhood; and, in 1171, another called Casola. Near three hundred years afterwards, it assisted pope Pius II. against Melatesta, lord of Rimini, in return for which he made over to it four small castles. At this period may be fixed the epocha of its highest grandeur, but it is now reduced to its original limits. In 1739, it was subjected to the see of Rome; but, upon complaint of the council, the pope restored its former freedom. The only town belonging to this territory is,

MARINO, situated on the summit of the mountain, having but one passage leading to it. The only structures in this republic are three castles, as many convents, five churches, and habitations for the natives. The largest church is dedicated to St. Marino, and contains his ashes, and his statue.

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statue. Next to the blessed Virgin, he is esteemed the greatest saint, and any one who dares to speak disrespectfully of him is punished as a blasphemer. Such of the inhabitants of this little state as are capable of bearing arms, are properly disciplined. In the ordinary course of government, the administration is in the hands of a council of forty persons, half of which are of noble families, and the other half of plebeian. On very important occasions, however, an arengo, or great council, is convened, when every family has the privilege of sending a representative. The chief officers of state are two capitatoes, elected half-yearly: next to them in dignity is the commissary, who judges in civil and criminal matters. The commissary and physician which they elect, must be foreigners, and have their salaries out of the public stock. After being duly summoned, if any person should neglect to assist at the council, he is fined. When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign state, on the business of the republic of St. Marino, he is allowed a sum equal to one shilling per day, to support him during the embassy.

THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

THIS kingdom, which is much the largest state in Italy, comprehends the ancient countries of Saminum, Campania, Apulia, and *Magna Græcia*. It is surrounded by the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, except on the north-east, where it joins the ecclesiastical state. Its length is about two hundred and eighty miles, and its breadth one hundred and twenty. Formerly it was known by the name of Sicily on this side the Pharo, viz. of Messina; whence the present king,

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who

who is also the sovereign of Sicily, is sometimes called the king of the Two Sicilies.

The kingdom of Naples, which is one of the best and finest parts of Italy, has suffered many changes. The Normans became masters of it in the eleventh century, and the sovereigns were first counts, then dukes, and afterwards kings of Puglia. In 1282, Peter III. king of Arragon, caused all the Normans to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. Puglia was afterwards joined to Sicily; whence the sovereigns have had the title of king of the Two Sicilies. It has been called the kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name, which is its capital. Spain became master of it in 1504; but the archduke Charles, afterwards the emperor Charles VI. got possession of it in 1707; and in 1713 it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht. In 1734, the Spaniards again became masters both of Naples and Sicily; which, in 1736, were formally ceded to Don Carlos, and his heirs male and female.

The air of Naples is extremely hot, especially in the months of July, August, and September. Winter is but little known in the lower part of the kingdom; and, on the plains, it is thought extraordinary when ice or snow are seen. The fertility of the soil is beyond conception: it is productive, to an exuberant degree, of all kinds of grain, the finest fruits, and culinary vegetables; which may be cultivated and raised at any season of the year. Here are excellent oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, dates, capers, bay-berries, and figs. Sugar, pepper, anniseed, and manna, are also produced here. The wines, oil, rice, and flax of Naples, are equal to the finest of other countries. This country is equally rich in cotton, honey, wax, iron, and alum. Deer, fowl,

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fowl, and fish, are also very plentiful. The Neapolitan horses are in high esteem, and the flocks and herds are numerous.

Mrs. Piozzi informs us that the horses here are particularly handsome; that they are not so large as at Milan, but very beautiful and spirited; the cream-coloured creatures, such as draw our king's state coach, are a common breed in this country, and shine like satin: here are some too of a shining silver white, wonderfully elegant; and the ladies upon the Corso exhibit a variety scarcely credible, in the colour of their cattle which draw them. *Piozzi's Tr.* ii. 19.

The principal mountains are the Apennines, which extend throughout the kingdom, terminating at the straits of Sicily, and Mount Vesuvius, so famed as a volcano: the latter is five Italian miles from the city of Naples, and separate from the Apennines. The declivity next the sea is every where planted with vines and fruit trees; the circumjacent plain affords a delightful prospect, and the air is clear and wholesome. The two famed wines, produced in this neighbourhood, are called *Vino Greco*, and *Lacrima Christi*; both which are very delicious. Of the latter, the greater part which is produced, is reserved for the king's cellars.

Dr. Moore bears testimony of the excellence of this beverage: Before we sat out for Naples, says that gentleman, we were refreshed at a little inn at the bottom of the mountain, with some glasses of a very generous and palatable wine, called *Lacrima Christi*, and experienced the truth of what an Italian poet observed, that the effects of this wine form a strong contrast with its name.

Chi fu, ne Contadini il più indiscreto,
Che à sfigottir la gente,
Diede nome dolante,

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Al

Al vin, che sopra ogn' altro il cuor fá lieto ?
Lachrima dunque appellarassi un' riso,
Parto di nobilissima vindema.

“ What inconsiderate fellow, to terrify people,
“ could first give the mournful name of tears to
“ that wine, which, above all others, renders the
“ heart glad, and excites chearfulness ?” *Moore's*
Tr. ii. 217,

The north peak of Mount Vesuvius resembles an inverted cone; striking the eye with the view of an accumulated mass of stones, sand, and cinders, and is properly the volcano. The south peak is called the Somma, though the whole mountain goes by the name of Vesuvius. The north peak is three thousand six hundred feet above the surface of the sea; but the height of the south peak does not exceed three thousand three hundred. The black ashes which cover the upper part of the mountain, render the ascent very tedious and troublesome. The higher a person advances, the hotter he finds the ground, and loud rumbling sounds and noises are heard from within.

I ascended the steep cone of cinders (says Mr. Swinburne in his travels into the two Sicilies in the years 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780) in a direct line, up to the angles at every step in purple lukewarm ashes. The heat was not very powerful, till we came within a few yards of the summit, and there smoke breaks out through many crevices. It is impossible to give a just idea of the fatigue of this climbing: before that day I had mounted some very exalted points of the Alps, and clambered up the highest peak of the Pyrenees, without feeling such oppressive weariness, and exhaustion of spirits and strength as I experienced on Vesuvius. Perhaps the mephitic effluvium, which attacked my respiration, may

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also have had a debilitating effect upon my nerves and muscles. I should hardly have been able to proceed, had I not held by my guide, who went before with a handkerchief tied round his waist. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 81.

Clefts are seen in many places, through which the smoke constantly issues. Its bocea, or mouth, alters its form at every violent eruption; and the mountain seems to give warning of its rage, by a tremendous dreadful noise, shaking all the adjacent parts, and pouring forth ashes and stones, some of them three or four hundred weight, and frequently darting them to the distance of some Italian miles. Several times, particularly in the years 1694, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1755, 1767, and 1779, an inflamed stream of melted sulphur, metals, and minerals, issued from its mouth, as from a caldron boiling over, sweeping huge stones along with it, and spreading desolation wherever it took its course. When this fluid matter becomes cold, it has all the hardness of a stone, and, in many places, appears in very large heaps. In some places it is broken, and applied to the purpose of mending the streets. From experiments that have been made, it appears, that the stones thus ejaculated, have been found to contain all kinds of minerals, as gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. The neighbouring inhabitants are pleased with a moderate eruption every year, experience having taught them that few shocks of earthquakes need then be apprehended, and if any did happen they would be slight.

Dr. Moore informs us, that he made two visits to Mount Vesuvius:

The first in company with an acquaintance, Mr. Nisbet. Leaving the carriage at Herculaneum, says he, we mounted mules, and were attended by three men, whose business it is to accompany stran-

strangers up the mountain. Being arrived at a hermitage, called Il Salvatore, we found the road so broken and rough, that we thought proper to leave the mules at that place, which is inhabited by a French hermit. The poor man must have a very bad opinion of mankind, to choose the mouth of Mount Vesuvius for his nearest neighbour, in preference to their society. From the hermitage we walked over various fields of lava, which have burst out at different periods. These seemed to be perfectly well known to our guides, who mentioned their different dates as we passed. The latest appeared, before we left Rome, about two months ago; it was, however, but inconsiderable in comparison of other eruptions, there having been no bursting of the crater, or of the side of the mountain, as in the eruption of 1767, so well described by Sir William Hamilton; but only a boiling over of lava from the mouth of the volcano, and that not in excessive quantity; for it had done no damage to the vineyards or cultivated parts of the mountain, having reached no farther than the old black lava, on which soil had not as yet been formed. I was surprised to see this lava of the last eruption still smoking, and in some places, where a considerable quantity was confined in a kind of deep path like a dry ditch, and shaded from the light of the sun, it appeared of a glowing red colour. In other places, notwithstanding its being perfectly black and solid, it still retained such a degree of heat, that we could not stand upon it for any considerable time, but were obliged very frequently to step on the ground, or on older lava, to cool our feet. We had advanced a good way on a large piece of the latest lava, which was perfectly black and hard, and seemed cooler than the rest; while from this

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we looked at a stream of liquid lava, which flowed sluggishly along a hollow way at some distance. I accidentally threw my eyes below my feet, and perceived something, which mightily discomposed my contemplations. This was a small stream of the same matter, gliding to one side from beneath the black crust on which we stood. The idea of this crust giving way, and our sinking into the glowing liquid which it covered, made us shift our ground with great precipitation; which one of our guides observing, he called out, "Animo, animo, Signori!" and immediately jumped on the incrustation which we had abandoned, and danced above it, to shew that it was sufficiently strong, and that we had no reason to be afraid. We afterwards threw large stones of the heaviest kind we could find, into this rivulet, on whose surface they floated like cork in water; and on thrusting a stick into the stream, it required a considerable exertion of strength to make it enter. About this time the day began to overcast; this destroyed our hopes of enjoying the view from the top of the mountain, and we were not tempted to ascend any farther. Some time after, I went to the summit with another party; having proceeded on mules as far as on the former occasion, we walked to that part of the mountain which is almost perpendicular. This appears of no great height, yet those who have never before attempted this ascent, fatigue themselves here much more than during all the rest of the journey, notwithstanding their being assisted by laying hold of the belts which the guides wear about their waists for that purpose. This part of the mountain appearing much shorter than it really is, people are tempted to make a violent effort, in the expectation of surmounting the difficulty at once; but the cinders, ashes, and
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other drossy materials giving way, the foot generally sinks back two-thirds of each step; so that besides the height being greater than it appears, you have all the fatigue of ascending a hill three times as high as this is in reality. Those who wish to view Mount Vesuvius to the greatest advantage, must begin their expedition in the evening; and the darker the succeeding night happens to be, so much the better. By the time our company had arrived at the top of the mountain, there was hardly any other light than that which issued by interrupted flashes from the volcano. Exclusive of those periods when there are actual eruptions, the appearance and quantity of what issues from the mountain are very various; sometimes, for a long space of time together, it seems in a state of almost perfect tranquillity; nothing but a small quantity of smoke ascending from the volcano, as if that vast magazine of fuel, which has kept it alive for so many ages, was at last exhausted, and nothing remained but the dying embers; then, perhaps, when least expected, the cloud of smoke thickens, and is intermixed with flame; at other times, quantities of pumice stone and ashes are thrown up with a kind of hissing noise. For near a week the mountain has been more turbulent than at any time since the small eruption, or rather boiling over of lava, which took place about two months ago; and while we remained at the top, the explosions were of sufficient importance to satisfy our curiosity to the utmost. They appeared much more considerable there than we had imagined while at a greater distance; each of them was preceded by a noise like thunder within the mountain; a column of thick black smoke then issued out with great rapidity, followed by a blaze of flame; and immediately after, a shower of cinders and ashes, or
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red hot stones, were thrown into the sky. When we first arrived, our guides placed us at a reasonable distance from the mouth of the volcano, and on the side from which the wind came, so that we were no way incommoded by the smoke. In this situation the wind also bore to the opposite side the cinders, ashes, and other fiery substances, which were thrown up; and we ran no danger of being hurt, except when the explosion was very violent, and when red hot stones, and such heavy substances, were thrown like sky-rockets, with a great noise and prodigious force, into the air; and even these make such a flaming appearance, and take so much time in descending, that they are easily avoided. *Moore's Tr. ii. 205.*

Mrs. Piozzi also notices this volcano: We arrived (says she) at Naples about two o'clock in the morning, and certainly the providence of God preserved us, for never was such weather seen by me since I came into the world; thunder, lightning, a storm at sea, rain and wind, contending for mastery, and combining to extinguish the torches brought to light us the last stage: Vesuvius vomiting fire, and pouring torrents of red-hot lava down its sides, was the only object visible; and that we saw plainly in the afternoon thirty miles off, where I asked a Franciscan friar, if it was the famous volcano? "Yes," replied he, "that's our mountain, which throws up money for us, by calling foreigners to see the extraordinary effects of so surprising a phænomenon." The weather was quiet then, and we had not any notion of passing such a horrible night; but, an hour after dark a storm came on, which was really dreadful to endure, or even look upon: the blue lightning shone round us in a broad expanse from time to time, and sudden darkness followed in an instant: no object but the fiery river could be seen, till an-

other flash discovered the waves tossing and breaking, at a height I never saw before. Nothing could be more awful than our entrance into Naples at the dead hour we arrived, when not a whisper was to be heard in the streets, and not a glimpse of light was left to guide us, except the small lamp hung now and then at a high window before a favourite image of the Virgin. My poor maid had, by this time, nearly lost her wits with terror, and the French valet, overcome with fatigue, and covered with rain and sea-spray, had just life enough left to exclaim—*Ab madam! il me semble que nous sommes venus ici expres pour voir la fin du monde.* “Lord, madam, it appears to me, that we are come here for no other purpose than to see the end of the world.” *Piozzi's Tr.* ii. 1.

Earthquakes are chiefly prevalent in the lower parts of the kingdom, where may be seen the ruins of many celebrated cities, of which the names are now hardly preserved. Another inconveniency, common to all Italy, are the swarms of lizards, great numbers of which, especially of the green kind, are every where to be met with; but they are rather troublesome than injurious, by their creeping up and down the walls; and, if a door or window be left open, make their way into the chambers.

A much greater nuisance are the scorpions: a kind of spider, called the tarantula, from the city of Tarento, has been proved to be harmless, from trials made in 1663, by Clarizio, and in 1740 at Lucera, by other naturalists. It has been said to be venomous, and that its sting could only be cured by animating music, which caused the patient to dance. Those who pretend to have been stung by these reptiles, are supposed to be impostors: there are beggars who induce people to be

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flow alms, by their admirable imitation of what is called a tarantula patient.

Mr. Swinburne has taken uncommon pains to get the most authentic information respecting that insect. As I was now in the country of the tarantula, says that accurate traveller, I was desirous of investigating minutely every particular relating to it; but the season was not far enough advanced, and no tarantati* had begun to stir. I prevailed upon a woman who had formerly been bitten, to act the part, and dance the tarantata before me. A great many musicians were summoned, and she performed the dance, as all present assured me, to perfection. At first she lolled stupidly on a chair, while the instruments were playing some dull music. They touched, at length, the chord supposed to vibrate to her heart, and up she sprang with a most hideous yell, staggered about the room like a drunken person, holding a handkerchief in both hands, raising them alternately, and moving in very true time. As the music grew brisker, her motions quickened, and she skipped about with great vigour and variety of steps, every now and then shrieking very loud. The scene was far from pleasant; and, at my desire, an end was put to it before the woman was tired. Wherever the tarantati are to dance, a place is prepared for them, hung round with bunches of grapes and ribbons. The patients are dressed in white, with red, green, or yellow ribbons; for those are their favourite colours: on their shoulders they cast a white scarf, let their hair fall loose about their ears, and throw their heads as far back as they can bear it. They are exact copies of the ancient priestesses of Bacchus. The orgies of that god, whose worship, under va-

* Persons bitten, or pretended to be bitten, by the tarantula.

rious symbols, was more widely spread over the globe than that of any other divinity, were doubtless performed with energy and enthusiasm by the lively inhabitants of this warm climate. The introduction of Christianity abolished all public exhibitions of these heathenish rites, and the women durst no longer act a frantic part in the character of Bacchantes. Unwilling to give up so darling an amusement, they devised other pretences; and possession by evil spirits may have furnished them with one. Accident may also have led them to the discovery of the tarantula; and, upon the strength of its poison, the Puglian dames still enjoy their old dance, though time has effaced the memory of its ancient name and institution: and this I take to be the origin of so strange a practice. If at any time these dancers are really and involuntarily affected, I can suppose it to be nothing more than an attack upon their nerves, a species of St. Vitus's dance. I incline the more to the idea, as there are numberless churches and places throughout these provinces dedicated to that saint. Many sensible people of this place differ in opinion from Dr. Serao, and other authors, who have ridiculed the pretended disorder, and affirmed, that the venom of this species of spider can produce no effects, but such as are common to all others. The Brindisians say, that the tarantulas sent to Naples for the experiment, were not of the true sort, but a much larger and more innocent one; and that the length of the journey, and want of food, had weakened their power so much, as to suffer the doctor, or others, to put their arms into the bag where they were kept, with impunity. They quote many examples of persons bitten, as they slept out in the fields during the hot months, who grew languid, stupid, deprived of all courage and elasticity, till the sound

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found of some favourite tune roused them to dance, and throw off the poison. These arguments of theirs had little weight with me, for they acknowledged that elderly persons were more frequently infected than young ones, and that most of them were women, and those unmarried. No person above the lowest rank in life was ever seized by this malady, nor is there an instance of its causing death. The length of the dance, and the patient's powers of bearing such excessive fatigue in the canicular season, prove nothing; because every day, at that time of the year, peasants may be seen dancing with equal spirit and perseverance, though they do not pretend to be seized with the tarantism. The illness may therefore be attributed to hysterics, excessive heat, stoppage of perspiration, and other effects of sleeping out of doors in a hot summer air; which is always extremely dangerous, if not mortal, in most parts of Italy. Violent exercise may have been found to be a certain cure for this disorder, and continued by tradition, though the date and circumstances of this discovery have been long buried in oblivion. A natural passion for dancing, imitation, custom of the country, and a desire of raising contributions upon the spectators, are probably the real motives that inspire the tarantati. The tarantula is a spider of the third species of Linnaeus's fourth family, with eight eyes, placed four, two, and two; its colour usually a very dark grey, but varies according to age and food. The bulk of its fore-part is almost double that of the hind-part; the back of its neck raised high, and its legs short and thick. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 304.

Religion, in this country, is on a very indifferent footing. The number of priests, monks, and ecclesiastics of all the various orders which swarm in this city, is prodigious; and the provision

vision appropriated for their use, is as ample. A diminution in the number of monks has indeed taken place in the kingdom of Naples, since the suppression of the Jesuits, and since the liberty of quitting the cowl was granted by the late pope; but still there is no reason to complain of a deficiency in this order of men. The number of convents and monasteries is really astonishing; and the clergy are said to possess considerably more than one third of the whole kingdom. But, though they have so much influence and power, they have not yet been able to get the inquisition established here. The papal bulls cannot be published without the king's permission; nor are protestants compelled to kneel in the churches, or at meeting the host. In Lent they can also procure flesh meat.

As the Neapolitan monks are very well fed, as this climate is not the most favourable to continency (a virtue which in this place is by no means estimated in proportion to its rarity), it is most likely that the inhabitants of the convents, like the inhabitants in general, indulge in certain pleasures, with less scruple or restraint than is usual in some other places. Be that as it may, it is certain that they are the most superstitious of mankind; a turn of mind which they communicate with equal zeal and success to a people remarkably ignorant, and remarkably amorous. The seeds of superstition thus zealously sown on such a warm and fertile, though uncultivated, soil, sometimes produce the most extraordinary crops of sensuality and devotion that ever were seen in any country.

The lazzaroni, or black-guards, form a considerable part of the inhabitants of Naples; and have, on some well-known occasions, had the government for a short time in their own hands, They

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They are computed at above thirty thousand; the greater part of them have no dwelling-houses, but sleep every night under porticos, piazzas, or any kind of shelter they can find. Those of them who have wives and children, live in the suburbs of Naples, near Pausilippo, in huts, or in caverns, or chambers dug out of that mountain. Some gain a livelihood by fishing, others by carrying burdens to and from the shipping; many walk about the streets ready to run on errands, or to perform any labour in their power for a very small recompence. As they do not meet with constant employment, their wages are not sufficient for their maintenance; the soup and bread distributed at the door of the convents supply the deficiency.

In 1740, the Jews were permitted to settle in the kingdom, during the term of fifty years, and several privileges were granted them during that period. As this grant must be now expired, it may probably have been renewed for another fifty years.

The king of Naples, and Sicily, now more generally called the Two Sicilies, is an hereditary monarch. The high colleges are the council of state, the privy council, the treasury, the Sicily council, and the council of war. The kingdom is a papal fief; and the king, in acknowledgment of the pope's feudal right, sends him annually a white palfrey, and a purse of six thousand ducats. The title of the king's eldest son is prince of Calabria. The king has a numerous, though generally speaking, a poor nobility, consisting of princes, dukes, marquisses, and barons.

The Neapolitan nobility, says Dr. Moore, are excessively fond of splendour and show. This appears in the brilliancy of their equipages, the number of their attendants, the richness of their dress,

dress, and the grandeur of their titles. I am assured, that the king of Naples counts a hundred persons with the title of prince, and still a greater number with that of duke, among his subjects. Six or seven of these have estates, which produce from ten to twelve or thirteen thousand pounds a year; a considerable number have fortunes of about half that value; and the annual revenue of many is not above one or two thousand pounds. With respect to the inferior orders of nobility, they are much poorer; many counts and marquisses have not above three or four hundred pounds a year of paternal estate, many still less, and not a few enjoy the title without any estate whatsoever. When we consider the magnificence of their entertainments, the splendour of their equipages, and the number of their servants, we are surpris'd that the richest of them can support such expensive establishments. I dined, soon after our arrival, at the prince of Franca Villa's; there were about forty people at table; it was meagre day; the dinner consisted entirely of fish and vegetables, and was the most magnificent entertainment I ever saw, comprehending an infinite variety of dishes, a vast profusion of fruit, and the wines of every country in Europe. I dined since at the Prince Iacci's. I shall mention two circumstances, from which you may form an idea of the grandeur of an Italian palace, and the number of domestics which some of the nobility retain. We passed through twelve or thirteen large rooms before we arrived at the dining-room; there were thirty-six persons at table, none served but the prince's domestics, and each guest had a footman behind his chair; other domestics belonging to the prince remained in the adjacent rooms, and in the hall. We afterwards passed through a considerable number of other rooms in our way to one

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one from which there is a very commanding view. No estate in England could support such a number of servants; paid and fed as English servants are; but here the wages are very moderate indeed, and the greater number of men servants, belonging to the first families, give their attendance through the day only, and find beds and provisions for themselves. It must be remembered also, that few of the nobles give entertainments, and those who do not, are said to live very sparingly; so that the whole of their revenue, whatever that may be, is exhausted on articles of show. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 133.

The general assembly of the states, consisting of the nobility and commons, is summoned to the capital once in two years, to deliberate on the customary free gift to the crown.

The present revenue of the kingdom amounts to above eight hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling per annum.

The military force is said to consist of about thirty thousand men; among which the Swiss regiments are said to be the best. The marine consists only of a few gallies. The order of St. Januarius, the only order of knighthood, was instituted by don Carlos, in 1738. The badge is the image of that saint, appendant to a watered carnation ribbon, passing from the right shoulder to the left side, and a silver cross on the left breast of the coat.

Respecting the coin of Naples three quatrini are equal to one grana; ten grani make one carlina; two carlini one taro; five taro, or ten carlini, one ducato; twenty-five carlini one ongaro; twenty-six one zechino; and forty-five a Spanish pistole.

Through every spot of the kingdom of Naples, the traveller may be said to tread on classic ground;

and no country can present the eye with more delightful prospects. The most considerable places in the kingdom of Naples are,

NAPLES, or *Napoli*, anciently *Parthenope*, founded by the Greeks. It is the capital of the kingdom of the same name, lying in the province of Terra di Lavoro, which is the richest and most populous of the whole country, and comprehends a part of the ancient *Campaniæ Felix*. The charming situation the founders of this city have chosen, is one proof, among thousands, of the fine taste of that ingenious people. The bay is about thirty miles in circumference, and twelve in diameter; it has been named Crater, from its supposed resemblance to a bowl. This bowl is ornamented with the most beautiful foliage, with vines; with olive, mulberry, and orange trees; with hills, dales, downs, villas, and villages.

The inhabitants of Naples have always been remarkable for leading a life of indolence and pleasure. This perhaps partly arises from the wonderful plenty of their country, which renders labour not so necessary, and partly from the temperament of their climate, which relaxes the fibres of their bodies, and disposes them to yield to indulgences. Whatever it proceeds from, we find they were formerly as notorious for it as they are at present.

Naples, says Mr. Swinburne, is fabled to owe its foundation to a Siren; and idleness, that worst of Sirens, seems to have spread an influence over this favourite city, which no length of time has been able to dispel; it has never lost the soft voluptuous character, which it may be said to have received from Parthenope, its supernatural foundress. From the few hints dropped by the classic authors, we collect that the ancient Neapolitans

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tans were a race of epicureans, of a soft indolent turn, averse to martial exercises, passionately fond of theatrical amusements and music, expert in all the fine arts that administer to the caprices of luxury, extravagant in their expressions and gestures, credulous, and dupes to superstitions of various sorts. If we make allowances for a quantity of northern blood, which has joined the original Grecian stream by intermarriages with a medley of conquering nations, and has imparted a roughness not yet worn off by the mildness of the climate, we shall find the present citizens of Naples very like the former inhabitants of their city. *Swinburne's Tr.* iii. 118.

——— *Improba Siren*

Desidia ——— *HOR.* Sat. iii. Lib. ii. v. 14.
Sloth, the deluding Siren of the mind.

——— *Et in otia natum*

Parthenopen ——— *OVID.* MET. Lib. xv. ver. 2.

——— *Otiosa Neapolis.* *HOR.* Epod. 5. ver. 43.

Parthenope, for idle hours design'd,
To luxury and ease unbends the mind.

The town is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, at the bottom of the bay of Naples, sloping from the hills towards the sea. To the east of the city, we see the rich plains leading to Mount Vesuvius and Portici. To the west, we behold the grotto of Pausilippo, the mountain on which Virgil's tomb is placed, and the fields leading to Puzzoli, and the coast of Baia. On the north are seen the fertile hills, gradually rising from the shore to the Campagna Felice. On the south is the bay, confined by two promontories of Misenum and Minerva, the view being terminated by the islands Procida, Ischia, and Caprea; and, as we ascend to the castle of St. Elmo, we have all these objects under our eye at once, with the addition of a great part of the Campagna.

Naples contains some fine squares, and large streets; of the former, the Largo Castello, and Spirato Santo, are the most extensive. Toledo is the principal among the latter, inferior to few in Europe, for length and buildings. *Swinburne's Tr.* iii. 90.

Dr. Moore says, that no street in Rome equals in beauty the Strada di Toledo at Naples; and still less can any of them be compared with those beautiful streets which are open to the bay. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 123.

He admits, however, that the style of architecture at Naples, is inferior to what prevails at Rome. The Neapolitan architects are too lavish of ornament, and too frequently run into a false and barbarous taste; the edifices of Rome have in general more grandeur and chastity of stile, except those which have been executed upon the plans of Barromini, and his scholars; they indeed exceed in wanton violation of propriety all the flights of Gothic architecture. But, though Naples cannot vie with Rome in the number of palaces, or in the grandeur and magnificence of the churches, the private houses in general are better built, and are more uniformly convenient: the streets are broader, and better paved. Most of the houses are five or six stories in height, and flat at the top; on which are placed numbers of flower-vases, or fruit-trees, in boxes of earth, producing a very gay and agreeable effect.

The castle of St. Elmo commands Naples in every direction, and is in reality calculated rather to annoy and awe the citizens, than to defend them from foreign invaders. The garrison stationed here could lay the town in ashes at pleasure. To repel hostile attempts by sea, which, maritime powers might be tempted to make, to the west of the city stands the Castel dell' Uovo,

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a confused pile of ancient buildings, and some modern batteries. Along the line of the shore, towards the east, are some batteries on the points of land, the bastions of the arsenal, and above it the lofty wall of Castel Nuovo, erected by Charles the First. A block-house and batteries defend the mouth of the harbour, and at the eastern extremity of the town is the Terrione del Carmina, better known by the figure it made in the rebellion of 1647, than by its extent or military strength. The dock-yard and magazines for the gallies are spacious; the harbour where ships of war and merchantmen lie, rather too confined; it is entirely the work of art, being formed by the projection of a crooked mole, first laid by Charles the Second, and, after many additions, completed by the late king of Spain. A lofty pharos points out the entry of the harbour in the night; but, as the hill behind rises very high, these lights are easily confounded with those of the town.

The climate here is so mild, even in winter, that plenty of green pease, artichokes, asparagus, and other vegetables, may be had as early as the beginning of January. This is the native country of the zephyrs. Here the excessive heat of the sun is often tempered with sea-breezes, and with gales, wafting the perfumes of the Campagna Felice.

All parts of Naples, says Mr. Swinburne, are copiously supplied with water by an ancient aqueduct, which has more than once over-balanced its services, by affording a passage for besiegers to enter the city. Through it Bellisarius introduced soldiers that surprised the Gothic garrison; Alphonfus the First repeated the stratagem with success. Many fountains retail the supply, some of which are handsomely decorated. *Swinburne's Tr.* iii. 91.

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Though Naples is admirably situated for commerce, and no kingdom produces the necessaries and luxuries of life in greater profusion, yet trade is but in a languishing condition; the best silks come from Lyons, and the best woollen goods from England. The chief articles manufactured here at present, are silk stockings, soap, snuff-boxes of tortoise shell, and of the lava of Mount Vesuvius; tables, and ornamental furniture, of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than even in France; and their macaroni is preferred to that made in any other part of Italy. The Neapolitans excel also in liqueurs and confections; particularly in one kind of confection, which is sold at a very high price, called Diabolonis. This drug is of a very hot and stimulating nature, and seems by no means requisite to Neapolitan constitutions.

We are informed, by Dr. Moore, that the inhabitants of this town are computed at three hundred and fifty thousand. I make no doubt, says he, of their amounting to that number; for though Naples is not one third of the size of London, yet many of the streets here are more crowded than the Strand. In London and Paris, the people who fill the streets are mere passengers, hurrying from place to place on business; and when they choose to converse, or to amuse themselves, they resort to the public walks or gardens: at Naples, the citizens have fewer avocations of business to excite their activity; no public walks, or gardens, to which they can resort; and are, therefore, more frequently seen sauntering and conversing in the streets, where a great proportion of the poorest sort, for want of habitations, are obliged to spend the night as well as the day. While you sit in your chamber at London, or at Paris, the usual noise you hear from the streets, is that of

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carriages ; but at Naples, where they talk with uncommon vivacity, and where whole streets full of talkers are in continual employment, the noise of carriages is completely drowned in the aggregated clack of human voices. In the midst of all this idleness, fewer riots or outrages of any kind happen, than might be expected in a town where the police is far from being strict, and where such multitudes of poor unemployed people meet together every day. This partly proceeds from the national character of the Italians ; which, in my opinion, is quiet, submissive, and averse to riot or sedition ; and partly to the common people being universally sober, and never inflamed with strong and spirituous liquors, as they are in the northern countries. Iced water and lemonade are among the luxuries of the lowest vulgar ; they are carried about in little barrels, and sold in half-penny's worth. The half naked lazzarone is often tempted to spend the small pittance, destined for the maintenance of his family, on this bewitching beverage, as the most dissolute of the low people in London spend their wages on gin and brandy ; so that the same extravagance which cools the mob of the one city, tends to inflame that of the other to acts of excess and brutality. There is not, perhaps, a city in the world, with the same number of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community by useful, or by productive labour, as Naples ; but the number of priests, monks, fiddlers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaronis *, surpass all reasonable proportion ; the last alone are computed at thirty or forty thousand. If these poor fellows are idle, it is not their own fault ; they

* A lazzarone is a person not regularly brought up to any trade, but is ready to be hired for any kind of labour.

are continually running about the streets, as we are told of the artificers of China, offering their service, and begging for employment; and are considered, by many, as of more real utility than any of the classes above-mentioned.

It is the mode here, to have two running footmen, very gaily dressed, before the carriage, and three or four servants in rich liveries behind; these attendants are generally the handsomest young men that can be procured. The ladies or gentlemen within the coaches, glitter in all the brilliancy of lace, embroidery, and jewels. The Neapolitan carriages, for gala days, are made on purpose, with very large windows, that the spectators may enjoy a full view of the parties within. Nothing can be more showy than the harness of the horses; their heads and manes are ornamented with the rarest plumage, and their tails set off with ribbands and artificial flowers, in such a graceful manner, that you are apt to think they have been adorned by the same hands that dressed the heads of the ladies, and not by common grooms.

After all, you will perhaps imagine the amusement cannot be very great. The carriages follow each other in two lines, moving in opposite directions. The company within smile, and bow, and wave the hand, as they pass and repass their acquaintance; and doubtless imagine, that they are the most important figures in the procession. The horses, however, seem to be quite of a different way of thinking, and to consider themselves as the chief objects of admiration; looking on the livery servants, the volantis, the lords, and the ladies, as their natural suit on all such solemn occasions. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 127.

Naples, says Archenholtz, renders itself remarkable by different classes of men, quite peculiar

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culiar to this city. It is the country of the castrato, the only abode of the lazzaroni, and the chief residence of the banditti. Here alone these horrible mutilations are performed, which have been thought so necessary to our operas. The number of these victims is so great, that they cannot all procure employment in their regular line, in consequence of which they have been permitted to take orders; but they can only be secular priests, and are permitted to say mass. But as the ecclesiastical laws of the church of Rome require, for this purpose, a person who has not been mutilated, the sophists of that persuasion have thought it sufficient for such a priest to have his amputated genitals in his pocket, when he approaches the altar. *Archenholtz's Tr.* ii. 199.

The citizens of Naples form a society of their own, perfectly distinct from the nobility; and, though they are not the most industrious people in the world, yet, having some degree of occupation, and their time being divided between business and pleasure, they probably have more enjoyment than those, who, without internal resources, or opportunities of active exertion, pass their lives in sensual gratifications, and in waiting the returns of appetite. In the most respectable class of citizens, are comprehended the lawyers, of whom there are incredible numbers in this town. When Innocent XI. desired the marquis of Carpio to furnish him with thirty thousand head of swine, the marquis said he could not spare his swine; but if his holiness had occasion for thirty thousand lawyers, such a number was at his service. These gentlemen find continual employment for the fiery disposition of the Neapolitans, and hinder them from uniting in such common friendships and alliances, as might endanger the safety of the government. There are very few persons of con-

fideration, who have not a cause depending; for, when a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing else to do, he gravely shuts himself up in his closet, and tumbles over his papers, to see if he can start a lawsuit, and plague any of his neighbours. How strangely are they altered since the time of Statius:

*Nulla foro rabies, aut strictæ jurgia legis;
Morum jura viris, solum et sine fascibus æquum.*
SYLV. v. Lib. iii. ver. 87.

By love of right and native justice led,
In the straight paths of equity they tread;
Nor know the bar, nor fear the judge's frown,
Unpractised in the wranglings of the gown.

The most eminent professors of the law, hold a kind of intermediate rank between the nobility and citizens.

The royal palace, began in 1600 by the count of Lemos, after the design of Montana, presents a very handsome front, a stair-case in the noblest proportions, and apartments suitable to the rank of the inhabitants: these rooms have, however, lost some of their splendour, by the removal of the Farnesian collection of pictures. The studi is a showy edifice, decorated with ancient statues from Cumæ. There is a plan under consideration at court, for removing the contents of the museum hither from Portici, in order to deposit that inestimable collection in a place of greater safety, by being at a greater distance from Vesuvius.

The ancient palace of the sovereigns, near the Capuan gate, is now occupied by the courts of law, and its cellars transformed into dungeons for malefactors. One room is set apart for the drawing of the lottery, an institution of great emolument to the king, but of still more essential detriment to the morals and fortunes of his subjects.

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The fury with which the Neapolitans pursue this game is inconceivable to every one who is not acquainted with their impetuosity of character; cloaths, furnitures, victuals, are pawned, robberies committed, and trusts betrayed, in order to raise a stake for the lotto; which, next to St. Gennaro, excites the most tempestuous agitations in the soul of a lazzarone. Hogarth, says Mr. Swinburne, should have visited Naples, to have beheld the very sublime of caricature; in our phlegmatic countenances, he saw only feeble specimens, and demi-characters. *Swinburne's Tr.* iii. 100.

Naples is divided, as to its municipal policy, into six wards, five of which are governed by a committee of nobles; the last belongs exclusively to the plebeians, under the direction of an eletto, or mayor, with his assistants. Naples has neither watchmen nor lamps; but of late years darkness has been dispelled in many streets, by the piety of father Rocco, a Dominican friar, who rules the mob with absolute controul: he persuades them to subscribe oil for lamps to burn before images, which he fixes up in the most convenient places, and thus turns their devotion to public account. Torches are a necessary appendage to piety; at Naples nothing is done in religious matters without lights of some sort. The anniversary of every saint is celebrated with fireworks, bonfires, or illuminations; and devotion in this country leads people into great expence. The wax and oil consumed in lamps and candles for altars and processions, would, if exported, form a very beneficial article of commerce.

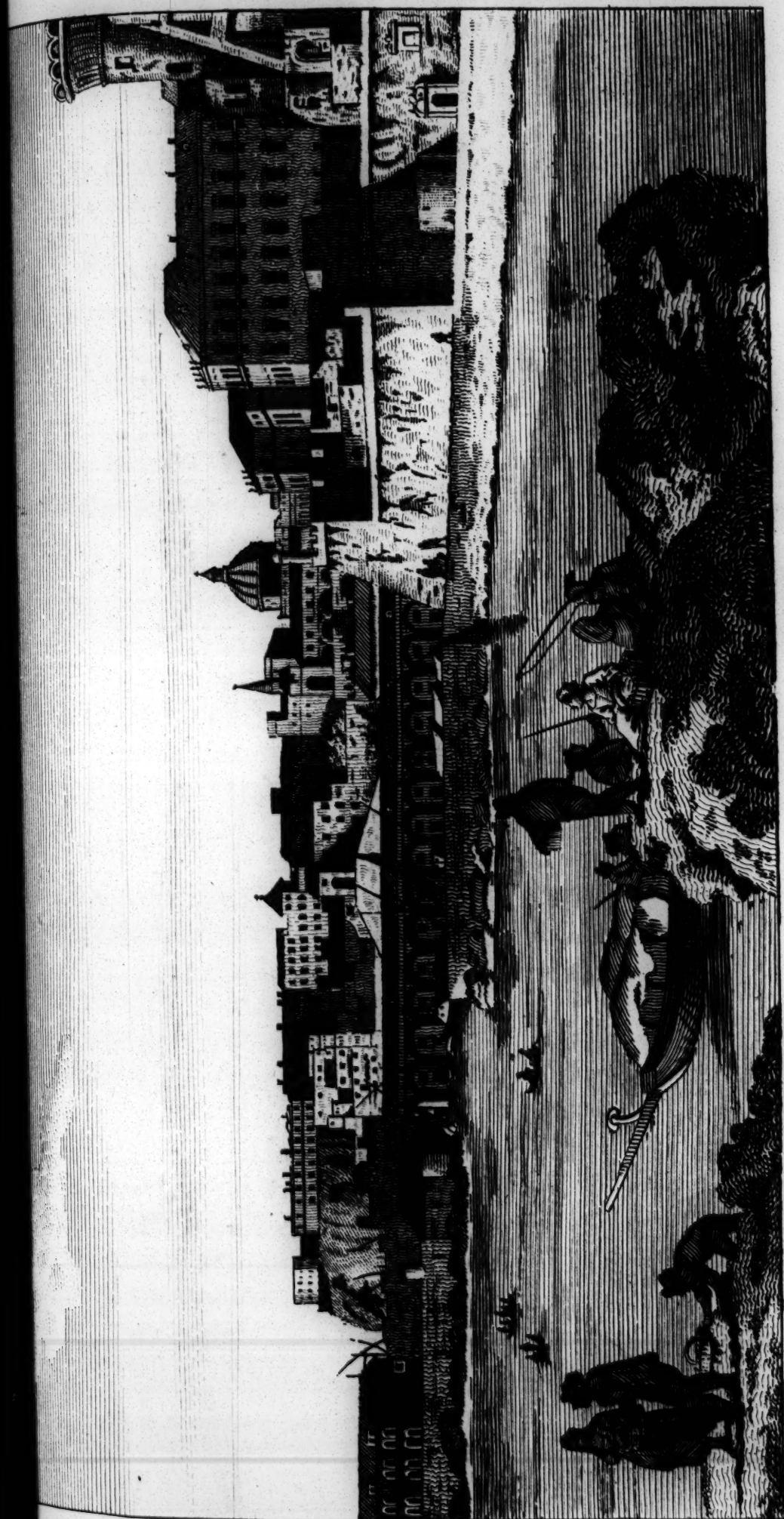
Provisions are here very plentiful and cheap; therefore the lower class of people work but little; their delight is to bask in the sun, and to do nothing.

Our celebrated female traveller observes, that as the weather is exceedingly warm here, and there is little need of clothing for comfort, the lazzaroni have small care about appearances, and go with a vast deal of their persons uncovered, except by strange ornaments. The man who rows you about this lovely bay, has perhaps the angel Raphael, or the blessed Virgin Mary, delineated on one brawny sun-burnt leg, and the saint of the town upon the other; his arms represent the glory, or the seven spirits of God, or some strange things, while a brass medal hangs from his neck, expressive of his favourite martyr. *Piozzi's Tr. ii. 15.*

Gluttony is a much more predominant vice than ebriety, of which instances are extremely rare. In the female sex, the passion for finery is almost superior to all others.

The abbé Dupaty says, the women are very ugly at Naples. Female beauty is a flower that demands a moist air, and a temperate climate. All those happy lines and features which nature seems to have selected to form true beauty, fade away here very rapidly, attacked at once by climate, the manners of the country, and education. These same influences, however, while they deprive the women of beauty, seem to have transferred it to the men; they are in general handsome. *Dupaty's Tr. 343.*

The monasteries and convents of both sexes, are computed at one hundred and forty-nine; besides which here are thirty-four houses for poor boys, girls, and women; also eleven hospitals, five seminaries for ecclesiastics, four principal churches, thirty-two parish-churches, seventy other churches and chapels, and upwards of one hundred and thirty oratories, or chapels, of religious fraternities. Naples is the see of an archbishop; and the cathedral, dedicated to St. Januarius,



A View of Naples from the Mediterranean.



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arius, is a fine old structure ; where the head and blood of that saint are kept, the latter in two crystal vials. This dried blood is annually brought out on the first Sunday in May, and placed at the head of St. Januarius ; when, by a supposed miracle, it liquefies, which is thought to be a happy presage both to the government and country : but, if the blood continues dry, which the priests take care shall seldom be the case, the superstitious zealots are struck with terror, and make dismal lamentations.

But Mr. Swinburne says, Men of observation have assured me, that, within their memory, a very visible diminution has taken place in the enthusiasm of the Neapolitans for St. Januarius, and other objects of their devotion, and that the power which the ecclesiastical part of the nation had over the laical, has lost much ground since the banishment of the Jesuits ; but still great is the empire which zealous or artful men exercise over the minds of the populace, and hardly any imposition is too gross for the multitude. *Swinburne's Tr.* iii. 126.

The Jesuits church is one of the best which that society had in Italy ; and every part of it is decorated with the most costly ornaments. The church of the Holy Apostles is esteemed the richest in paintings, and, with its other embellishments, is extremely splendid. Another celebrated church is that of St. Clare ; and its nunnery for ladies of quality is certainly the largest in the world, containing one hundred and fifty nuns, exclusive of the servants of all denominations. The church of St. Mary della Annunziata, is also a very beautiful structure ; and the hospital belonging to it has an income of two hundred thousand crowns a year, to support two thousand infirm people, and about eight hundred orphans. The church of
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St. Mary of Victory, and that of St. Mary of the Angels, are handsome buildings. The Dominican church is remarkable for its rich stock of plate and altar ornaments. Many other sacred structures are worthy the attention of the traveller.

I scarcely know a church without some good painting, says Mr. Swinburne, but very few in which the architect has shewn a pure noble taste. Most of the churches are crowned with cupolas; a few slender steeples break the line, and add variety to the picture; but there is a want of some venerable pile to tower above the rest: the cathedral is not sufficiently pre-eminent. Two columns of a temple dedicated to Dioscuri and the city of Naples, are the only remarkable monuments of ancient architecture remaining. The portico, to which they belonged, was overturned by an earthquake in 1688: they stand before the door of a church, consecrated to St. Peter and Paul. This temple was erected by Tiberius Julius Tarsus, and Pelago the freedman of Augustus: the apostles, who were united in their mission and martyrdom, have been substituted for the twin brothers Castor and Pollux. Santa Chiara, a rich monastery of noble dames, founded by king Robert, and the place of sepulture for the royal family, has a church repaired and painted by Conca, in so gay and airy a stile, that it exhibits more of the elegance of a ball-room, than of the awful solemnity of a temple. The chancel of St. Philip Neri is the best sample of ecclesiastical architecture in Naples. The Carthusian convent of St. Martin, adjoining to the castle of St. Elmo, is, I believe, the best situated monastery in Europe; every thing appertaining to it corresponds with the sublimity of the view; immense ranges of buildings, a stately church, superb halls, and
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a noble collection of pictures. To support this great establishment, and a large family of ascetic members, that neither beg nor earn their livelihood, the society enjoys the most princely income: the overplus of it is employed in the pernicious charity of feeding beggars, and the rational one of portioning out the female relations of the monks. The sacred edifices of Naples abound with sepulchral monuments of distinguished personages: the chapel of the San Severo family exhibits many extraordinary statues; the art with which the sculptor has surmounted the difficulty of representing human bodies wrapped up in cloths, or entangled in the meshes of a net, is truly wonderful; but the piece of statuary, which appeared in my eyes to possess the most real merit, is a Christ in the shroud, by San Martino, a living Neapolitan artist: undoubtedly a fine performance. *Swinburne's Tr.* iii. 92.

In a cloister of the Carthusian convent a crucifix is exhibited, of inimitable workmanship, said to be the performance of Michael Angelo. Pictures, statues, and antiquities, are not so common at Naples, as might be expected in so great and ancient a city; many of the most valuable pieces have been sent to Spain by the vice-roys. The university of Naples was founded in 1224, by the emperor Frederic II. This university is not so much esteemed by foreigners as the academy of virtuosi, among whom there are generally a great number of learned men. There are several very delightful prospects about Naples, especially from some of the religious houses; it being observable in Italy, that all the charming spots are covered with a convent. Three parts of the bay are sheltered with a noble circuit of woods and mountains. The high promontory of Surrentum divides it from the bay of Salernum.

Between

Between the utmost point of this promontory, and the isle of Caprea, the sea enters by a straight about three miles wide. This island stands as a vast mole, which seems to have been planted there, on purpose to break the violence of the waves which run into the bay. The Mount of Piety, or the office for lending money to the poor, on pledges, at little or no interest, has an income of more than one hundred and fifty thousand ducats. The arsenal is said to contain arms for fifty thousand men. About the distance of eight miles from Naples, lies a very noble scene of antiquities. What is called Virgil's tomb is the first to be met with. Near this tomb is the entry into the grotto of Pausilyppo. The common people of Naples believe it to have been wrought by magic, and that Virgil was the magician; who is in greater repute, among the Neapolitans, for having made the grotto, than the *Æneid*. About five miles from the grotto of Pausilyppo, lie the remains of Puteoli and Baiæ, in a soft air, and a delicious situation.

The country about them, on account of its vast caverns, and subterraneous fires, has been miserably torn in pieces by earthquakes. The sea has overwhelmed a multitude of palaces, which, in a calm day, may be seen at the bottom of the water. The Lucrine lake, compared to what it once was, is but a puddle; its springs having been sunk in an earthquake, or stopped up by mountains which have fallen upon them. The lake of Avernus, formerly so famous for its streams of poison, is now plentifully stocked with fish and fowl. Mount Gaurus, from one of the most fruitful parts of Italy, is become one of the most barren. Several fields, which were laid out in beautiful groves and gardens, are now naked plains, smoaking with sulphur; or incumbered with

with hills, which have been thrown up by eruptions of fire.

On the bridge of la Madelena, at the extremity of the suburbs of Naples, a statue of St. Januarius reminds passengers of the dreadful eruptions of Vesuvius, to which he is supposed so often to have prescribed bounds: a broad level road by the sea-side, and through a village where many of the nobility have villas, leads to the palace of Portici. At a small distance from it is the entrance into Herculaneum, a city buried by a torrent of lava which issued from the mountain, in the first year of the emperor Titus Vespasian. The precise situation of this subterraneous city was not known till the year 1713, when it was accidentally discovered by some labourers, who, in digging a well, struck upon a statue on the benches of the theatre. Many others were afterwards dug out, and sent to France by the prince of Elbæuf: but little progress was made in the excavations, till Charles, infant of Spain, ascended the Neapolitan throne, when by his unwearied efforts and liberality, a very considerable part of Herculaneum was explored, and such treasures of antiquity drawn out, as form the most curious museum in the world.

The works of art are in as much disorder as those of nature; for that which was once the most beautiful spot of Italy, covered with temples and palaces, embellished by many of the Roman emperors, and celebrated by the best of their poets, has now nothing to show but the ruins of its ancient splendour, and a great magnificence in confusion.

Among the natural curiosities about Naples, the grotto Del Cane is famous for the poisonous streams, which float within a foot of its surface. The sides of the grotto are marked with green,

as high as the malignity of the vapour reaches. The following are the common experiments: a dog, having his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs of life in a very little time; but, if carried into the open air, or thrown into a neighbouring lake, he immediately recovers, if he is not quite gone. This cruel experiment, says Dr. Moore, is usually made on dogs; because they, of all animals, shew the greatest affection for man, and prefer his company to that of their own species, or of any other living creature. The fellows who attend at this cave, have always some miserable dogs, with ropes about their necks, ready for this barbarous purpose. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 295.

A torch, snuff and all, becomes immediately extinguished, when put into the vapour. A viper, which was put in it for the space of ten minutes, took such a quantity of air into its lungs on coming out, that it almost swelled twice as large as it was before. Naples is about one hundred and ten miles south-east of Rome, and one hundred and sixty-four north-east of Palermo. Among the curious ruins in the gulph of Naples, may be reckoned the Galiola, and the school of Virgil.

PUZZUOLI, or PUTEOLI, anciently a celebrated city, now a small town, having suffered greatly by earthquakes, wars, and irruptions of the sea. It was formerly the best port upon the coast; and the stately ruins about it, together with the coins, seals, &c. which have been thrown up by the waves, sufficiently demonstrate its former magnificence. It is the see of a bishop, and the cathedral, formerly a pagan temple, is built of large blocks of marble. This is said to be the place where the first Christian community in Italy was formed; and that St. Paul, in his journey to Rome, found brethren in it. Here is a commodious

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dious harbour, in which are fourteen piers rising above the surface of the water; which, in the time of the Romans, were joined by arches, to protect the city and harbour from the violence of the waves. Between the Lucrine lake, and that of Averno, are the thermæ Neronis, or hot-baths of Nero, so famed in history. Eastward from the lake Averno, the grotto, or cave, of the Cumæan Sybil is seen; at a little distance from which is the stinking sea or lake, called Acheron, or Pelus Acherusia; and by Virgil, from its black water, Pelus Tenebroso: it is now called Lago della Colluccia, or Del Fusaro, and communicates with the sea by a canal, whence its water is much less offensive than it was formerly. The next remarkable thing is the Elysian-Fields, which are delightfully situated in a salubrious air: but the whole spot is now entirely covered with bushes, briars, and ruins of ancient monuments; it having been a place of interment in the time of the Romans.

Between Averno and Cuma, is part of the Via Appia, where two hills communicate by means of a stately brick arch, called Arco Felice. After passing over this arch, a narrow way conducts to the remains of an ancient temple, now called Il Tempio del Giganti; near which stands a large structure, supposed to have been a Pagan sepulchre. Of the city of Cuma, once so famous, only a few walls are now remaining; though many ancient structures are seen about it, exclusive of those which we have mentioned. Cuma was the first city founded in Italy by Grecian emigrants, once the seat of commerce, the parent of Naples, and the capital of a state which ruled the seas, before either Rome or Carthage were heard of. Cuma afforded an asylum to Tarquin the Proud, the deposed king of Rome. Baiæ, the famed winter

residence of the old Romans, stood on a bay about two or three miles from Puzzuoli, but not a vestige of it is to be seen. Formerly the whole shore of the bay was covered with magnificent edifices, and there are still remains of temples, baths, reservoirs, &c. in its vicinity.

The ancient city of Miseno, situated on the promontory, was destroyed by the Saracens in the ninth century; few remains of it being now visible. On the banks of the lake, and the other side of the small castle of Baiæ, built by Charles V. and situated on a rock, may be seen a great variety of antiquities; and, towards the sea, the ruins of the temple of Hercules; where Nero caused his mother to be put to death; the monument of which is still remaining on the strand.

The other side is called Baula, and a little up the country are some elegant palaces, antiques, a subterraneous reservoir, and the dead sea, or lake; over which, according to the fictions of poets, souls departed this life were transported by Charon.

The island of Capri is three Italian miles from that part of the main land which projects farthest into the sea, and is so mountainous that its coasts are almost inaccessible. Augustus came often here for his health and recreation; and Tiberius made it a scene of the most infamous voluptuousness; but all those superb works of art with which it was graced, are now no more. Between Torri de Greco, and Portici, anciently stood the city of Heraclia, which, in the reign of Nero, was principally destroyed by an earthquake; and afterwards, in the reign of Titus, overwhelmed by a stream of flaming sulphur from Vesuvius. In the years 1689, and 1711, upon digging in these premises, some part of this unfortunate city was discovered; and, in 1738, when further searches were made,

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made, at a considerable expence, some superb buildings made their appearance; and from among the rubbish were taken out a multiplicity of invaluable antiquities; such as paintings, statues, busts, furniture, various utensils, &c.

Puzzuoli is pleasantly and advantageously situated for trade; but the metropolis absorbs almost every branch of it. In a very remote age, the Carthaginians made it their arsenal, and dock-yard. The Romans were well aware of the utility of this port, and took great pains to improve its natural advantages. Nothing remains of their works, but a line of piers, built to break the force of a rolling sea. They are vulgarly called the Bridge of Caligula, because that madman is said to have marched in triumph from Puzzuoli to Baia on a bridge; but his was a bridge of boats. The present city contains near ten thousand inhabitants, and occupies a small peninsula. Dr. Moore informs us, that the ruins of Cicero's villa, near this city, are of such extent as to give a high idea of the wealth of that orator. *Moore's Tr.* ii. 299.

SORRENTO, formerly *Surrentum*, an ancient city, in the Terra di Lavoro, seated on the gulph of Naples, and on the north coast of a peninsula. It is the see of an archbishop, and gives name to a promontory, which divides the gulph of Naples from the bay of Salernum.

This city, says Mr. Swinburne, is seated on the very brink of the steep rocks which overhang the bay, in a very romantic situation. It contains fifteen thousand inhabitants. The streets are narrow; but this is no inconvenience in a warm climate, where carriages are not used, nor any communication with the metropolis practicable by land. Of all places in the kingdom, this is blessed with
the

the most delightful climate. It was renowned for it in ancient times : Silius Italicus extols its soft and wholesome zephyrs. At present it enjoys shady groves, excellent water, fruit, fish, milk, butter, the finest veal in the world, and almost every necessary of life at an easy rate. Mountains screen it from the hot autumnal blasts. The temper of the inhabitants is said to resemble the climate in mildness. A few inscriptions, and reservoirs of water, are all the remains of antiquity it can shew. It derives its name from the residence or worship of the Sirens. In 1558 the Turks sacked this city, and carried off twelve thousand captives; but preferring money to such a quantity of slaves, they sent to Naples to ask a ransom. Their offer was rejected, and the Infidels sailed away with their prisoners. Soon after, by an act of generosity hardly to be paralleled in any history, the remaining Sorrentines sold their lands, and goods, and redeemed their fellow-citizens. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 135.

GAETA, or GAIETTA, anciently *Ca'eta*, from Æneas's nurse, a pretty large town, with an important fortress, and a harbour defended by two castles. The batteries are numerous, all directed towards the continent; for the rocks are so lofty and perpendicular towards the sea, that no danger is apprehended on that side. It is seated on a bay of the same name, and almost environed by the sea; being joined to the continent only by a narrow neck of land. This is the see of a bishop, subject immediately to the pope, and the baptism of the cathedral is a curious piece of workmanship. The Franciscan convent boasts of its having been the residence of the founder of that seraphic order, as they are pleased to term it. In a wooden closet of the castle were preserved the

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unburied remains of Charles, duke of Bourbon, constable of France, who was killed at the siege of Rome, in 1527; the body, which was dried like a mummy, was refused interment in consecrated ground, on account of his being killed in attacking the capital of the pope's dominions, and consequently under his holiness's excommunication. For upwards of two hundred years, his body was shewn in a glass case; but, says Mr. Swinburne, in the present reign his bones, which had been kept so long above ground, on account of his dying excommunicated, were ordered to be deposited in the earth; for it was indecent that the remains of a prince of the house of Bourbon, should be thus exposed as a spectacle of idle curiosity, in a kingdom that is governed by a sovereign of the same royal race. *Swinburne's Tr.* iv. 346.

The mausoleum of Lucius Munatius Plancus, the consul, now called the tower of Orlando, or Della Guardia, and by some supposed to be the temple of Saturn, built by Munatius, is still to be seen at this place. The Spaniards became masters of this town in 1734. At the distance of about three Italian miles stands Mola, a small place anciently named *Formia*, having a harbour, a custom house, and a small garrison.

CASSERTA, a city in the Terra di Lavoro. The town of new Casserta is irregularly built, and its old palace is not more remarkable than many other baronial residences, erected with an eye to defence in civil wars, rather than to convenience in peaceable times: the Catholic king purchased it of the Gaetano family, and fitted it up for the reception of his court, while he was carrying on his noble plans at a small distance behind it. He there caused to be erected, according to the designs

signs of Vanvitelli, a palace, which, in size and solidity, surpasses almost every royal edifice in Europe. The vast dimensions of its apartments, the bold span of their ceilings, the excellence and beauty of the materials employed in building and decorating it, and the strength of the masonry, claim the admiration of all beholders; who must confess that it is a dwelling, spacious and grand enough to have lodged the ancient masters of the Roman world. The two principal fronts are seven hundred and eighty-seven feet in length, and contain five stories of thirty-seven windows each. The two other sides are six hundred and sixteen feet long, and consist also of five stories, in each of which are twenty-seven windows. The interior is divided into four courts, and in the center of the palace is a superb stair-case, crowned by a circular hall, which affords a communication to every set of apartments. The richest marbles are displayed with profusion, most of them dug out of quarries within the realm. The chapel is incrustated with pannels of yellow marble; but the paintings, by Conca, are unworthy of the place they occupy: a Presentation, by Mengs, is a picture of much greater merit. The theatre is a master-piece of art; the gardens are very extensive; and the aqueduct is a fine edifice of three stories of arcades. The palace of Casserta seems out of proportion with the revenues of this kingdom. It is not, properly speaking, a head too large for the body; but rather an ornament, by much too extensive and bulky for either head or body. This palace is situated about sixteen miles north of Naples, on the plain where ancient Capua stood. It was thought proper to found a building, on which such sums of money were to be lavished, at a considerable distance from Mount Vesuvius.

The

The following entertaining account of a visit to the nunneries there, is extracted from *Moore's Tr. ii. 310.*

The king and queen lately paid a visit to four of the principal nunneries in this town. Their motive was to gratify the curiosity of the archduchess, and her husband, prince Albert of Saxony. As nobody is permitted to enter those convents, except on such extraordinary occasions as this, when they are visited by the sovereigns, the British minister seized this opportunity of procuring an order for admitting the duke of Hamilton and me. We accordingly accompanied him, and a few others, who were in the king's suite. I have seen various nunneries in different parts of Europe, but none that could be compared even with the meanest of those four in this city, for neatness and conveniency. Each of them is provided with a beautiful garden; and the situation of one is the happiest that can be imagined, commanding a prospect nearly as extensive as that from the Carthusian convent near the castle of St. Elmo. Those four nunneries are for the reception of young ladies of good families; and into one in particular, none but such as are of very high rank can be admitted, either as pensioners, or to take the veil. Each of the young ladies in this splendid convent, have both a summer and a winter apartment, and many other accommodations unknown in other retreats of this nature. The royal visitors were received in all of them by the Lady Abbess, at the head of the oldest of the sisterhood; they were afterwards presented with nosegays, and served with fruit, sweetmeats, and a variety of cooling drinks, by the younger nuns. The Queen and her amiable sister received all very graciously; conversing familiarly with the

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Lady Abbesses, and asking a few obliging questions of each.

In one convent the company were surpris'd, on being led into a large parlour, to find a table covered, and every appearance of a most plentiful cold repast, consisting of several joints of meat, hams, fowl, fish, and various other dishes. It seem'd rather ill-judg'd to have prepared a feast of such a solid nature immediately after dinner; for those royal visits were made in the afternoon. The Lady Abbess, however, earnestly press'd their majesties to sit down; with which they complied, and their example was followed by the archduchess and some of the ladies; the nuns stood behind, to serve their royal guests. The queen chose a slice of cold turkey, which, on being cut up, turn'd out a large piece of lemon ice, of the shape and appearance of a roasted turkey. All the other dishes were ices of various kinds, disguis'd under the forms of joints of meat, fish, and fowl, as above mentioned. The gaiety and good humour of the king, the affable and engaging behaviour of the royal sisters, and the satisfaction which beamed from the plump countenance of the lady abbess, threw an air of cheerfulness on this scene.

If we may credit the ancient poets, those young women who are confin'd to a cloister life on any part of this coast, are more to be pitied than they would be under the same restraint elsewhere. They tell us, the very air in this part of Italy is repugnant to that kind of constitution, and that turn of mind, of which it would be peculiarly happy for nuns to be possess'd. Propertius intreats his Cynthia not to remain too long on a shore which he seems to think dangerous to the chastest maiden.

Tu

Tu modo quamprimum corruptas desere Baias.

"I intreat you to forsake, as soon as possible, the corrupt coast of Baia."

Littora quæ fuerant castis inimica puellis.

"A coast most unfriendly to modest maids."

Martial asserts, that a woman who came hither as chaste as Penelope, if she remained any time, would depart as licentious and depraved as Helen.

ST. MARIA, a town erected on the ruins of Capua, once the celebrated capital of Campania. The remains of many palaces, temples, and other structures are still discernible.

CAPUA, an ancient city, now in ruins, in the heart of the plain, two miles and an half from Modern Capua, and the river Voltorno. The amphitheatre here, though much defaced by the loss of its marble, offers many ornaments peculiar to itself. The lower order of the amphitheatre is Tuscan, the second Doric: what the upper ones were cannot be ascertained. Capua, says Mr. Swinburne, was a settlement of the Osci, known before the foundation of Rome: as the amazing fertility of the land, and a lucrative commerce, poured immense wealth upon its inhabitants, it became one of the most extensive and magnificent cities in the world. With riches, excessive luxury crept in, and the Capuans grew insolent; but by their effeminacy they soon lost the power of repelling those neighbouring nations which their indolence had exasperated. Hannibal made Capua his winter quarters after the campaign of Cannæ; and there, if we are to believe historians, his rough and hitherto invincible soldiers, were metamorphosed by pleasure and indolence into soft minions, never after fit to cope with the Romans

in the field. Modern Capua is a neat little city, fortified according to the rules of modern art, and may be considered as the key of the kingdom. The streets are more open and airy than is usual in the towns of this kingdom, and the buildings better. *Swinburne's Tr.* iv. 329.

This is the see of an archbishop.

SESSA, an ancient little episcopal town. It has several handsome churches, decorated with fine monuments and pictures, and gives the title of duke to the house of Baena. Lufilius the satyrist was born here 147 years before the Christian æra: some fragments of his works have reached us.

CASSINO, a small town, in which stands the oldest and most celebrated convent in the kingdom of Naples, founded by St. Benedict himself. Its abbot is the first baron of the kingdom, and has episcopal jurisdiction within his district.

FONDI, an old city of the Osci, has the title of a principality, and is the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Capua. It is seated on the confines of the ecclesiastical state, not far from Gaeta, and gives name to a lake. Fondi maintained a respectable rank among the municipia of the Roman government, and was afterwards a colony. In 1534, two thousand Turks landed secretly out of Barbarossa's fleet; and, under the conduct of some renegadoes from this country, surprised Fondi in the dead of night. Their project was to seize Donna Julia, wife of Vespasian Colonna, the most beautiful woman in Italy, and convey her to the grand signior's seraglio; but she had just time to get on horseback in her shift, and fly to the mountains before the corsairs reached her
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apartment. The town was sacked, numbers of its inhabitants carried into slavery, and the Barbarians returned unmolested to their ships, having been absent only four hours from the fleet.

SALERNO, a town seated on a bay of the same name, about twenty-six miles south-east of Naples. It extends about two miles in circumference: part of it lies along the shore, the rest in terraces up to the castle mount, which is remarkable for nothing but its situation on a pinnacle, detached from the general mass of mountains. St. Matthew is the tutelar saint of Salerno. His bones are said to have been brought from Pæstum, and deposited in the archiepiscopal church, enshrined in a silver altar. Twenty miles south of this city lies Campaccio, near which are many ruins of the ancient city of Pæstum, Siftilis, or Possidonia, which was a Roman colony 271 years before Christ. The Pæstum rose, from its peculiar fragrancy, and the singularity of growing twice a year, is often mentioned with predilection by the classic poets.

AMALFI, anciently the capital of a republic, is now but a small town, though it is the see of an archbishop, and gives the title of prince to the house of Piccolomini: it is but a shadow of what it was in its flourishing condition, and does not contain more than four thousand half-starving inhabitants. The cathedral is inelegant: under the choir is the chapel and tomb of the apostle St. Andrew; in whose honour the edifice was dedicated, when cardinal Campuana, in 1208, brought his body from Constantinople. Near the landing-place is a low gate, composed of the fragments of an ancient Pagan temple. Two beautiful Corinthian capitals, with some pieces of cornice

cornice and soffita, are placed as supporters of the arch.

ACEREUZA, a small town belonging to the house of Caraccioli, on whom it confers the title of duke. It is seated at the foot of the Apennines, and is the capital of the province of Basilicata.

COSENZA, a small city, though the capital of the province of the Hither Calabria. It is the see of an archbishop, and the residence of the *preside* or governor of the province. Cosenza is pleasantly situated about twelve miles from the Mediterranean, and one hundred and thirty south-east of Naples. The city stands upon seven hills, which form part of its armorial coat. At the foot of the declivity, the river Crati, coming from the eastern vallies of the Sila, receives the waters of the Basianto: this torrent is remarkable for containing within its bosom the bones of Alaric, the mighty leader of the Visigoths. Here, in 422, death put a period to his victories, and saved mankind from many intended ravages: his faithful soldiers, not wishing to settle in this country, and fearful, lest after their departure any indignity should be offered to the relics of their hero, turned off the waters of the Basianto, and in the middle of its bed dug a deep grave, in which they deposited his body, with many rich trophies and spoils of conquered nations. The waters were then put into their former channel; the workmen who had been employed were put to death, and by these means the tomb of Alaric remains hidden perhaps for ever from human sight and insult.

PAULA, a small handsome city not far from the sea, famous for the birth of St. Francis, the founder of an order of mendicant friars called Minims.

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Minims. The town belongs to the prince of Franca Villa, of the house of Spinnelli.

Mr. Swinburne furnishes us with the following pleasant history of this St. Francis: He was a peasant's son, and was at first treated in his own country with much contempt; but as he was a man not only of an austere life, but also of a most humane and meek disposition of mind, he became in time an object of veneration, and his reputation for sanctity diffused itself over Italy, and many foreign countries. Lewis the Eleventh, king of France, who made up in cunning and superstition, what he wanted in courage and morality, was persuaded that the intercession of this Calabrian hermit would prevail upon the Almighty to prolong his baneful existence. Francis, by order of the pope, though broken by extreme old age, suffered himself reluctantly to be dragged to the court of France, where his simplicity afforded an ample fund of ridicule for the profane. He was known by the name of the *Bonhomme*: the *Bonhomme*, however, was not so simple or so false as to flatter the king with any hopes of a cure: he bluntly told him he could do his body no good. The monarch, oppressed with terror, and a load of accumulated enormities, was obliged to relinquish the hopes of life, and try, with the Minim's help, to make up the best accounts he could for the inspection of the stern judge, before whom he was shortly to appear. Francis died at Tours in 1507, and was canonized twelve years after: he soon became the favourite saint and patron of his native country. The Calabrians continue to have unbounded confidence in his mediation; but their mode of applying to him for favours is extraordinary: they approach his statue with reverential awe, holding in both hands an ass's halter; this they suddenly throw over the head of the statue, and,

and, after fixing the slip-knot with a sharp pull, repeat their petition, and leave the rope: I think there was two hundred weight of rope on its shoulders when I saw it. *Swinburne's Tr.* iv. 281.

Here are Augustinians, Franciscans, Capuchins, and Dominicans; but the convent of Minims, of the order of St. Francis of Paula, is about a mile from the city, and has a handsome church.

ROSSANO, an archiepiscopal city, seated in a hollow, on a river which falls into the Solano. The buildings are mean, and the streets vilely paved and contrived. The number of inhabitants does not exceed six thousand, who subsist by the sale of their oil, the principal object of their attention, though the territory produces a great plenty of good wine and corn. It is one hundred and forty miles south-east of Naples.

CATANZARO, the capital of Nether Calabria, the seat of a court of justice, and the see of a bishop. It contains about twelve thousand inhabitants, who live by the law, and the sale of corn, silk, and oil: of the last they export annually about ten thousand salme. The college of the late Jesuits is a handsome building, and has a good statue of St. Ignatius, by Fonseca; and a very fine picture representing St. Bruno distributing bread to the poor.

SCIGLIO, a small fortified town, on a promontory of the same name, anciently called Scylla.

ST. SEVERINA, a small archiepiscopal city, formerly erected by the patriarch of Constantinople, within nine miles of the coast of the Ionian sea.

REG-

REGGIO, an archiepiscopal city on the straight of Messina. It is usually called Reggio of Calabria, to distinguish it from Reggio in Lombardy. Reggio can boast of neither beautiful buildings, nor strong fortifications. Of its edifices the Gothic cathedral is the only striking one; but it affords nothing curious in architecture. The citadel is far from formidable, according to the present system of tactics. Figs here have a fine flavour: those of Felugaso and Mammola are the best. Oranges, and their kindred fruits, arrive at great perfection in the neighbouring plains. The olives of Reggio are large and pulpy: they are much admired by those who relish a high flavour; but to those who have been accustomed to eat only the Provence sort, they appear too strong. The exportation of oil brings into Calabria Ultra half a million of ducats annually. Many houses are erected here for the accommodation of silk-worms, upon a particular plan of construction. These silk-worm-houses are the property of reputable families in Reggio, who furnish rooms, leaves, eggs, and every necessary implement: they take two-thirds of the profit, and leave the other for the attendants. A succession of eggs is imported from Leghorn, and other places, to renew the breed, and by frequent changes keep up the quality of the silk.

Mr. Swinburne informs us, that great care is requisite to prevent lizards from entering these apartments. If they get in while the worms are employed in their functions, or transformations, they will destroy great numbers, by running to and fro along the shelves. The natural and powerful enemy of the lizard, is the large black snake, so common in Italy. The sight of one of them will scare away all lizards, and therefore is very agreeable and serviceable to the silk-dealers, who

accept it as a happy omen, and scream out *Good luck! Good luck!* whenever they see one of these reptiles creep into their house. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 251.

OTRANTO, a well fortified city, and the see of an archbishop, situated on an island at the mouth of the Adriatic, and joined by a bridge to another island, forming a communication with the continent. It gives name to a province, which, with those of Bari, and Capitanata, constitute the country of Apulia. It also gives name to a cape. The country of Apulia is, in general, flat, dry, and sandy; and, in many parts of it, no water for drinking can be procured but rain, which is preserved in cisterns.

BRANDISI, in Latin, *Brandusium*, once a large flourishing city, but not now considerable, though it is still a bishoprick. It lost its trade by its harbour becoming impracticable.

TARENTO, the ancient *Tarentum*, a small city in the territory of Otranto, standing on a peninsula which projects into a bay of the same name. The streets are remarkable dirty and narrow, especially the Marina, which runs along the Mare Piccolo. The only tolerable street is a terrace above the steep rocks, which hangs over the Mare Grande, and prevent all access on that quarter. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Cataldus, whom the legend calls a native of Raphoe in Ireland, has little merit. The chapel of the patron has been decorated at the expence of almost every monument of the ancient city. The granite columns, taken from its ruined fanes, are awkwardly crowded under the ill-proportioned roof of this church.

BARI,

BARI, the capital of a province of the same name, a large populous city on the Adriatic. It is the see of an archbishop, defended by double walls, and an old castle. It occupies a rocky peninsula of a triangular form, about a mile in circumference. The houses, which are in general mean, and without any pretensions to ornamental architecture, are built upon a soil raised by the ruins of former edifices, near thirty feet above the level of the sea. Pieces of old pavement have been frequently discovered, by digging several feet below the present streets, which are uneven, narrow, crooked and dirty. The new rampart above the harbour is the only clean walk, and few indeed are more pleasant. The cathedral has no external beauties: its inside has lately been modernized, stuccoed, and painted, at the expence of the archbishop. The royal priory of St. Nicholas is an ugly Gothic edifice, erected by archbishop Elias and king Roger. It is a celebrated sanctuary, whither thousands of pilgrims resort, to offer up their vows at the shrine of the bishop of Myra, the patron of orphans. The castle is spacious and gloomy, inhabited by the governor of the town, and a small garrison. Religious orders abound in Bari, and some of them have rich gaudy churches, with good paintings. The convent of the Jesuits is converted into a college for young gentlemen. Bari was the residence of the Grecian governor of Apulia and Calabria. Ferdinand I. of Arragon, took from the prince of Tarentum the city and dukedom of Bari, and all his other dominions; and, in 1645, conferred them on Francis Sforza, duke of Milan. Afterwards Bari, together with the principality of Rossano, devolved to the princess Bona, who, in 1517, was married to Sigismund I. king of Poland;

land; and, after his decease, made Bari her residence, and left the two principalities of Bari and Rosano to Philip II. king of Spain. Queen Bona died here in 1557, and her effigy is placed on its knees in the church of St. Nicholas.

TRANI, a small archiepiscopal city in the province of Bari, and the place where the courts of judicature for that territory are held.

It is tolerably well built of stone, upon uneven ground. The harbour is encircled by the town, and has hardly a sufficient depth of water to set a boat afloat: the corn ships are obliged to come to an anchor about two miles off, and take in their lading from lighters. The cathedral stands on the opposite side of the harbour, and was erected six centuries ago, in a very mean taste. The monastery of St. Clare is a sumptuous inclosure. It is a rule established by the custom of time immemorial, that no work shall be done in Trani after dinner. Mr. Swinburne could not prevail upon a blacksmith to shoe one of his horses in the evening. Vegetables here are exquisitely flavoured, and the market-people sell pease and beans by weight.

CANNE, the ancient *Cannæ*, now an inconsiderable place, is famous in history for the defeat and slaughter of the Roman army by Hannibal.

MANFREDONIA, the capital of the province of Capitanata, and the see of an archbishop, was built from the ruins of the ancient *Sipontum*; and is therefore called *Sipontum Novum*, or new Sipontum. It obtained the name of Manfredonia from the famed Manfred, natural son to the emperor Frederic II. who was the founder of it in 1236.

This

This city is now small and thinly inhabited, and its decline is justly attributed to its harbour being so far choaked up, as to be incapable of admitting other than small vessels. At present it hardly musters six thousand inhabitants.

MOLISE, a town, giving name to one of the smallest provinces of the kingdom, though it has a fertile soil, producing corn, wine, silk, and saffron.

GUARDI, a small episcopal town.

CIVITA DI CHIETI, the capital of the province of Abruzzo Citra. This city is the see of an archbishop, and gave name to the Theatines, an austere order of monks, founded in 1524, by John Peter di Caraffa; who was archbishop of this place, before his exaltation to the pontificate, by the name of Paul IV.

SULMONA, a small episcopal see and principality, the latter belonging to the illustrious house of Borghese. It is situated in the Hither Abruzzo, and is famed in history for being the birth-place of the amorous poet, Ovid, who mentions it in his second book of love.

AQUILA, an episcopal city, the capital of the territory of Abruzzo Ultra, or Abruzzo beyond the river Pescara, situated on an eminence, at the foot of which glides the river Alterno. It was once fortified, but is now quite dismantled.

ATRI, the ancient *Atria*, a small episcopal town, giving the title of duke to the Aquaviva family.

Hav-

Having described the kingdoms and states on the continent of Italy, we shall next take a view of the Italian islands.

C O R S I C A.

THIS island, called by the ancient Greeks *Kyrnos* and *Corfis*, lies in the Mediterranean, between the gulph of Genoa, and the island of Sardinia. Its greatest length, from Cape Corfo to Cape Boniface, is one hundred miles, and its greatest breadth is about fifty. It is supposed to be very little short of one hundred miles distant from the city of Genoa to the south, and sixty from Leghorn to the south-west.

Corfica in general is mountainous, woody, dry, and stony, and consequently has but little arable land. The hills, however, yield olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and chesnuts; and the plains and vallies produce corn. Here is a good breed of horses and cattle, and the woods and forests abound with deer, buffaloes, and pheasants.

Corfica yields iron, alum, and crystals. The surrounding seas abound with fish, particularly sardines, a kind of sturgeon, named after the neighbouring island of Sardinia. Coral is plenty in these seas, especially in the straits of Boniface. Corfica is but thinly peopled, for which perhaps several reasons may be assigned: the sterility of the soil; the insalubrity of the air; the oppression and tyranny of the Genoese, while they were masters of it; and the incessant war in which the natives have been engaged, in defence of their liberties, since they shook off the Genoese yoke.

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The number of the inhabitants is estimated at one hundred and twenty thousand. The clergy here are very numerous; the Franciscans, Capuchins, and Servites, have not less than seventy-five convents. Early in the present century, six hundred Greeks having fled out of the Morea, on account of the exactions and rapine of the Turks, the republic made them a grant of territory, between the bay of Sagona and Ajaccio: there they built handsome villages; and, during the Corsican disturbances, gave evident proofs of a firm attachment to the republic.

The most considerable rivers are the Limone, the Tavignana, and the Golla. Monte Gradacio is the most elevated mountain; on which there are two lakes, at no great distance from each other, which are the sources of the three principal rivers of this island.

Corsica was anciently a small kingdom; in 806 it was conquered by the Genoese, who expelled the Saracens. The Pisanese took it from the Genoese in the eleventh century, and they were obliged to relinquish it in the twelfth, but made an unsuccessful effort to recover it in the thirteenth. In 1420, Alphonso V. king of Arragon, strove to make himself master of it, but did not succeed. In 1453, the revenues and government of it were assigned to the bank of St. George, the directors of which, in 1465, ceded it to the duke of Milan; but, as the Genoese were unwilling to acknowledge his sovereignty, the island again fell to the bank of St. George. In 1553, the French seized on the greater part of it; but, in 1559, restored it, at the peace of Chateau Cambresis. In 1564, the Corsicans revolted from the republic of Genoa; and, though reduced to obedience in 1569, still entertained an implacable resentment against the Genoese, on account of the

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rigorous treatment they had received from them: their most eminent families had been divested of their privileges of nobility; excluded from all ecclesiastical and military employments; and the natives in general were oppressed with heavy taxes, aggravated by the severity and avarice of the collectors.

The arbitrary and cruel conduct of the Genoese at length induced the Corsicans to shake off their yoke, and, in the sixteenth century, engaged in a bloody, desperate, lasting war; but they were at last compelled to submit to their old masters. In 1722, a new tax was imposed upon them, which they absolutely refused to pay, insisting that the republic ought to permit them to make their own salt, instead of being obliged to purchase that of Genoa at so exorbitant a price. Pinello, the governor, regardless of their prayers or remonstrances, had recourse to coercive measures to compel the payment of the impost. Irritated at these proceedings, they openly appeared in arms, in their own defence.

In 1732, by the assistance of a body of imperial auxiliaries, tranquillity was restored; and, in the subsequent year, through the mediation of the emperor, the Genoese made some abatement in the impost which had been laid upon the Corsicans. But, almost as soon as the imperial troops had quitted the island, the commotions broke out again. In 1735, the malcontents concerted a plan of a new and independent form of government; and, in 1736, proclaimed baron Theodore Von Neuhoff their king: he was a native of Westphalia, who had brought them some military stores, and established certain fundamental laws for the better government of the country. A laurel crown was used at his coronation, to invest him with the regal dignity; on which occasion he
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caused medals to be struck ; and, on the 16th of September, instituted an order of knighthood, giving it the title of the Order of Deliverance. On the 14th of November he quitted his kingdom, in order to solicit foreign assistance : he returned in 1738, with three ships laden with military stores, and, after a short stay, went a second time on the business of solicitation. In 1739, a body of French troops, under the command of the marquis de Maillebois, reduced the whole island, when Giafferi, and Paoli, (father of the celebrated general Paoli) were obliged to leave the country, to which they never after returned ; but retired to Naples, where they obtained regiments, and passed the remainder of their days. On the departure of the French troops, the Corsicans again took up arms ; to which they were the more encouraged by Theodore's second return, and assistance from England. His stay, at this time, was extremely short, and he never after visited his kingdom.

Weary of the continued dissensions among the principal men, and of the consequent evils which attended them, and entertaining a high opinion of the young Paoli, who was then at Naples with his father, the inhabitants sent a deputation in 1755, to invite him to Corsica, and to offer him the supreme government of the island. This offer was readily accepted, and he long continued the sovereign ruler of that island. In 1767, however, the French king purchased of Genoa the claim of that republic to Corsica ; and, in 1768, sent a considerable force to reduce it. In consequence of which general Paoli, and his chiefs, after a very gallant defence, quitted the island, and retired to Leghorn ; but Paoli has since been often at the court of London. Mr. Boswell, one

of the Johnsonian biographers, has given an elaborate account of Corfica and its revolutions.

When this island was under the dominion of the Genoese, the greatest part of the revenues, even in time of peace, were expended on the governors, officers, and troops. The most considerable places in it are,

BASTIA, the capital, and the see of a bishop. It has a good harbour and castle, and the fortifications are far from being despicable. It stands on the north-east coast of the island, twenty-six miles north of Cape Bonifacio.

BONIFACIO, a fortified town on the southern coast of the island. It has a garrison, a convenient harbour, and gives name to the straight between that and Sardinia.

SAN FIORENZO, a small town on the northern side of the island, on a gulph of the same name. It is defended by walls, and a strong tower, and has a good haven. It is also the see of a bishop.

CORTE, a small episcopal town seated on the river Gallo. It has a castle and a wall.

PORTO VECCHIO, anciently *Portus Syracusanus*, a small town on the eastern coast of the island. The entrance into its harbour is attended with some danger, on account of the rocks about it; but when ships are got into it, they are sheltered from all winds. Watch-towers are seated on high rocks on each side of the bay.

AJAZZO, a small episcopal town, seated on a bay of the same name, on the western coast, not far

far from the river Gravon. It is populous, and carries on a good trade.

CALVI, a strong town on the western coast, seated on a craggy hill, near a gulph of the same name, about thirty miles north of Ajazzo.

SAGONA, a small episcopal town, giving name to a bay.

ALGAGIOLA, a small fortified sea-port town.

PORTO, a small town near a bay of the same name.

SAN PEREGRINO, an old town with a harbour, seated on an eminence near the sea.

S A R D I N I A.

THE island of Sardinia is seated in the Mediterranean. It is bounded on the north by the strait of Bonifacio, by which it is separated from Corsica; on the east by the Tuscan sea, which flows between this island and Italy; and on the south and west by other parts of the Mediterranean. Its length is one hundred and eighty miles, its breadth eighty, and its situation is about one hundred and fifty miles west of Leghorn. The Greeks called this island *Ickmusa*, *Sandaliotis*, and *Sardo*.

The air is thought impure in the southern parts of Sardinia, as they are lower, more on a level, and fuller of morasses than the northern, which are high, rocky, barren and mountainous. On ac-

count of the supposed unwholesomeness of the air, the ancient Romans fixed upon this island for their Botany Bay, or place of banishment for criminals.

The soil, properly cultivated, is very fruitful, yielding corn, wine, and oil in plenty; together with citrons, oranges, plums, pears, chesnuts, &c. Sardinia also produces cattle, buffaloes, deer, and game. Of the last, some of the skins are so beautifully spotted, that they resemble those of tigers. The metals and minerals found here are gold, silver, lead, iron, alum, and sulphur. The fox is the only ravenous wild beast inhabiting this country. It is said that no venomous creature is to be found here, except the maffrone, a kind of spider resembling a small frog.

The rivers Sacro and Tirsò take an opposite course, dividing the island into two almost equal parts or provinces: that called Capo di Laghiari lies to the south; the Capo di Lugary, is situated to the north. Sardinia has three archbishoprics, and four bishoprics; and the clergy, both secular and regular, enjoy great privileges, emoluments, and immunities. The established religion here is the Roman Catholic, and Spanish is the language spoken.

To the house of Savoy, this kingdom is of more consequence as a monarchy, than on account of the revenues; for, after deducting the charges of the military and civil officers, a small surplus remains to be transmitted to the coffers of the sovereign. Spain possessed this island till 1708, when Sir John Leake, the English admiral, reduced it to the obedience of the emperor Charles VI. It was afterwards allotted to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for Sicily, with the dignity of king of Sardinia; who still enjoys that territory and title.

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The Sardinians are represented as proud, brutish, ignorant, and indolent. The nobility are wholly exempted from taxes; and, for all offences except treason, are tried by a council of seven of their peers. While persons of rank riot in wealth and luxury, and are almost independent, the lower classes of the people are plunged into the most deplorable state of slavery and indigence. To their thralldom and oppression, the perverseness of the inferior people may be imputed. The most considerable places in this island are

CAGLIARI, the capital of the kingdom, and the see of an archbishop, giving name to a gulph and promontory in its neighbourhood. It stands on the declivity of a hill on the south side of the island, and is divided into the high and low town. The former is respectable and well-built, but the latter, situated near the shore, has a mean appearance. The number of inhabitants is estimated at sixty thousand, among whom are the principal nobility, and the viceroy. The city is adorned with a magnificent cathedral, and enriched with several convents. It has a spacious sea-port on the east side of the gulph, commanded and defended by a castle, and a battery. Its situation is about two hundred miles north-west of Palermo, in Sicily.

ORISTAGNI, an ancient sea-port on a bay of the same name, on the western coast. It is a marquise, and the see of an archbishop; but its situation among marshy grounds, and stagnated waters, renders it unhealthy; in consequence of which it is but thinly inhabited. On the coast of the gulph stands a handsome light-house. Though several rivers are received by the gulph, it is nevertheless very shallow.

SAS.

SASSARI, a pretty large archiepiscopal town, on the river Torres, at a small distance from the sea. It has some fortifications.

ALGERI, a small, populous, episcopal town on the western coast. It is fortified, and has a coral fishery.

CASTRO ARRAGONESE, a small episcopal fortified town, having a good castle, and a commodious harbour; it is situated at the mouth of the river Coquinas, on the north-east coast of the island, and contains a great number of inhabitants.

BOSA, a small episcopal town, with a harbour, near the mouth of a small river of the same name.

SOLAROROSA, a small town on the river Sacro. There are several other towns in this island, which are too inconsiderable to be noticed.

Many smaller islands are scattered about Sardinia, the principal of which are, St. Pietro, St. Antiocho, La Vacca, Roffa, Il Tora, Tavolata, Afinaria, Tazzo, Serpentara, Ogliastro, and Carbonera. Afinaria, the most considerable of these, called the great island of Hercules by the ancients, is about twenty-eight miles in circumference, and lies about fifteen miles north of Sassari.

Several small islands belonging to the duchy of Tuscany, are situated on the Tuscan sea; viz. Gorgona, Melora, Piasona, Monte Christo, Le Formiche, Giglio, and Gianuti. Capraria, an island in the same sea, depending on Corsica, extends eight miles in compass; and, though mountainous, is well cultivated and inhabited, and contains a pretty large town and a castle.

PON.

PONZA, anciently *Pontia*, is a small island on the coast of the ecclesiastical state, fifteen miles south of Cape Carcella : it is fertile, and well cultivated.

On the western coast of the kingdom of Naples, lie the small islands of Capri, or Caprea, Ischia, Procita, and Nisida.

Capri has been already noticed, in our description of the environs of Naples. Ischia is a small, pleasant, fertile island, on the Neapolitan coast, two miles from the Cape of Messina, and twenty-five from Naples. It is about ten miles in circumference, surrounded with high, craggy, and inaccessible rocks, which shelter it from the winds, and defend it from invaders. Some parts of it are extremely rich and fine, producing all manner of delicious fruits ; but others are as barren and disagreeable. In the time of Pliny, the Romans called it Enaria. It was anciently so subject to earthquakes, that the poets say, Jupiter laid the vanquished Titan Typhon under it, and that the earthquakes are occasioned by his efforts to throw off the load. The castle, called Gironda, was built by the Sicilians. Monte Epomeo, in this island, was formerly a volcano, and emitted fire. It has several ports, but none of them can admit large vessels. The city of Ischia stands upon a rock, which has a communication with the island by a long bridge. The rock is about seven furlongs in circuit, and the city represents a pyramid of houses, piled one upon another. At the end of the bridge next the city, there are iron gates, which open into a vault, or subterraneous passage, leading to the city. Here are several other towns and villages ; that next in magnitude to Ischia, is Forenus, which is populous, and fortified with a wall and twelve towers ; it has a harbour formed and secured by a mole, where the wines of the island

island are shipped for Rome, and other places. Monte Epomeo is in the centre of the island, and is now called St. Nicholas, from a church on the top, dedicated to that saint. From hence you have a view of the whole island, and here are fish-ponds, and lodging-rooms, all cut out of the rock. This island is decorated and enriched with gardens, and delightful villas; its wines are exquisite, and its fruits excellent. Hares, rabbits, partridges, and wild-fowl are extremely plenty. The hot-baths are thirty-five in number, impregnated with various sorts of metals and minerals. Several churches and monasteries are dispersed about the island.

The small isle of Procita is populous, and yields plenty of fruit and good wine. Though not exceeding six Italian miles in circumference, it contains about four thousand inhabitants. A town of the same name stands on the south peak of the island.

The island of Nisida, lying at no great distance from the main land, has the appearance of a large garden, laid out in slopes and terraces. Towards the south it has a small harbour, called Porto Pavone. A lazaretta is situated on a neighbouring rock, where ships bound to Naples are obliged to perform quarantine.

Four or five islands are situated on the eastern coast of Naples. The whole group is known by the name of Tremiti, or Tremita. These isles are about thirteen miles north-east of the city of Tremoli, in the Hither Abruzzo. St. Maria de Tremiti, the most considerable, is strongly fortified, surrounded with high walls, flanked with towers and some stout bastions: it contains a town, with a port, a small arsenal, and a magnificent monastery. Diomedes, after having abandoned Italy,

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is said to have retired to this island, where he died; whence the whole groupe was anciently called *Diomedæ Insulæ*. The other isles come properly under the denomination of huge rocks.

S I C I L Y.

THIS island, which is the most considerable in the Mediterranean, was anciently known by several names; as those of *Trinacria*, and *Triquetra*, from its triangular form; and *Sicania* and *Sicilia* from its ancient inhabitants the *Sicanii*. It terminates in three points or capes; that nearest Italy is called *Capo di Faro*; that which regards the Morea is called *Capo Passaro*; and the third, which points to Africa, is named *Capo di Bono*. Its greatest length is two hundred and ten miles, and its greatest breadth one hundred and thirty-three. Sicily is separated from the kingdom of Naples by the strait of Messina, which, in the narrowest part, is not above three miles in breadth. This strait was much dreaded by the ancients, on account of its rocks, currents, and whirlpool. The tides here flow very irregularly, and generally with great violence, from both the Tuscan and Sicilian seas. The rocky promontary, anciently called *Scylla*, and now *Capo Sciglio*, is on the Calabrian side of the strait, opposite the *Capo de Faro* in Sicily. The whirlpool, anciently called *Charibdis*, and now *Calosara* and *La Rema*, lies not far from Messina, near the bottom of the cape, and seems now to be little dreaded.

Sicily is so hot a country, that, even in the beginning of January, the shade is found refreshing; no chilling winds are felt, except for a few days in

March. The only appearance of winter is towards the summit of Mount *Ætna*, where the snow falls, and is preserved by the inhabitants. The air is, however, wholesome, being refreshed with sea breezes on every side. Though the island appears as one entire rock, the soil is extremely fertile. Anciently it was stiled the granary or store-house of Italy, and it is still entitled to that appellation, producing, in great abundance, corn, wine, oil, fruits, sugar, honey, wax, silk, and saffron.

The fertility of many of the plains, says Mr. Brydone, is truly astonishing, without inclosures, without manure, and almost without culture. It is with reason that this island was stiled *Romani imperii horreum*, The granary of the Roman empire. Were it cultivated, it would still be the great granary of Europe. Pliny says, it yielded a hundred after one; and Diodorus, who was a native of the island, and wrote on the spot, assures us that it produced wheat and other grain spontaneously. *Brydone's Tour*, ii. 54.

Homer advances the same fact in the *Odyssæy*, of which the following is a translation:

The soil untill'd a ready harvest yields;
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields;
Spontaneous wines from weighty clusters pour,
And Jove descends in each prolific shower.

POPE.

The bowels of the earth yield gold, silver, iron, and other metals; together with minerals of various kinds, as alum, vitriol, salt-petre, and mineral salts.

The mountains in Sicily are, *Ætna*, the largest volcano in Europe; *Erix*, or *Monte S. Giuliano*, *Madonia*, *Erei*, *Busamar*, and *Monti di Peloro*.

Ætna, being the highest mountain in Sicily, is consequently first descried by mariners at a distance:

tance; to whom it has the appearance of a prodigious chimney, or a very large rugged pillar. The inhabitants, by an odd kind of composition, call it Monte Gibello, the Mount of Mounts: the ascent to it from Catania is thirty thousand paces; but on the side near Rondazza, only twenty thousand. It is unconnected with any of the other mountains; its figure is circular and terminates in a cone. The lower parts of it are very fertile in corn and sugar-canes; the middle is covered with woods, olive-trees, vines, and shrubs, affording harbour for different animals; and a circle of snow appears round the mouth of the volcano the greatest part of the year. Sometimes it throws out calcined stones, and red-hot cinders, from an aperture of the breadth of five hundred paces; and sometimes it pours forth such torrents of burning matter as to produce alarming consequences. The most remarkable eruptions were in 1169, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1447, 1536, 1537, 1554, 1669, 1693, 1753, 1755, and 1783.

Mr. Swinburne asserts, that Pindar is the oldest writer extant who speaks of *Ætna* as a volcano. The first-recorded eruption was in the time of Pythagoras: Plato was invited, by the younger Dionysius, to examine the state of the mountain after the sixth eruption. It threw up flames and lava near an hundred times between that period and the battle of Pharsalia; and it was particularly furious while Sextus Pompeius was adding the horrors of war to its devastations. Charlemagne was at Catania during one of the eruptions; that which happened in the year 1669, was horrible in the extreme. The lava burst forth at a place called Ricini, and ran in a stream fifty feet deep, and four miles broad, destroying all before it. *Swinburne's Tr.* iv. 148.

Ætna has never been measured with geometrical accuracy; the following dimensions are given by different authors.

Height above the surface of the sea, 10,036 feet; 180 miles circumference at the base. *Faujas de S. Fon*, in his *Volcans du Vivarais*.

Height 12,000 feet. *Brydone's Tour to Sicily*.

Others make its height 2000 toises, and its superficies three hundred square miles. It is divided into circles or zones; the largest and lowest of which is called Piemontese, and occupies a breadth of eighteen miles of rich cultivation: the second, (Nemorosa) ascends six miles above it: the lower part of the third (Netta or Scoperta), is covered with snow in winter only; but perpetual snows lie on the upper half of this sterile region, which measures two leagues in breadth, and terminates in the summit of the mountain.

The eruptions of Mount Ætna are generally preceded by an earthquake, producing devastation infinitely more to be deplored. By an earthquake on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of January 1693, sixteen towns and eighteen manors, with the inhabitants and cattle, were entirely swallowed up, several other towns and villages laid in ruins, and nineteen thousand of the inhabitants perished in the general wreck. Another, which happened on the 5th of February, 1783, exhibited a calamitous scene: by that earthquake, a great part of the lower district of the city and port of Messina was destroyed, and much damage done to the lofty uniform buildings called Palazzata. But the effects of this shock were not so fatal at Messina, or Reggio, as on the plain; for of thirty thousand, the supposed population of the city, only seven hundred were destroyed. The greatest number of sufferers were the inhabitants of the towns and countries situated in the plain of Calabria Ultra.

At Casal Nuovo, the princess Gerace, with upwards of four thousand of the inhabitants, were swallowed in the dreadful abyss; at Baguara three thousand and seventeen perished: Radicina and Palmi estimated their dead at about three thousand each; Terra Nova fourteen hundred; and Seminera a greater number. The sum total of the mortality occasioned by the earthquake, according to the returns in the secretary of state's office in Naples, is thirty-two thousand, six hundred and twenty-seven: but Sir William Hamilton is of opinion that forty thousand, including strangers, may at least be allowed, without exaggeration.

Formerly, says Mr. Brydone, there were a variety of wild beasts in the woody regions of *Ætna*; but, notwithstanding this advantage they had over the dogs and hunters, the number of these is now greatly reduced. They have still, however, the wild boar, the roebuck, and a kind of wild goat; but the race of stags, which was much celebrated, as well as that of bears, is thought to be extinct. Several places of the mountain are still named from those animals. The horses and cattle of Mount *Ætna* were esteemed the best in Sicily. The cattle are still of a large size, and have horns of such a length, that they are preserved as curiosities in some museums. *Brydone's Tour* i. 254.

The mountains in this island produce emeralds, jasper, agate, porphyry, lapis-lazuli, and a stone called catochite, of a greenish speckled colour, which becomes soft by the warmth of a person's hand, and is said to be an excellent antidote to the sting of scorpions, and some other poisonous insects. All the coasts afford good fisheries, especially for tunnies; the cattle in the island are very fine, and game of all kinds is found in great abundance. Considerable profits arise here from silk, the cultivation of which was first introduced, in

in 1130, by M. Roger; who, returning from an expedition into the Holy-Land, in which he had taken Athens, Corinth, and Thebes, brought back with him some persons well acquainted with the management of that article: hence the growth and manufacture of it has been encouraged in Naples, the Milanese, Spain, and the French provinces bordering on Italy. Abundance of coral is found upon the coast. Great quantities of the commodities of this island, and particularly of raw and manufactured silk, are exported from Messina, where a consul from almost every nation in Europe resides, to protect and regulate the trade of his country.

The rivers here have but a short course, and consequently few of them are navigable: they descend precipitately from the mountains. The principal of them are the Giaretta, anciently Symetrus, the Salso, the Belicis, the Termini, the Ragusa, and the Nisi. Lake Biveri is the only piece of water entitled to that term: the Giaretta, says Mr. Brydone, was celebrated by the poets under the name of Simetus. The nymph Thalia, after her amour with Jupiter, is supposed to have been changed into this stream: and, to avoid the resentment of Juno, sunk under the ground near Mount Ætna, and continued her subterraneous course to the sea. This river takes its rise on the north side of Ætna, and passing the west skirts of the mountain, falls into the sea near the ruins of the ancient Morgantio. It no longer sinks under the ground, as it did formerly. *Brydone's Tour* i. 281.

Aborigines, Cyclops, Sicani, and Siculi, are names given to nations which occupied this country successively; then came the Phœnicians from Tyre and Sydon. Next came colonies from Greece, who seized upon the maritime parts of

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this fertile island, abounding in harbours; the luxuriant soil supplied them with rich articles of exportation; and by commerce their numbers, wealth, and power, increased in rapid progression; while the old inhabitants, confined to the inner mountainous regions, remained in an uncivilized state. By degrees their name, race, and character, became undistinguishably blended with that of their invaders. The Greeks were at length obliged to share this country with the Carthaginians: these were subdued or expelled by the Romans, who reduced it into the form of a province. It followed the fortune of Italy in its several revolutions, till the Sicilian Vespers in 1282, when the natives massacred the French, who had then the dominion of the island. The Spaniards afterwards got possession of it, and continued masters of it till 1707, when they were expelled by the Imperialists. At the peace of Utrecht, Sicily was ceded to Victor duke of Savoy; but the emperor Charles the Sixth forced him to relinquish it, and take that of Sardinia as an equivalent. But as the Spaniards had not had any concern in these bargains, they made a sudden attempt to recover this fine island; in which they failed, through the vigilance of the English admiral Byng. He destroyed their fleet in 1718, and compelled them, for a time, to lay aside their project. In 1734, the Spanish court resumed their design with success. The infant Don Carlos drove the Germans out, and was crowned king of the Two Sicilies at Palermo. When he passed into Spain, to take possession of that crown, he transferred the Sicilian diadem to his son Ferdinand, the Third of Sicily, and the Fourth of Naples.

This island, says Mr. Swinburne, is governed by a viceroy, in whose absence the archbishop of Palermo is regent. The general assembly of parlia-

parliament is composed of archbishops, bishops, abbots, and priors, to the number of sixty-six; these form the Bracchio Ecclesiastico. Fifty-eight princes, twenty-seven dukes, thirty-seven marquises, twenty-seven counts, one viscount, and seventy-nine barons, form the militare; and the demaniale consists of forty-three representatives of free towns. Out of each bracchio four deputies are chosen to conduct public business; but the viceroy, the prince of Butera, and the prætor of Palermo, are always the three first. There are many titled persons, who have no seat in the assembly: of these there are sixty-two princes, fifty-five dukes, eighty-seven marquises, one count, and two hundred and eighty-two other feudatories. *Swinburne's Tr.* iii. 253.

The Roman Catholic is the established religion of the island, but the Jews are permitted to reside in it. The ecclesiastical government is composed of three bishops and seven archbishops. Here is a sovereign ecclesiastical tribunal, which judges of all matters and disputes in which the clergy are concerned. The number of churches, convents, and religious foundations, is very considerable; the buildings of which are handsome, and the revenues great. Here are a great number of curious antiquities.

We are informed by Mr. Swinburne, that the principal trade of the island is carried on at Palermo and Messina: the former consumes of imports four or five times more than the latter; but, on account of higher duties, Messina imports a greater quantity of silk, and supplies the inland towns with more commodities. The business of other places on the coast, consists solely in shipping corn, wine, salt, &c. Trapani, on account of its famous salt-pans, and the shipping belonging to it, is one of the busiest commercial towns

in the island. Silk is considered as the second great source of riches to Sicily; corn being undoubtedly the first: a quantity of silk, equal in value to a million of ducats (187, 500 l.) is annually exported. Palermo and Messina alone send it out: a considerable quantity of the materials are manufactured in both places; but Palermo, which employs nine hundred looms, exports very little, most of its silks being used at home. Messina employs twelve hundred looms, and Catania rather more. In the Messinese manufactures, a variety of silks are made; but the silk is seldom well drawn, dyed, or matched, and the work is apt to prove hard, and to rub. Most of it goes to the Levant. *Swinburne's Tr.* iv. 205.

The environs of Girgenti abound with almonds, but other ports also furnish a considerable quantity. Lipari gives raisins and currants, but of a quality inferior to those of Calabria. Sicily alone produces pistachio nuts. Carob beans are also an article of trade. Two thousand chests of oranges are shipped annually at Messina. A large quantity of barilla is exported from the southern coast. The quantity sent to England is near the half of the quantity sent thither from Spain. Messina sends off six thousand chests of pickled lemons, and the rest of the kingdom about as much more; two hundred and eighty barrels of lemon-juice, weighing ten salme each; and twenty-seven hundred weight of Bergamot juice. *Swinburne's Tr.* iv. 207.

There are many other objects of export trade, but these are the most considerable.

The Sicilians, says Mr. Brydone, are animated in conversation; and their action, for the most part, is so just and expressive of their sentiments, that, without hearing what is said, a person may comprehend the subject of their discourse. We used to think the French and Neapolitans (says

the same writer) great adepts in this art ; but they are much outdone by the Sicilians, both in the variety and justice of their gesticulation. The origin of this custom they carry so far back as the time of the earliest tyrants of Syracuse, who, to prevent conspiracies, had forbid their subjects, under the most severe penalties, to be seen in parties talking together. This obliged them to invent a method of communicating their sentiments by dumb shew, which they pretend has been transmitted from generation to generation ever since. *Brydone's Tour*, ii. 306.

The Sicilian ladies marry very young, and frequently live to see the fifth or sixth generation. In general they are sprightly and agreeable ; but a Piedmontese, or an Englishman, would declare them very ordinary. Nothing is so vague as our ideas of female beauty : they change in every climate ; and the criterion is no where to be found. The ladies here have remarkable fine hair, and they know how to dress and adorn it to the greatest advantage.

The Sicilians have always had the character of being very amorous, and not without reason. The whole nation are poets, even the peasants ; and a man stands a poor chance for a mistress, who is not capable of celebrating her praises. It is generally allowed that the pastoral poetry had its origin in this island ; and Theocritus, after whom they still copy, will ever be looked upon as the prince of pastoral poets. And indeed in music too, as well as poetry, the soft amorous pieces are generally styled *Siciliani* : these they used to play all night under their mistress's windows, to express the delicacy of their passion ; but serenading is not now so much in fashion, as it was during the time of their more intimate connection with Spain, when it was said by one of their authors, that

that no person could pass for a man of gallantry who had not a cold; and was sure never to succeed in making love, unless he made it in a hoarse voice. The ladies are not now so rigid, and will sometimes condescend to hear a man, even though he should speak in a clear tone. Neither do they any longer require the prodigious martial feats, which were then necessary to win them. The attacking of a mad bull, or a wild boar, was reckoned the handsomest compliment a lover could pay to his mistress; and the putting these animals to death softened her heart much more than all the fighting love-sick tales that could be invented. But these Gothic customs are now confined to Spain, and the gentle Sicilians have reassumed their softness. Gallantry is indeed much upon the same footing here that it is in Italy; the establishment of cicisbees is pretty general, though not quite so universal as on the continent. However, a breach of the marriage vow is no longer looked upon as one of the deadly sins.

Some of the poor of this country are, however, extremely miserable. Mr. Brydone's reflections on this subject gave us pleasure. Accursed tyranny, says that penetrating traveller, what despicable objects we become in thy hands! Is it not inconceivable, how any government should be able to render poor and wretched, a country which produces, almost spontaneously, every thing that even luxury can require? But alas! poverty and wretchedness have ever attended the Spanish yoke, both on this, and on the other side of the globe. They make it their boast that the sun never sets on their dominions; but forget that, since they became such, they have left him nothing to see in his course but deserted fields, barren wildernesses, oppressed peasants, and lazy, lying, lecherous monks. Such are the fruits of their boasted conquests.

quests. They ought rather to be ashamed that the sun should ever see them. The sight of these poor people has filled me with indignation. *Brydone's Tour*, ii. 57.

'Mongst Ceres' richest gifts with want oppress'd.

We were amazed at the richness of the crops; far superior to any thing we had ever seen in England or Flanders, where the happy soil is assisted by all the arts of cultivation; whilst here, the wretched husbandman can hardly afford to give it a furrow; and gathers in, with a heavy heart, the most luxuriant harvest. To what purpose is it given him? Only to lie a dead weight upon his hand, sometimes till it is entirely lost; exportation being prohibited to all such as cannot pay exorbitantly for it to the sovereign. What a contrast is there betwixt this and the little uncouth country of Switzerland! Switzerland, the very excellence of Europe, where Nature seems to have thrown out all her cold and stagnating humours; full of lakes, marshes, and woods, and surrounded by immense rocks, and everlasting mountains of ice, the barren, but sacred ramparts of liberty. Switzerland, enjoying every blessing, where every blessing seems to have been denied; whilst Sicily, covered by the most luxuriant hand of Nature, where Heaven seems to have showered down its richest blessings with the utmost prodigality, groans under the most abject poverty, and, with a pale and wan visage, starves in the midst of plenty. It is Liberty alone that works this standing miracle. Under her plastic hands the mountains sink, the lakes are drained; and these rocks, these marshes, these woods, become so many sources of wealth and pleasure. But what has temperance to do with wealth?

— — — — — 'Tis industry supplies
The little temperance wants; and rosy health
Sits smiling at the board,

The inhabitants are a mixture of Spaniards and Italians; by whom the Spanish language is chiefly spoken, and the Spanish customs adhered to. Before the earthquake of 1783, the number of inhabitants was estimated at eleven hundred thousand. The island is about two hundred and ten miles in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth, and consists of three provinces, which are called Valleys. *Viz.* Val Demona, Val di Noto, Val di Mazara.

The principal places in Val Demona are,

MESSINA, anciently *Zancle*, afterwards *Messana*, a large populous city near a straight of the same name, at the distance of about six miles from the coast of Calabria. It has a spacious harbour in the form of a crescent, esteemed one of the best in the Mediterranean, being five miles in circumference, and extremely deep; and the quay belonging to it exceeds a mile in length. It is defended by a strong castle and other fortifications, and has an arsenal in good order, and well supplied. It is near five miles in circumference, and contains about thirty thousand inhabitants.

In my way to my inn, says Mr. Swinburne, nothing occurred to give me a very high opinion of this city; narrow streets, gloomy houses, little bustle of trade, and still less shew of luxury. A large chain of mountains presses upon the shore, and part of the city stands upon elevated ground. Many of the mountains are nobly wooded; and the hills before them beautifully chequered with groves and fields. As the town runs in a sweep
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on the edge of a declivity, every building of consequence is seen to advantage ; while the less noble parts are hidden by the Palazzeta.. This is a regular ornamental range of lofty houses, with nineteen gates, answering to as many streets : it follows the semicircular bend of the port for one mile and five poles, and would have been the handsomest line of buildings in Europe, had the design been completed ; but a considerable part of the extent is not finished, except merely in the front wall, and that seems to be in a very ruinous condition. Philibert Emmanuel of Savoy, viceroy of Sicily, in 1622, began this princely work, Before it is a broad quay, decorated with statues and fountains : ships of any burden can moor close to the parapet, in great depth of water. The depth is so great, and the shore so abrupt, that a few weeks before my arrival at Messina, an English ship, by shifting her ballast as she was hauling up to be careened, sank in seventy fathom water close by Salvatore. It is probable that this harbour owes its formation to an earthquake, which opened an immense chasm, and then filled it with water. *Swinburne's Tr.* iv. 172.

The inner part of Messina is dirty, though it contains a considerable number of neat churches, and large substantial dwellings. The cathedral is Gothic, enriched with Saracenic Mosaics on the altars and shrines ; the front of the high altar is particularly splendid. Gagini has embellished the pulpit and some tombs with excellent specimens of his art. Among the tombs of several illustrious personages, is that of king Alphonfus the Second. In the treasury of this church is preserved a letter from the Virgin Mary, which the Messinians assert was sent to them by the Blessed Virgin, and which is annually carried in procession with great pomp. The authenticity of
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this epistle is so well established at Messina, that Regna the historian candidly acknowledges, that whoever was to confess even a doubt on the subject, in that city, would be treated as an infidel. The Messinese attribute all their good fortune to the virtues of this epistle, and to their own unworthiness all sinister events that may befall them.

Mr. Brydone, who visited several convents in this city, gives the following interesting account of their inhabitants, the nuns : After dinner a Sicilian conducted us to several convents, where we were received by the nuns with great politeness and affability. We conversed with them for some hours through the grate, and found some of them by no means deficient, either in point of knowledge or sprightliness : but none of them had sincerity enough (which we met with in Portugal more than once) to acknowledge the unhappiness of their situation. All pretended to be happy and contented, and declared they would not change their prison for the most brilliant situation in life. Some of them, however, had a soft melancholy in their countenances, which gave the lie to their words ; and, I am persuaded, in a tête-à-tête, and on a more intimate acquaintance, they would have told a very different story. Several of them are extremely handsome ; but, indeed, I think they always appear so ; and am very certain, from frequent experience, that there is no artificial ornament, or studied embellishment whatever, that can produce half so strong an effect as the modest and simple attire of a pretty young nun, placed behind a double iron grate. To see an amiable, unaffected, and unadorned person, that might have been an honour and an ornament to society, make a voluntary resignation of her charms, and give up the world and all its pleasures,

tures, for a life of fasting and mortification, it cannot fail to move our pity ;

“ And pity melts the mind to love”.

There is another consideration which tends much to increase these feelings ; that is, our total incapacity ever to alter her situation. The pleasure of relieving an object in distress, is the only refuge we have against the pain which the seeing of that object occasions ; but here, this is utterly denied us, and we feel, with sorrow, that pity is all we can bestow. From these, and the like reflections, a man generally feels himself in bad spirits after conversing with amiable nuns. Indeed, it is hardly possible, without a heavy heart, to leave the grate ; that inexorable and impenetrable barrier. At last we took our leave, expressing our happiness in being admitted so near them ; but at the same time deploring our misery, in seeing them for ever removed at so unmeasurable a distance from us. They were much pleased with our visit, and begged we would repeat it every day during our stay at Messina ; but this might prove dangerous. *Brydone's Tour through Sicily and Malta*, i. 61.

The archbishop's palace is a large handsome structure : the general hospital, called La Loggia, is one of the most beautiful public buildings in the city. The Lazaretto is built upon a rock, projecting out of the sea. At an annual fair, held here in August, great quantities of foreign goods are exposed to sale. This is the see of an archbishop, and contends with Palermo for being the capital of the island.

The city is well supplied with water by subterraneous aqueducts ; and all kinds of provisions from sea and land. The trade of Messina has increased, since it was declared a free port, in 1728.

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The chief manufacture is that of silks; and many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing, cultivating vines and mulberry-trees, and breeding silk-worms. It was almost depopulated by a pestilence in 1743.

Swinburne says, the plague in 1743, which was introduced from the Levant, swept away more than half the inhabitants. *Swinburne's Tr.* iv. 194.

In the earthquake of 1783, it escaped better than could have been expected. It is one hundred and ten miles east of Palermo, and fifty north-east of Catania.

Mr. Brydone informs us, that there are fine shady walks on all sides of Messina; some of these run along the sea-shore, and are for ever fanned by the cooling breeze from the straits: most of the articles of life are cheap and in plenty; particularly fish, which are reckoned better here than any where else in the Mediterranean. The hire of lodgings, continues the same author, is next to nothing; almost half of the noblest range of buildings being absolutely uninhabited since the desolation of 1743; so that the proprietors are glad to get tenants on any terms. It now occurs to me, that from all these considerations, there is no place I have seen so admirably calculated for the residence of that flock of valetudinarians, which every autumn leave our country with the swallows, in search of warm climates. *Brydone's Tr.* i. 68.

We are sorry to differ in opinion from so respectable a character as Mr. Brydone, a gentleman of great taste and erudition, and a Fellow of the Royal Society; but we cannot approve of his recommendation: houses become untenanted by pestilence or earthquake, and in a country where those visitations are frequent and almost periodical.

cal, will not be anxiously coveted by those whose sole aim is to extend the span of human life.

CATANIA, anciently *Catana*, situated on the eastern coast of the island, upon a gulph of the same name, near the mouth of the river Indicello; but it is not a sea-port. It is very ancient, and said to have been built by the Chalcidenses. It was an opulent and flourishing city in the time of the Romans; and famed for a stately temple much resorted to, and dedicated to Ceres. By its vicinity to Mount *Ætna*, it had suffered greatly before the year 1693; when the greater part of it was destroyed by an eruption, attended by an earthquake of three days continuance. Eleven hundred people, who had taken refuge in the cathedral, were buried under the ruins of it: they had recourse to that church for protection, because the reliques of their great patroness, St. Agatha, are preserved there. Still, however, they have great confidence in their saint, whose shrine they carry about in procession, on the 5th of February every year; after which a considerable fair begins, which brings a vast concourse of people from all parts of Italy; but especially from Malta, which is furnished with most of its provisions and commodities from this city. Catania is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Monreale.

Here is a large Benedictine convent of St. Nicholas. Every part has been rebuilt since the earthquake of 1693. The principal front is overcharged with ornaments, and nothing in architecture can have a more disagreeable effect than the decorations of the windows. The church is a noble fabric, though the design is, in many instances, exceptionable. This is the largest church in Sicily; but neither a porch nor cupola has been erected, from a doubt of the solidity of the

the foundations, which are no other than the bed of lava which ran out of *Ætna* in 1669, and is supposed to be full of cavities. The organ is much esteemed by connoisseurs in musical instruments. One wing of the monastery is appropriated to a considerable museum of antiquity. Catania is reviving with great splendour; and, when all the houses now building are finished, will be a very handsome city. It has already much more the features of a metropolis and royal residence than Palermo: the principal streets are wide, straight, and well paved with lava. An obelisk of red granite, placed on the back of an antique elephant, stands in the centre of the great square, which is formed by the town-hall, seminary, and cathedral. The cathedral has suffered so much by earthquakes, that little of the original structure remains. The other religious edifices of the city are profusely ornamented, but in a bad taste.

Mr. Swinburne informs us, that the number of inhabitants dwelling in Catania amounts to thirty thousand: the Catanians make it double. A considerable portion of this number appertains to the university, the only one in the island, and the nursery of all the lawyers. *Swinburne's Tr.* iv. 136.

There is one story, though a very old one, which is still related at Catania: it is taken notice of by Seneca, Aristotle, Strabo, and others. In the time of a great eruption, when the fire was pouring down upon the city, and every one was carrying off his most valuable effects, two rich brothers, named *Ansinomus* and *Anapias*, neglecting all their wealth, escaped from the conflagration, with their aged parents on their backs. These authors add, that the fire, respecting such filial piety, spared them, whilst many others who took the same road were consumed. These two bro-

thers were so celebrated for this action, that there was a dispute betwixt Syracuse and Catania, which of these cities had given them birth ; and temples were erected in both of them, dedicated to Filial Piety, in memory of the event. *Brydone's Tour*, i. 259.

This city is about forty miles south-west of Messina, and forty-six north of Syracuse.

CEFALU, anciently *Cephalædis*, a small episcopal see on the north coast of the island. It is populous, and has a good port, defended by a castle. It is about thirty miles east of Palermo.

MILAZZO, anciently *Mylæ*, a town on the north coast, and on a gulph of the same name. It is situated partly on a promontary, and partly along the shore, forming an upper and lower town. The latter has neither walls nor fortifications, except a large tower, which serves to keep off the corsairs ; but the former is walled and well fortified ; on which account, as well as on that of its situation, it is reckoned one of the strongest places in the island. It lies about twenty-eight miles west of Messina.

TAORMINA, anciently *Tauromium*, a small poor town on a narrow level above a precipice, equally celebrated for its fine marble and excellent wine. It was much damaged by an earthquake, in 1693. The ascent to Taormina is very steep and difficult ; but the charms of the landscape it affords, is a sufficient recompence for the labour of ascending it.

MISTRETTA, a small episcopal town.

FRAN-

FRANCAVILLA, a market-town, with the title of viscount.

PATERNO, a small episcopal town, with the title of a principality.

The province of VAL DI NOTA, extending from Giaretta to the south-east coast of the island, contains the following places:

SYRACUSE, a famed ancient city, once the capital of the island, said to have been built by Archias, a Corinthian. Though it has lost much of its former splendour, it still continues one of the most considerable cities in Sicily. It has a strong castle, is well fortified, and has a port capable of receiving the largest vessels. It is supplied with water from the fountain of Arethusa, so celebrated among the ancients, which rises in the castle. The dwellings are far from being memorials of ancient Syracusan architecture or opulence. In any other situation they might be thought tolerable; but to observers, who reflect on the style of those buildings which probably once covered the same ground, the present edifices must have a mean appearance. The cathedral, now dedicated to Our Lady of the Pillar, was the temple of Minerva, on the summit of which her statue was fixed, holding a broad refulgent shield.

This proud city, exclaims Mr. Brydone, that vied with Rome itself, is now reduced to a heap of rubbish; for what remains of it deserves not the name of a city. We rowed round the greatest part of its walls, without seeing a human creature; those very walls that were the terror of the Roman arms; from whence Archimedes battered their fleets, and with his engines lifted their vessels out of the sea, and dashed them against the rocks.

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We found the interior part of the city agreed but too well with its external appearance. Of the four cities which composed the ancient Syracuse, there remains only Ortigia, by much the smallest, situated in the island of that name. It is about two miles in circumference, and is supposed to contain 14000 inhabitants. The ruins of the other three, Tycha, Acradina, and Neapoli, are computed at twenty-two miles in circumference; but almost the whole of this space is now converted into rich vineyards, orchards, and corn-fields; the walls of these are indeed every where built with broken marble, full of engravings and inscriptions, but most of them defaced and spoiled. *Brydone's Tour*, i. 287.

Syracuse was formerly an archiepiscopal see, but is now only a bishopric. It is seventy-five miles south of Messina.

TERRA NOVA, a small town, cheerfully situated on the south coast of the island, at the mouth of the river of the same name, supposed to be the Gela of the ancients. There is a salt lake belonging to it, called Il Beviero di Terra Nova, about three miles in circumference, which so abounds with fish, that any one may kill them with a stick along the shore; but two persons are appointed to keep watch from a tower, to prevent them from being thus destroyed. The inhabitants take fish from it principally in Lent, and procure a sufficient quantity for themselves and the neighbouring country. The banks of the lake are covered with salt, though it has no visible communication with the sea.

The environs abound with figs and grapes, but produce no olives, which renders oil a scarce and dear commodity. The water here is bad, and not always in sufficient quantity for the demand of the inha:

inhabitants. Terra Nova has the unpleasant reputation of being more infected with the itch than any other town in Sicily, which proceeds from the brackish water and fiery wine they drink, the salt-pork and tunny they live upon, and the inactive life they lead. Terra Nova has several remains of antiquity : in the town are some foundations and mutilated fragments of a great temple. At a small distance from the east gate, on a bare hill of sand, a column of the Doric order lies prostrate. The earthquake of 1783 swept away fourteen hundred of the inhabitants of this town.

CASTRO GIOVANNI, a celebrated municipal city, frequently mentioned by ancient authors. The river Dictano, which falls into the gulph of Catania, has its source at the foot of the hill on which the city is built.

LENTINI, or **LEONTINI**, anciently *Leontium* once a city of note, is now a poor ill-built solitary town, reduced to this state by various revolutions, but principally by the desolation of 1693. All its buildings were thrown down, and nothing is left that can detain a curious stranger an hour : the present dwellings are plain and humble. The fertility of the Leontine plains has been a constant theme for admiration, to all authors who have written on the history of the island. It was a flourishing place in the time of the Romans, and gave name to the gulph which is now called the Bay of Catania. It is about twenty miles north of Syracuse.

POLAZOLA, or **POLAZZUOLA**, a small town on the river Bufaro, about twenty miles west of Syracuse. It has the title of a principality.

NOTO

NOTO NUOVO, a small town, built after the earthquake in 1693, which destroyed the old one on the spot.

The province called **VAL DI MAZARA**, lying on the western side of the island, is bounded by the sea, except on the east and south-east, where it borders on the Val di Noto; and the east, where it terminates on that of Demona. This territory, though mountainous, is fertile and well watered. The principal places in it are,

MAZARA, which gives name to it, situated near the mouth of a river of the same name. It was formerly a considerable city, supposed to have risen out of the ruins of the ancient *Siluntum*.

PALERMO, anciently *Panormus*, and *Panormum*, a large, handsome, opulent city, the capital of the island, and the residence of the viceroy, situated at the bottom of a gulph to which it has given name, on the north coast of the island. It is the see of an archbishop, and has an university, fifty-two convents, twenty-two nunneries, a great number of churches, and about one hundred thousand inhabitants, exclusive of ecclesiastics of both sexes, and of all officers and servants belonging to the crown, the church, and the magistracy. The two principal streets, which cross each other, are extremely fine. The viceroy's palace is a magnificent structure, adorned with fine gardens, &c. and serves instead of a castle, standing high, and being flanked with some lofty towers and other works. The piazza before it is noble, adorned with the statue of Philip IV. of Spain, on a pedestal, enriched with trophies in basso rilievo, and

with the four cardinal virtues on the four sides. On one side of the palace stands the great hospital of the Holy Ghost; and on the other the cathedral, an ancient but superb structure, with four large towers, and nobly decorated within. Among many beautiful churches, that of St. Matthew is much admired for its architecture, fine marble, paintings, &c. There are many other fine public edifices, particularly a court of judicature, the town-house, the Lombard-house, the university, several elegant fountains, the city gate, and the mole and forts. The quay is one of the finest walks about the city, being very long and wide, and planted with regular rows of trees.

The harbour is very dangerously open to the swell and sea from the north-east quarter; and even at the anchoring-place ships lie in peril whenever a westerly wind blows, as it rushes with great impetuosity through the valley of Colli, between the mountains. Palermo is walled round almost in a circular form. It is divided into four parts, by two streets which intersect each other at right angles: these are decorated with statues, fountains, and buildings, that present the idea of a royal city; but most of the other streets are narrow and crooked, and, being wretchedly paved, are buried in dirt during the winter. Palermo is well lighted with reverberating lamps; and, in wet weather, moveable wooden bridges are provided for crossing the kennels, which then become rapid torrents. There are no hackney-coaches; the carriages let out for hire, as well as those commonly used by the nobility, are antique inconvenient vehicles, drawn by mules. In summer, and on festivals, coaches of greater elegance make their appearance. The most showy of the two principal streets is called Il Cassaro, the other La Nova. The Cassaro is terminated on the

north by the Porta Felice, a triumphal arch opening to the Marina, a handsome quay; whither in summer nights the inhabitants resort to enjoy the fanning breeze, take refreshments, and listen to the serenades which enliven the still hour. The other extremity joins a large square before the cathedral, a Gothic edifice, built in 1185 by archbishop Walter, which now threatens ruin. Most of the churches are rich in silver, gems, and marble; but their style of building and decoration is barbarous. A few, however, are exceptions to this general criticism; and among them the most perfect is that lately belonging to the Jesuits: its cupola is painted by Sicilian masters of great merit; but there is some degree of affectation in the attitudes of their figures, and errors in the perspective.

The assemblies at the viceroy's palace, says Mr. Swinburne, gave me an opportunity of seeing the whole corps of nobility collected together: the men are rather a comely race, but the ladies are little favoured by nature. Two girls under eight years of age, heiresses of great families, and already betrothed, made their appearance in the ball-room, decked out in the very excess of the mode: their shewy dresses, diminutive size, and affected gravity in dancing their minuet, joined to the fatherly care their future husbands anxiously took of them, put me in mind of dolls which are made to move round a table of clock-work. The viceroy affects in every thing the pageantry of royalty: his train of coaches is splendid; a strong well-dressed body of guards attends his person, and, on parade days, his coachmen, postilions, and livery servants, are dressed in flowing wigs, without hats. When he goes to church, he receives the tribute of a cloud of incense, and he alone, with great solemnity, puts on his hat. On

the 21st of Decem^{ber}, he makes an annual visit to the gaols, where he has the power of pardoning and releasing as many prisoners as he pleases. All law is that day dormant, and, though the judges and magistrates have a right to remonstrate, he is under no obligation of following their advice. Viceroys generally use this prerogative very cautiously. *Swinburne's Tr.* iii. 312.

The principal amusements are *Conversazioni*, of which they have a variety every night. There is one general one, supported by the subscription of the nobility, which is open every evening at sun-set, and continues till midnight, when the Marina begins. It better deserves the name of a conversation, says Mr. Brydone, than any I have seen in Italy; for here the people really come to converse, whereas in Italy they only go to play at cards and eat ices. I have observed, that seldom or never one half of the company is engaged in play, nor do they either play long or deep. There are a great number of apartments belonging to this conversation, illuminated with wax lights, and kept exceedingly cool and agreeable; it is indeed, altogether, one of the most sensible and comfortable institutions I have seen. Besides this, there are generally a number of particular conversations every night, and these are always in the apartments of the lying-in ladies; for, in this happy climate, child-bearing is divested of all its terrors, and is only considered as a party of pleasure. The duke of Verdura, who did us the honours of the place, with great attention and politeness came to tell us, we had a visit to make which was indispensable. "The princess Paterno," said he, "was brought to bed last night; and it is absolutely incumbent on you to pay your respects to her this evening." At first I thought he was joking, but he as-
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fured me he was in earnest, and that it would be thought very ungenteel if I did not attend. Accordingly we went about sun-set, and found the princess sitting up in her bed, in an elegant undress, with a number of her friends around her. She talked as usual, and seemed to be perfectly well. This conversation is repeated every night during her convalescence, which generally lasts for about eleven or twelve days. This custom is universal, and, as the ladies here are very prolific, there are usually three or four of these assemblies going on in the city at the same time. She Sicilian ladies marry at thirteen or fourteen, and are sometimes grand-mothers before they are thirty. *Brydone's Tour*, ii. 76.

A Sicilian lady was surprised on being told that in England we lost many of our finest women in child-bed, and that even the most fortunate and easy deliveries were attended with violent pain and anguish. She lamented the fate of our ladies, and thanked Heaven that she was born a Sicilian.

This city suffered very much by the earthquakes in 1693, and 1726. Palermo, and its environs, is the usual abode of many princes, and others of the first nobility. This city is said to have been built by the Phœnicians, on their coming into Sicily; and afterwards became the metropolis of the island, in the time of Roger, count of Sicily. This seems to be the only town in Italy, or the Italian islands, that has its streets illuminated of a night at the public expence. Palermo is fifty-five miles north-east of Mazara.

MARSALA, a town on the western coast, about sixty-six miles south-west of Palermo. It was founded by the Romans during their war with Carthage, and had formerly a good haven, which

Charles

Charles V. caused to be choaked up with stones, to hinder the Turks from making themselves masters of it.

TRAPANI, a town on a peninsula, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, which stands on the adjacent island of La Columbara. Trapani has a considerable share of trade, and is famous for its salt-springs and fisheries. It is situated at the foot of the hill, antiently called Eryx, and now Il Monte di Trapani, at the top of which formerly stood a city called Eryx. Trapani is about forty miles south-west of Palermo.

GIRGENTI, antiently *Agragas*, once the principal and most opulent city in the island, arose out of the ruins of Agrigentum, though not situated exactly on the same spot. It is placed on an eminence, at the mouth of the river St. Blasio, about four miles from the sea, and sixty-six south of Palermo. It stands upon one of the highest hills on the coast; the houses cover its summit and sides completely, and seem like terraces, with the cathedral and castle above all. The cathedral is a clumsy building, patched up by barbarous architects with various discordant parts. This church is enriched with no performances of modern painters or sculptors which claim any title to praise; but the baptismal font is made out of an ancient sarcophagus, faced with very beautiful basso-relievos. Antiquaries differ in their explanations of these sculptures; but all agree in allowing them a considerable share of elegance, spirit, and correctness of design. Among the curiosities belonging to the cathedral, is an Etruscan vase of rare size and preservation.

This city (which Mr. Swinburne says is inhabited by fifteen thousand persons) has no remarkable

markable buildings of works of art. The only antiquities to be seen were a Latin inscription of the time of the Antonines, as is pretended, relative to some association between Agrigentum and Lilybæum; and a piece of ancient masonry in the foundation of a church, said to be the remains of a temple of Jupiter. Girgenti is the see of a bishop, and deals largely in corn. Its natural strength is improved by a castle.

CASTEL A MARE, a town seated on a bay, south of Monreale, near which stood the ancient town of Egesta, celebrated for its warm baths.

MONREALE, in Latin *Mons Regalis*, though a small place, is dignified with the title of an archiepiscopal city. It is built on the brow of a very high hill; lofty mountains hem it in on every side but the southern, on which a view opens over hanging woods of olive and orange-trees to Palermo and the sea; a most extensive and noble scene! This place owes its origin to a Benedictine convent, founded in 1174, by William II, king of Sicily, enriched by grants of crown lands from him, and by donations which he persuaded his nobles to make. This city is clean and neatly built, and contains about eight thousand inhabitants. The cathedral exhibits a very disagreeable specimen of the Gothic taste. Here is a coffin containing the bowels of Lewis the Ninth, king of France, who died of the plague in his camp before Tunis in 1270, and was canonized a saint twenty-seven years after his death.

There are several other small towns, of which nothing of any consequence can be said.

THE LIPARI ISLANDS.

IN the Tuscan Sea, off the north coasts of Sicily, lie several small islands, now called the Lipari Islands, from the principal of them, which is said to have been named from Liparus, the founder of its capital. By the Latins they were anciently denominated *Æolia*, and *Vulcaniæ*; and by the Greeks *Hephestiades*. The first of these names was given them from *Æolus*, the successor of Liparus, whom the poets styled the God of the Wind, from the storms which are prevalent in those parts; and the second from the Volcanoes which are in two of them.

The island of Lipari (from which all the rest take the name) is by much the largest as well as the most fertile. It is very irregular in its shape, and including its windings and capes, is imagined to be about eighteen miles in circumference. This is the island supposed by Virgil to be the habitation of *Æolus*, though, as we have already observed, all of them were formerly called *Æolian*. As they were full of vast caverns, roaring with internal fires, the poets feigned that *Æolus* kept the winds prisoners here, and let them out at his pleasure. This allegorical fiction is of great use both to Homer and Virgil, when they want to make a storm, and forms no inconsiderable part of their machinery. A goddess, says Mr. Brydone, has nothing to do but take a flight to the Lipari islands, and *Æolus*, who is the very pink of courtesy, has always a storm ready at her command. *Brydone's Tour*, i. 37.

The climate of this island is healthy, the air serene, and the soil rich and fertile; producing corn, wine, and fruit, especially figs and raisins,
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in great plenty ; together with sulphur, alum, and bitumen. Here are some excellent hot springs, and plenty of fine fish are taken on its coasts.

LIPARI, the capital of the island of the same name, is strong by nature, and has a good fortress, called Pignatura. It is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Messina.

The other islands are,

HIERA, now called *Volcano*, separated from Lipari by a channel about six miles in breadth, and lying at the south side of it. This island is smaller than that of Lipari, and has a high hill on the north coast, which emits flames and smoke, but not at all times with equal violence. On a peninsula of the same island, another burning mountain is stationed, called the Little Volcano. The forge of Vulcan has been supposed, by the poets, to be placed in Hieria. Virgil sends him here to make the celestial armour for Æneas, and gives a noble description of this gloomy habitation, where he found the Cyclops busy, forging a thunderbolt for Jupiter. This is the island that Pliny calls Terasia ; and both Strabo and he gave an account of its production.

LA SALINA, an uninhabited isle about eight miles in compass, situated about eight miles north of Lipari. It contains a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a few vineyards.

EVONYMOS is very small and inconsiderable.

PANARIA, which is about seven miles in circumference, is uncultivated and uninhabited. It lies about ten miles south of Stromboli.

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STROMBOLO is about ten miles in circuit, situated about thirty miles north-east of Lipari. It is uninhabited, being indeed only a burning mountain of an extraordinary height, and pouring forth incessant fire and smoke. It is seen by mariners at a vast distance. By the description of Aristotle, Lipari was in his time, what Strombolo is in ours, considered by sailors as a light-house, as its fires were never extinguished.

FELICUDI lies thirty miles west of Lipari, and is about ten miles in circuit. It is uninhabited, and dangerous to approach, on account of the rocks and shoals which almost surround it.

ALICUDA, a small island fifteen miles west of Lipari. It is inhabited only by fishermen, who live in small huts, and produces only heath and weeds.

USTICA is desert and uninhabited. It is numbered among the Liparian islands, though at the distance of eighty miles from Lipari.

The revenue brought by these islands to the king of Naples, is by no means inconsiderable. They produce great quantities of alum, sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, and many sorts of fruits, particularly raisins, currants, and figs, in great perfection: some of their wines are also much esteemed.

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THIS island, being situated but a little to the south of Sicily, may properly be classed among the Italian islands. It was anciently called *Iberia*,
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in great plenty ; together with sulphur, alum, and bitumen. Here are some excellent hot springs, and plenty of fine fish are taken on its coasts.

LIPARI, the capital of the island of the same name, is strong by nature, and has a good fortress, called Pignatura. It is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Messina.

The other islands are,

HIERA, now called *Volcano*, separated from Lipari by a channel about six miles in breadth, and lying at the south side of it. This island is smaller than that of Lipari, and has a high hill on the north coast, which emits flames and smoke, but not at all times with equal violence. On a peninsula of the same island, another burning mountain is stationed, called the Little Volcano. The forge of Vulcan has been supposed, by the poets, to be placed in Hieria. Virgil sends him here to make the celestial armour for Æneas, and gives a noble description of this gloomy habitation, where he found the Cyclops busy, forging a thunderbolt for Jupiter. This is the island that Pliny calls Terasia ; and both Strabo and he gave an account of its production.

LA SALINA, an uninhabited isle about eight miles in compass, situated about eight miles north of Lipari. It contains a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a few vineyards.

EVONYMOS is very small and inconsiderable.

PANARIA, which is about seven miles in circumference, is uncultivated and uninhabited. It lies about ten miles south of Strombolo.

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STROMBOLO is about ten miles in circuit, situated about thirty miles north-east of Lipari. It is uninhabited, being indeed only a burning mountain of an extraordinary height, and pouring forth incessant fire and smoke. It is seen by mariners at a vast distance. By the description of Aristotle, Lipari was in his time, what Strombolo is in ours, considered by sailors as a light-house, as its fires were never extinguished.

FELICUDI lies thirty miles west of Lipari, and is about ten miles in circuit. It is uninhabited, and dangerous to approach, on account of the rocks and shoals which almost surround it.

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M A L T A.

THIS island, being situated but a little to the south of Sicily, may properly be classed among the Italian islands. It was anciently called *Iberia*,

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afterwards *Ogygia*, and by the Greeks *Melite*; from the last of which the Saracens formed the name of Malta. It is of an oval figure, about twenty miles in length, and twelve in breadth. The aspect of the country is far from being pleasing: the whole island is a rock of very fine free-stone, covered to the depth of eight or ten inches with pretty rich earth; yet the crops in general are exceedingly abundant, producing great quantities of indigo, cotton, grapes, olives, figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruit; but the whole island only produces a sufficient quantity of corn to support its inhabitants about five or six months: that article and wine are therefore imported from Sicily. The crop they most depend upon is cotton.

The natives pretend, says Mr. Brydone, that the cotton produced from this plant, which is sown and reaped in four months, is of a much superior quality to that of the cotton tree. I compared them, but I cannot say I found it so. This is indeed the finest, but that of the cotton tree is by much the strongest texture. *Brydone's Tr. i. 337.*

Here the sugar-cane is still cultivated with success, though not in any considerable quantity. The Maltese oranges certainly deserve the character they have of being the finest in the world. The season continues for upwards of seven months, from November till the middle of June; during which time the beautiful trees are always covered with abundance of this delicious fruit. Many of them are of the red kind, and their juice is as red as blood. The greatest part of their crops is sent in presents to the different courts of Europe, and to the relations of the knights. Pulle, roots, herbs, and culinary vegetables of every

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every kind, are produced in abundance, and plenty of pasture is to be had.

The heat is excessive, as well by night as by day, and the inhabitants are much incommoded with gnats: the industry of the Maltese, in cultivating their little island, is inconceivable. There is not an inch of ground lost in any part of it, and where there was not soil enough, they have brought over ships and boats loaded with it from Sicily, where they have plenty, and to spare. The island is covered with country houses and villages, besides seven cities, for so they term them; but there are only two that by any means deserve this appellation; these are the Valetta, and the Citta Vecchia. Every little village has a noble church, elegantly furnished and adorned with statues of marble, rich tapestry, and a large quantity of silver plate.

The number of the inhabitants is estimated at ninety thousand, who much resemble the natives of Sicily in their manners. This island was successively subject to the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans. On the declension of the Roman empire, it was first subdued by the Goths, and then by the Saracens: it was wrested from them by the Normans in 1090, after which time both that and Sicily had the same masters, till Charles V. gave it, in 1529, to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, they having lost the island of Rhodes. He gave them the island of Gozza at the same time.

In testimony of this concession, the grand master is still obliged, every year, to send a falcon to the king of Sicily, or his viceroy; and, on every new succession, to swear allegiance, and to receive, from the hands of the Sicilian monarch, the investiture of those two islands.

These knights were originally from the Holy Land, and the introduction of the order was in the eleventh century. Several merchants of Italy had, by commerce, so ingratiated themselves with the Saracen princes, that they were permitted to build a church at Jerusalem, which was finished in 1048, and called S. Maria Della Latini. After the alliance entered into between the Greek emperor Constante Monachus, and the Saracen caliphs, great numbers of the western Europeans resorted to the Holy Land; in consequence of which the Italian merchants above mentioned, for the accommodation of pilgrims, built an hospital and oratory at Jerusalem, which they dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and appointed certain monks to attend on the pilgrims. These, from their office, were styled hospitalers, or hospital brothers; and, from the church of St. John, Johanites.

These merchants and hospitalers furnished themselves, at first, with necessaries from Italy; but Godfrey of Bouillon, having conquered the Holy Land, in which they performed signal service, endowed them with some lands; and his successor, Baldwin, put them in possession of several castles and towns for their defence. A general chapter was therefore held, and Raymond de Poddio elected master; who first instituted an order from the brotherhood, made them take vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, gave them the octangular cross, and the black cloak: he also divided them into three classes, namely, knights, capellane, and the *serventi d'armi*, or servants at arms. These regulations happened towards the close of the eleventh century, and were confirmed by the pope.

The valour of this celebrated order proved to them a source of wealth: the knights maintained their ground in Syria and the Holy Land, against

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the continual assaults of the Turks, for two hundred years; till losing their last place, Acri, in 1191, they retired to Cyprus, and afterwards made themselves masters of the island of Rhodes; which they also defended for two hundred years, against all the power of the Infidels. From that time they were stiled knights of Rhodes; but Solyman II. having dispossessed them in 1528, after a valiant resistance, they withdrew to Candia, and then to Italy; till Charles V. conferred on them the islands of Malta and Gozza, on the following conditions: first, they engage upon oath to be at continual war with the Turks, and all corsairs, or rovers, of that nation or religion. Secondly, that the kingdom of Spain shall suffer no injury from the ceded countries. Thirdly, that the right of patronage to the bishopric of Malta, shall continue in the king of Spain, as king of Sicily; but he shall always elect a bishop from three persons presented by the grand-master. Fourthly, that an Italian shall be captain of the gallies, and not a foreigner, whom the Spaniards may have reason to suspect. Fifthly, that whenever the order shall again become master of Rhodes, or transplant itself elsewhere, these islands shall revert to the king of Spain, as king of Sicily. Sixthly, that in acknowledgment of this tenure, the order shall, on All-saints-day, in every year, send a deputation with a falcon to the viceroy of Naples.

From this epocha they obtained the name of knights of Malta. With regard to the third article of the contract, it appears to have been evaded, if not absolutely broken: for, in 1753, the archbishop of Syracuse twice endeavoured to hold a visitation at Malta, as their metropolitan; but the grand-master absolutely opposed it. The king of the Two Sicilies afterwards ordered this visitation to take place, both in spiritual and tem-

temporal matters; which created so much animosity between Naples and Malta, that he prohibited all his dominions from any intercourse with this island.

The knights are composed of eight tongues or nations; the principal of which are French, Italian, Spanish, English, and German. In France they calculate three tongues: those of Auvergne, Provence, and France, peculiarly so called. Spain is divided into those of Arragon and Castile. They have commanderies or estates in all or most of the Roman catholic countries, and their number is supposed to amount to about three thousand.

They should all be of ancient noble families, and produce proofs of an illustrious ancestry; but sometimes nobility is dispensed with on account of personal merit; and such members are called *cavaliera di gratia*. The order has adopted St. Augustine's rule, and is therefore subject to the pope. Not only the knights, but the chaplains and servants, style themselves brothers: of which title even the grand-master is not ashamed. To this great dignity many important privileges are annexed, as every member is capable of being advanced to a cardinal's hat. Persons under eighteen years of age, nor natural children, those of princes only excepted, can be admitted into the order. The pope, however, may dispense with these qualifications, and the grand-master has an unlimited privilege to grant this favour to six persons. By foreign princes, the grand-master is styled *Altesse Eminentissime*; by his subjects, Most Serene Eminence; but, by the knights, only Eminence. In matters relating to the order, he is accountable to his council and the chapter; but, with regard to the island and its inhabitants, he is entirely absolute. Next follow the priories,

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of which the great priory of Germany holds the first place. Its administrator was, in 1546, raised by the emperor Charles V. to the rank of a prince of the empire; with a seat and voice in the diet among the princely abbots. He resides at Heiterheim in Briesgau, and he must annually remit to the grand-master, whose vicar he is reputed to be, the necessary contributions for acting against the Turks, and the usual assessment payable by every commandery.

The grand priors reside in the several Roman catholic nations, where there are commanderies, over which they preside, being considered as the grand-masters vicars. There are grand-masterships of the order among the protestants, but they send no remittances to Malta. The principal statute of the order, that each knight shall assist at least in three expeditions against the Turks, is not now strictly observed. The knights make vows of celibacy and chastity; notwithstanding which every man keeps as many concubines as he pleases, most of which are Grecian beauties, which they have taken in the islands of the Archipelago, subject to Turkey. The grand-master, who is the head of the order, and chief commander in the island, is elected by the grand-priors. When at home, the grand-master usually wears a black gown, of a peculiar form, with the large golden key of the holy sepulchre hanging by his side; but, on a journey, he appears in a lay habit, and wears a sword.

This institution, which is a strange compound of the military and ecclesiastic, has now subsisted for near seven hundred years. It possesses great riches in most of the catholic countries of Europe; and did so in England before the time of Henry VIII. but that capricious tyrant did not choose that any institution, however ancient or
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respected, should remain in his dominions, that doubted of his supremacy and infallibility; he therefore seized on all their possessions, at the same time that he enriched himself by the plunder of the church. It was in vain for them to plead that they were rather a military than an ecclesiastic order, and by their valour had been of great service to Europe, in their wars against the Infidels.

We are informed by Mr. Brydone, that, as Malta is an epitome of Europe, and an assemblage of the younger brothers, who are commonly the best, of its first families, it is probably one of the best academies for politeness in this part of the globe; besides, where every one is entitled by law as well as custom, to demand satisfaction for the least breach of it, people are under a necessity of being very exact and circumspect, both with regard to their words and actions. Perhaps Malta is the only country in the world, where duelling is permitted by law. As their whole establishment is originally founded on the wild and romantic principles of chivalry, they have ever found it too inconsistent with those principles to abolish duelling; but they have laid it under such restrictions as greatly to lessen its danger: these are curious enough; the duellists are obliged to decide their quarrel in one particular street of the city, and, if they presume to fight any where else, they are liable to the rigour of the law. But what is not less singular, and much more in their favour, they are obliged under the severest penalties to put up their sword, when ordered so to do by a woman, a priest, or a knight. Under these limitations, in the midst of a great city, it seems almost impossible that a duel should ever end in blood; this, however, is not the case: a cross is always painted on the wall, opposite to the spot where a knight has been

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been killed, in commemoration of his fall. We counted about twenty of these crosses. All the knights and commanders have much the appearance of gentlemen, and men of the world. We met with no character in the extreme. The ridicules and prejudices of every particular nation, are by degrees softened and wore off, by the familiar intercourse and collision with each other. It is curious to observe the effect it produces, upon the various people who compose this little medley. The French skip, the German strut, and the Spanish stalk, are all mingled together in such small proportions, that none of them are striking; yet every one of these nations still retain something of their original characteristic: it is only the exuberance of it which is wore off; and it is still easy to distinguish the inhabitants of the south and north side of the Pyrenees, as well as those of the east and west side of the Rhine: for though the Parisian has, in a great measure, lost his assuming air, the Spaniard his taciturnity and solemnity, the German his formality and pride; yet still you see the German, the Frenchman, and the Spaniard: it is only the caricature that formerly made them ridiculous; that has disappeared.

Brydone's Tour, i. 369.

Their sea-force consists of four galleys, three galliots, four ships of sixty guns, and a frigate of thirty-six; besides a number of quick-sailing little vessels, called Scampavias (literally Run-aways). Their ships, galleys, and fortifications, are well supplied with excellent artillery. The land-force of Malta is equal to the number of men in the island fit to bear arms. They have about 500 regulars belonging to the ships of war; and 150 compose the guard of the prince. The two islands of Malta and Gozza contain about 150,000 inhabitants. The men are exceedingly robust and

hardy. The fortifications of Malta are a most stupendous work. The ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock. These extend for a great many miles; and raise the astonishment of the traveller, to think that so small a state has ever been able to make them. One side of the island is so completely fortified by nature, that there was nothing left for art. The rock is of a great height, and absolutely perpendicular from the sea for several miles. The principal places in this island are,

VALETTA, the capital, so called from its having been built by the grand-master Fred. Joh. de Valetta, in 1566. Being built upon a hill, none of the streets, except the key, are level. They are all paved with white free-stone, which not only creates much dust, but from its colour is likewise so offensive to the eyes, that most of the people here are remarkably weak-sighted: the principal buildings are, the palace of the grand-master, the infirmary, the arsenal, the inns or hotels of the Seven Tongues, and the great church of St. John. The palace is a noble, though a plain structure, and the grand master (who studies conveniency more than magnificence) is more comfortably and commodiously lodged than any prince in Europe, the king of Sardinia perhaps only excepted. St. John's is a magnificent church: the pavement, in particular, is reckoned the richest in the world. It is entirely composed of sepulchral monuments of the finest marbles, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and a variety of other valuable stones, admirably joined together, and at an incredible expence; representing, in a kind of Mosaic, the arms, insignias, &c. of the persons whose names they are intended to commemorate. In the magnificence of these monuments, the

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heirs of the grand-masters and commanders have long vied with each other.

We went, says Mr. Brydone, to see the ceremony of their church-service. It seems to be more over-charged with parade and ceremony, than what I have ever observed even in any other catholic country. The number of genuflexions before the altar, the kissing of the prior's hand, the holding up of his robes by the subaltern priests, the ceremony of throwing incense upon all the knights of the great cross, and neglecting the poorer knights, with many other articles, appeared to us highly ridiculous; and most essentially different indeed from that purity and simplicity of worship which constitutes the very essence of true Christianity; and of which the great pattern they pretend to copy, set so very noble an example. *Brydone's Tour*, i. 348.

There are several convents and churches in this city, and the number of inhabitants is estimated at two thousand.

CITTA VECCHIA, a large fortified town, with a strong castle, where the grand-master formerly resided.

The other towns are too inconsiderable to be particularly noticed.

In this island, near a small church dedicated to St. Paul, stands a miraculous statue of that apostle, with a viper on his hand; supposed to be placed on the very spot on which the house stood, where he was received after his shipwreck on this island, and where he shook the viper off his hand into the fire, without being hurt by it: at which time, the Maltese assure us, the saint cursed all the venomous animals of the island, and banished them for ever; just as St. Patrick treated those of his favourite isle. Whether this be the cause

of it or not, we shall leave to divines to determine; (if it had, I think St. Luke would have mentioned it in the Acts of the Apostles): but the fact is certain, that there are no venomous animals in Malta.

The island of Gozza is about thirty-six miles in circumference. It is fruitful, and has several good harbours, and strong forts.

The small island of Comingo is situated between Malta and Gozza. It is fertile, and has a fort, though of very small dimensions.

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BOUNDARIES, SITUATION, EXTENT, MOUNTAINS,
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THE name of *Schweitzerland*, or Switzerland, which originally comprehended only the three cantons of Uri, *Schweitz*, and *Underwalden*, was afterwards extended to all *Helvetia*. It derived that appellation either from the canton of *Schweitz*, as having particularly distinguished itself in the revolution of 1308, and also at the battle of *Morgarten*; or because the *Austrains* called all the inhabitants of these mountainous parts, by the general denomination of *Schweitzers*. Switzerland, the *Helvetia* of the ancients, is bounded on the north by *Suabia*; on the east by the country of *Tyrol*, a part of *Austria* and *Suabia*; on the west by the *Sandgau*, *Burgundy*, and the country of *Gex*; and on the south by *Savoy*, the *Milanese*, and the territories of *Venice*. It is about two hundred and sixty miles in length, and one hundred in breadth.

The cantons of *Berne*, *Uri*, *Schweitz*, *Underwalden*, *Glarus*, *Appenzel*, and part of the canton of *Lucern*,

Lucern, consist of stupendous mountains, whose tops are from nine to twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea, consisting of craggy inaccessible rocks; some of which are quite bare, and others perpetually covered with ice and snow. One peak, on a mountain called St. Gothard, is at Ducet, computed at 16,500 French feet in height. Mikeli says it is the highest mountain in Switzerland, and estimates its elevation above the sea as equal to 17,600 feet.

But the truth is, says Mr. Coxe, that, so far from being of that height, it is by no means the highest ground of Switzerland; and there is probably not one mountain, either in Europe, Asia, or Africa, of that altitude. According to general Pfiffer, the summit of the St. Gothard rises above the sea 9075 feet: an elevation considerably less than that of *Ætna* and *Teneriff*; and still more inferior to several mountains in the great chain of Alps, to which we are bending our course. *Coxe's Tr.* i. 320.

The lower parts of these mountains are covered with woods and pastures; the herbage of which is remarkably long and rich. The middle consist of Alps, or Alpinges, abounding in a great variety of odoriferous herbs, thickets, and bushes, together with excellent springs. The vallies between these icy and snowy mountains, form an appearance like so many smooth frozen lakes; and from them vast fragments of ice often fall down into the intervals of the more fruitful eminences. From these masses, and the thawing of the ice in general, the streams and rivers of Switzerland are principally derived. The ice-hills begin in the canton of Glarus, and, after passing through the territory of the Grisons, and from thence into the canton of Uri, terminate in the district of Berne.

Both on the mountains and in the vallies, the air is extremely cold in winter; but in summer it

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is very pleasant, cool, and refreshing, on the former; though excessive hot in the latter. Sometimes it is winter on the north side, when it is summer on that which faces the south. Indeed the four seasons are exhibited in a small compass, and summer and winter are so near each other, that one hand may take up snow, and the other gather growing flowers. During the greatest part of the year, the clouds lie beneath the peaks of the highest mountains; and, from the rising and sinking of these clouds, the inhabitants form pretty certain conjectures with respect to the weather. Not one of the mountains is without a cataract, or water-fall; and as the eye, on account of the intervening clouds, is not always able to reach the beginning of them, they look as if poured down from heaven upon the rocks. The water thus falling from one rock to another, makes an astonishing noise, and creates a mist all round it, on which, when the sun-beams play, a beautiful sight is formed; particularly at the foot of the cascade, where a complete circle of the most brilliant colours is exhibited.

The mountainous nature of this country, says Dr. Moore, subjects it to frequent torrents, which, when violent, sweep away vines, soil, and walls, in one common destruction. The inhabitants behold the havoc with a steady concern, and, without giving way to the clamorous rage of the French, or sinking into the gloomy despair of the English, think only of the most effectual means of repairing the loss. As soon as the storm has abated, they begin, with admirable patience and perseverance, to rebuild the walls, to carry fresh earth on hurdles to the top of the mountain, and to spread a new soil wherever the old one has been washed away. Where property is perfectly secure, and men are allowed to enjoy the fruits of their

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own labour, they are capable of efforts unknown in those countries where despotism renders every thing precarious, and where a tyrant reaps what slaves have sown. *Moore's Tr. into France, Switzerland, and Germany*, i. 290.

The peasants frequently ascend by narrow stairs, and, before they arrive at the ground they are to cultivate, have frequently to mount higher than a mason who is employed in repairing the top of a steeple.

The lower parts of Switzerland are very pleasant and fertile, being diversified with vineyards, corn-fields, meadows, and pasture grounds. The mountains here are inconsiderable when compared with the others: they have neither snow nor ice on them in summer; and they frequently afford, not only good pasturage, but arable ground. Many petrifications, particularly of marine shells and plants, are found among them; together with a variety of fossils, as chalk, mundic, several sorts of clay, slate, sulphur, marble, spar, chrystal, sand stone, saltpetre, rock-salt, turf, and pit-coal. The sands of the rivers yield gold-dust, particularly those of the Rhine, the Emmet, the Aare, the Reuss, the Adda, and the Goldbach. The metals here are generally found to be brittle, and only a few iron-mines have been thought worth working. In the lower parts of Switzerland, rye, oats, barley, spelt, flax, and hemp, are sowed. Wine of various sorts, and of an excellent quality, are also produced in some of the cantons; particularly in those of Berne and Schafhausen, and the *Pays de Vaud*; and apples, pears, nuts, cherries, plums, and chesnuts, are found in great plenty.

That part of Switzerland which borders on Italy, abounds in peaches, morels, figs, almonds, citrons, pomegranates, and other excellent fruits.

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In the vallies they cultivate saffron to advantage : but the Switzers derive their principal subsistence from their flocks and herds of cattle, which in summer graze upon the mountains. The Swiss cheese is much esteemed in other parts of Europe, but the best is that of Berne and Griers, in the canton of Fryburg. Great numbers of horses are bred here. Chamois goats are common on the mountains ; and the marmouset, in Latin *Mus Alpinus*, the Alpine mouse, though in reality a kind of badger : towards winter these animals grow so extremely fat, that they sometimes weigh upwards of twenty pounds ; in consequence of which they lose their activity, and become an easy prey to the peasants and hunters. There are wild fowls of several sorts, and very large eagles. The foxes of this country are white or yellow ; and the hares, which resemble others in summer, are so white in winter as to be hardly distinguishable among the snow.

The principal rivers in Switzerland are the Rhine, the Reufs, and the Tesino.

The source of the Rhine is in the Grisons : that of the Reufs is the lake Locendro, an oblong piece of water about three miles in circumference, which is embosomed between the mountains of Petina and Locendro, and is almost entirely supplied by the immense glaciers which crown the summit of the Locendro. The stream issuing from the lake rushes down the valley of St. Gothard, and joining in the vale of Urseren, the two branches which come from the Furca on one side, and from the Grison mountains on the other, flows towards the north into the lake of Lucerne, and from thence throws itself into the Aar.

In allusion to the opposite courses of the Tesino and the Reufs, M. de Bufflers said, that from the

top of the St. Gothard, a man might spit into the ocean and the Mediterranean.

The Rhone originates in the Furca. The Tessino has three principal sources in the chain of St. Gothard.

The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucerne, Zurich, Neufchatel, Thun, Brien, and Biel. The lakes and rivers abound with fish, and afford a cheap water-carriage.

LANGUAGE, RELIGION.

GERMAN is the general language spoken in Switzerland, and all public affairs are transacted in that tongue; but in those parts of the country which border on Italy or France, a corrupt French or Italian prevails.

Calvinism and Popery are the two religions exercised in this country. Of the former are the cantons of Zurich and Berne, the towns of St. Gallen, Geneva, Muhlhausen, and Biel; the principality of Neuchatel, the greater part of Basil, Schaffhausen, the country of the Grisons, the Thergau, Toggenburg, Glarus, and the Rhine valley, the frontiers of Appenzel, with a small part of Solothurn, and some places in the countries of Baden and Sargans. The rest of the Swiss cantons, allies, and dependants, are popish.

The sciences are effectually cultivated in Switzerland, and it has several excellent foundations for the instruction of youth; particularly an university at Basil, and academies at Zurich, Berne, Lausanne, and Geneva; besides Gymnasiums and Scholæ Illustres, both in the Popish and Swiss cantons. There are also societies established among them, for the improvement of the sciences, and the German language. Some Switzers have distinguished

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tinguished themselves in the fine arts, especially in painting and engraving.

HISTORY, CONSTITUTION.

THE ancient Helvetians, or Swifs, were a Gaulish or Celtic people, and Helvetia, which received its name from them, was divided into four cantons, or territories. After they were defeated by Marius, they retired into their own country, where they lived peaceably till the time Julius Cæsar, who obliged them again to submit to the Roman yoke. They founded colonies here under the names of *Julia Equestris*, *Augusta Raurocorum*, and *Aventicum*. Their domination continued till the fifth century, when the country was over-run by the Burgundians and Germans; but soon after, the Franks made themselves entirely masters of it. On the death of Lewis I. king of the Franks, and emperor of the Romans, the south of Helvetia, devolved to the emperor Lothario, and the northern to Lewis the German, Lothario II. king of Austratia, retained the south part of Helvetia; which, together with the present province of Burgundy, or Franche Comté, was about this time called the Lesser Burgundy; after his demise, this part also devolved to Lewis the German, who thus became possessed of all Switzerland; and from him it descended to his son, Charles the Fat. In 888, Rodolph duke of the Lesser Burgundy, assumed the title of king; but the north part of Switzerland continued under the dominion of the emperor Arnolph.

Rodolph II. the son of the former, obtained a grant of the Argau from the emperor Henry I. This prince was succeeded by his son Conrad, and Conrad was succeeded by his son Rodolph III.

who, in 1032, by a formal will, bequeathed his kingdom of the Lesser Burgundy to the emperor Conrad II. whence Switzerland became once more united to the German empire. Reinhold III. count of Burgundy, refusing to do homage to the emperor Lothario II. that the imperial right and prerogatives might suffer no diminution, duke Conrad, of Zaringen, was appointed, in 1226, regent of the Lesser Burgundy; in which dignity he was succeeded by his son Berthold IV. and he again by his son Berthold V. who died in 1218.

Switzerland again became a province of the German empire. The inhabitants of Uri, Schwetz, Underwalden, and the territory of Hasli, were, from time immemorial, possessed of the right of being governed by their own magistrates, with other important privileges; and, in the twelfth century, the three first entered into an alliance, which they solemnly renewed every tenth year. They had always declared themselves averse to the authority of the emperor's stadtholder, till, in 1209, Otho IV. compelled them to receive Rodolph III. count of Hapsburg, as his representative, who was sworn to govern according to law and equity, and make no encroachments on their rights and liberties. This noblemen, however, paid so little attention to that solemn engagement, that, in 1231, the inhabitants unanimously addressed the emperor Henry VII. to recall him, and their request was complied with. In 1249, a similar step was taken with regard to his successor Frederic. In 1257, during the interregnum they chose for their protector Rodolph V. count of Hapsburg; who in 1273 became emperor of Germany.

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At the solicitation of his son the duke of Austria, he intended to have erected a particular dukedom in Switzerland; but his death happening soon after, Albert I. who succeeded his father, not only peremptorily refused to confirm the privileges of the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden, but placed over them two governors, whose haughtiness and tyranny were only exceeded by their insatiable avarice and rapacity.

Geisler, governor of Uri, ordered his hat to be fixed upon a pole, in the market place of Altorff, and every one that passed was commanded, under pain of death, to pay obeisance to it; but the noble spirit of William Tell scorned to submit to this absurd homage; in consequence of which the governor ordered him to be hanged. The punishment, however, was remitted, on condition that he should strike an apple from the top of his son's head with an arrow. Tell accepted the alternative, and, being a good marksman, fortunately struck off the apple without wounding the youth. But Geisler, observing another arrow under William's coat, asked him for what purpose it was intended: "It was intended for thee," replied the exasperated Swiss, "if I had killed my son." For this heroic answer he was doomed to perpetual banishment; but fortune put it out of the power of the governor to cause the sentence to be executed.

Enraged by this and other acts of wanton tyranny, Arnould Melchtat, a native of Unterwalden, Werner Strauffacher of Sweitz, and Walter Furtz of Uri, determined to put in practice those measures which they had concerted for delivering their country from Austrian tyranny. Naturally bold and enterprising, and united by sincere friendship, they each associated three others; and

and these twelve men accomplished their important business, without the loss of a single life. Having prepared the inhabitants of their several cantons for a revolt, they surprised the Austrian governors, conducted them to the frontiers, and obliged them to declare, upon oath, never more to serve against the Helvetian nation: after which they dismissed them. Thus were the three cantons of Uri, Schweitz, and Unterwalden, delivered from the Austrian yoke, and restored to that liberty which they now enjoy. The other cantons soon engaged in this confederacy, which gave birth to the freedom of Switzerland. The Swiss fought long and hard for their liberty; they purchased it by upwards of sixty battles against the Austrians; and may they long preserve it! They obtained their first victory in 1315, over Leopold, archduke of Austria.

On one side of the lake of Uri, says Mr. Coxe, appears the chapel of William Tell, erected in honour of that hero, upon the very spot where (it is said) he leaped from the boat in which he was conveying as a prisoner to Kussnacht. It is built upon a rock which projects into the lake, under a hanging wood: a situation and scene so strikingly awful, as must strongly affect even the most dull and torpid imagination! On the inside of this chapel, the several actions of William Tell are coarsely painted. While we were viewing them, we observed the countenances of our watermen, glistening with exultation; and they related to us, with much spirit and sensibility, the cruelty and tyranny of Geisler, governor of Uri, and the intrepid behaviour of their glorious deliverer. Indeed I have frequently remarked, with pleasure, the national enthusiasm which generally prevails in this country; and have greatly admired the fire and animation with which the people

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discourse of those famous men among their ancestors, to whom they are indebted for that happy state of independence which they now enjoy. *Coxe's Tr.* i. 276.

A few years ago, however, a treatise was published at Berne, intitled, *Fable Danoise*; in which the author calls in question the history of William Tell: but his arguments in general are by no means conclusive. If the story of the apple admits of some doubt, the whole tradition relating to Tell must not therefore be supposed to be fabulous. It is no absolute proof against the reality of a fact, that it is not mentioned by any cotemporary historians. The general history of William Tell is repeatedly celebrated in several old German songs, so remarkable for their ancient dialect and simplicity, as almost to raise the deeds they celebrate above all reasonable suspicion. Add to this, the constant tradition of the country, together with two chapels, erected some centuries ago, in memory of his exploits. The three cantons were so much offended with the author, for throwing any doubt upon the ancient exploits of their hero, that they presented a remonstrance to the sovereign council of Berne, and the pamphlet was publicly burnt at Uri. In this instance their national prejudices (if they may deserve that name) become, in some measure, meritorious and respectable.

Surely, says Dr. Moore, no characters have so just a claim to the admiration and gratitude of posterity, as those who have freed their countrymen from the capricious insolence of tyrants: and whether all the incidents of Tell's story be true or fabulous, the men (whoever they were) who roused and incited their fellow-citizens to throw off the Austrian yoke, deserve to be regarded as patriots; having undoubtedly been actuated by
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that principle, so dear to every generous heart, the spirit of independence. *Moore's Tr. i. 308.*

“ Who with the gen'rous rustics fate,
 “ On Uri's rock, in close divan,
 “ And wing'd that arrow sure as fate,
 “ Which ascertain'd the rights of man.”

With regard to the government and constitution of these cantons, some of them are aristocracies, and some democracies. In the former, both the legislative and executive power is lodged in the burghers, or citizens, of the capital of each canton; and of these there are seven, viz. Zurich, Berne, Basil, Friburg, Solothurn, and Schaffhausen. In the others, the legislative power is lodged in the whole body of the people; and every male above sixteen, whether master or servant, has a vote in making laws, and in the choice of magistrates.

In matters which concern the whole Helvetic body, there are diets ordinary, and extraordinary: the former are held annually, and the others upon particular emergencies; and both are summoned by the city of Zurich, which appoints the time and place of their meetings. Besides the general diets, since the Reformation, there have been particular diets of the two religions, at which all public affairs of consequence, that regard the two parties, are treated separately; for, though a sense of their common interests obliges them to study to maintain the league and union, it is nevertheless certain that the mutual confidence between the cantons is in some measure lost, through the zeal of each party for their particular opinions; but more especially of the Roman catholics.

The annual general diets are always held at Frauenfeld, or Baden, principally to regulate the affairs

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affairs of the common bailliages. Lucern takes the lead of the Roman catholic cantons, being the most powerful of that denomination ; but Zurich, though less powerful than that of Berne, takes the precedence of all the other cantons, both protestant and popish. These cantons do not compose one commonwealth, but are so many independent states, united together by strict alliances for their mutual defence. The extraordinary diets, or congresses, are held at Aldorf. Each canton usually deposes two envoys, both to the ordinary and extraordinary ; to which also the abbot and town of St. Gallen, and the town of Biel, send representatives as allies. To the thirteen cantons belong, in common, twenty-one bailliages, two towns, and two lordships. The allies, or incorporated places, as they are usually called, are the abbot and town of St. Gallen, the three Grison Leagues, the republic of the Valais, the town of Muhlausen and Biel, the principality of Neuenberg or Neuchatel, Geneva, and the bishopric of Basil. Of these the abbot and town of St. Gallen, and the town of Biel, are considered as members of the Helvetic body, but the rest only as allies.

The federal union, however, extends no farther than to the succours stipulated in the leagues, and other cases provided for in such leagues ; in all other incidental affairs relative to the confederacy, the majority of votes is not obligatory to the whole body ; particularly with respect to the making alliances with foreign powers, wherein every town and canton is at liberty to act as a contracting party or not, even though such alliance should have been approved of by all the other towns and cantons.

Thus the whole Helvetian body consists properly of thirteen distinct republics, or free states, united by oath for their mutual security and main-

tenance. It has now, for some centuries, supported itself in an absolute freedom and independency, increased all the privileges of majesty, declared wars, concluded treaties, received and sent envoys from and to the several European powers, entered into alliances with them, given what form they pleased to the constitution, enacted laws and ordinances both in temporal and spiritual affairs, and exercised all the various prerogatives of sovereignty.

POPULATION, INHABITANTS, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESS.

ACCORDING to the most authentic accounts, the cantons of Switzerland contain about two millions of inhabitants, who are a brave, hardy, and industrious people; remarkable for their fidelity, and a zealous attachment to the liberties of their country. Like the old Romans, they are equally skilled in arms and architecture. A general simplicity of manners, an open and unaffected frankness, together with an invincible spirit of freedom, are the most distinguishing characteristics of the inhabitants of Switzerland. The common people are much more intelligent than the same rank of persons in most other countries; a taste for literature is very prevalent among the people of a superior class, and a genuine and artless good breeding is extremely conspicuous in the Swiss gentry.

No country in the world can be more agreeable to travellers, during the summer, than Switzerland: for, besides the commodious roads and comfortable inns, some of the most beautiful objects of nature, woods, mountains, lakes, intermingled with fertile fields, vineyards, and scenes

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of the most perfect cultivation, are here presented to the eye in a greater variety, and on a larger scale, than in any other country. Even the Swiss cottages convey the liveliest image of cleanliness, ease, and simplicity; and cannot but strongly impress upon the observer, a pleasing conviction of the peasant's happiness. In some of the cantons, each cottage has its little territory, generally consisting of a field or two of fine pasture ground, frequently skirted with trees, and well supplied with water.

We cannot but observe with astonishment, (says Mr. Coxe) to what a degree of fertility the natives have improved a land naturally barren, and for which they fought with as much zeal and intrepidity, as if they contended for the richest plains of Sicily or Asia Minor. In these little democratical states, sumptuary laws are not necessary; for they hardly know, even in idea, what luxury is. Such indeed is the purity, or (as some pethaps would call it) the austerity of morals, which still prevails among these people, as cannot easily be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities: and I cannot reflect on that affectionate patriotism, which so strongly attaches them to their country, without calling to mind that beautiful description of the Swiss peasant, in Goldsmith's Traveller;

"Dear is that shed to which his soul conforms,
 "And dear that hill which lifts him to the storms;
 "And, as a child, when scaring sounds molest,
 "Clings close and closer to the mother's breast;
 "So the loud torrent, and the whirlwind's roar,
 "But bind him to his native mountains more."

COXE'S *Tr.* i. 285.

The same author, and on the same pleasing subject, speaks even with a greater degree of enthusiasm. I feel (says he) great delight in breath-

ing the air of liberty : every person here has apparently the mien of content and satisfaction. The cleanliness of the houses, and of the people, is peculiarly striking ; and I can trace in all their manners, behaviour, and dress, some strong outlines, which distinguish this happy people from the neighbouring nations. *Coxe's Tr. i. 4.*

The dress, manners, and persons of the inhabitants of this country, indicate a different people from the Genevois, Savoyards, or the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud. The Swiss peasants, says Dr. Moore, are the tallest and most robust I have ever seen. Their dress is very particular. They have little round hats, like those worn by the Dutch skippers. Their coats and waistcoats are all of a kind of coarse black cloth. Their breeches are made of coarse linen, something like sailors' trowsers ; but drawn together in plaits below the knees, and the stockings are of the same stuff with the breeches. The women wear short jackets, with a great superfluity of buttons. The unmarried women value themselves on the length of their hair, which they separate into two divisions, and allow to hang at its full length, braided with ribbands in the Ramillie fashion. After marriage, these tresses are no longer permitted to hang down ; but, being twisted round the head in spiral lines, are fixed at the crown with large pins. This is the only difference, in point of dress, which matrimony makes. Married and unmarried wear straw hats, ornamented with black ribbands. So far the womens' dress is becoming enough ; but they have an awkward manner of fixing their petticoats so high, as to leave hardly any waist. This encroachment of the petticoats on the waist, with the amazing number they wear, gives a size and importance to the lower and hind part of the body, to which it is

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by no means entitled, and mightily deforms the appearance of the whole person. The elegant figure of the Venus de Medicis, or of the duchess of Devonshire, would be impaired or annihilated, under such a preposterous load of dress. *Moore's Tr. i. 298.*

The same writer observes, that the nobility of Berne are accused of an extraordinary degree of pride and stateliness. They affect to keep the citizens at a great distance; and it is with difficulty that their wives and daughters will condescend to mix with the mercantile families at balls, assemblies, and such polite occasions, where numbers seem essential to the nature of the entertainment; by which means a nobility-ball loses in cheerfulness, what it retains in dignity; and is often, as I am told, as devoid of amusement as it is solemn. *Moore's Tr. i. 311.*

Sumptuary laws are in force in many parts of Switzerland. Silk, lace, and several other articles of luxury, are totally prohibited in some of the cantons; and even the head-dresses of the ladies are regulated. All games of hazard are also strictly forbidden; and, in other games, a person who loses more than six florins, incurs a fine. Their diversions therefore are chiefly of the active kind, and many of them employ part of their leisure hours in reading. The youth are diligently trained to all the martial exercises, such as running, wrestling, throwing the hammer, and shooting with the musket and the cross-bow.

MANUFACTURES, TRADE, REVENUES, TAXES, FORCES.

THE principal manufactures of Switzerland are snuff, tobacco, linen of various sorts, lace, thread,

thread, silk and worsted stockings, neck-cloths, cotton stuffs, gloves, handkerchiefs, silks of several sorts, gold and silver brocades, hats, paper, a variety of woollen manufactures, leather of all sorts, porcelain, earthen wares, clocks, watches, toys, hardwares, &c. The trade of the country is greatly promoted by many navigable lakes and rivers. In some of the above manufactures, and in horses, black cattle, sheep, hides, skins, cheese, and butter, the exports are considerable; and, as the imports are principally grain and salt, with some American and Asiatic goods, there is probably a large balance in their favour.

The variety of cantons, which constitute the Swiss confederacy, renders it difficult to give a precise account of their revenues. Those of the canton of Berne are said to amount to the annual sum of three hundred thousand crowns, and those of Zurich to one hundred and fifty thousand; the other cantons in proportion to their produce and manufactures. Whatever remains, after defraying the necessary expences of government, is laid up as a common stock. The revenues arise from the profits of the demesne lands in the country; the customs and duties of merchandise; the revenues arising from the sale of salt; and some casual taxes.

Though there are no standing armies in Switzerland; yet in many of the cantons, and particularly in Berne, the militia is so well regulated, that government could assemble a very considerable body of men at a moment's warning. To this end, every male at the age of sixteen is enrolled in the militia; and about a third of the whole number are formed into particular regiments, composed of fusileers and electionaries; the former consisting of bachelors, and the latter of married men. Every person thus enrolled is obliged

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obliged to provide himself, at his own expence with an uniform, a musket, and a certain quantity of powder and ball: and no peasant is allowed to marry, unless he produces his uniform and arms. *Coxe's Tr.* ii. 229.

Dr. Moore judiciously observes, that a people who have always arms in their hands, and form the only military force of the country, are in no danger of being oppressed with taxes. It has been considered by some, as a pernicious policy in the Swiss, to allow so many of their inhabitants to serve as mercenaries in the different armies of Europe. There are others who consider this measure as expedient, or less pernicious in the Swiss cantons, than it would be in any other country. Those who support this opinion, assert, that every part of Switzerland, which is capable of cultivation, is already improved to the highest degree; that, after retaining a sufficient number of hands to keep it always in this condition, and for the support of every manufactory, still there remains a surplus of inhabitants, which forms the troops that are allowed to go into foreign services. They add, that these troops only engage for a limited number of years; after the expiration of which, many of them return with money to their native country; and all of them, by stipulation, may be recalled by the state on any emergency. By these means, they retain a numerous and well-disciplined army on foot; which, so far from being a burden, in reality enriches the state. After having served a certain time, almost all of them return to Switzerland. Some, because they are weary of dissipation; others to inherit a paternal estate; and many with pensions from the princes they have served. They begin to aspire to those offices in their own country, to which their birth gives them a claim, and which they

they now prefer to the lustre of military rank. They wish to support those laws and that government, which they find so partial to their families; or they desire to pass the remainder of life in ease and retirement, on their paternal estates. It is, however, remarkable, that the Swiss officers, who return from foreign services, particularly that of France, instead of importing French manners to their native mountains, and infecting their countrymen with the luxuries and fopperies of that nation, throw off all foreign airs with their uniform, and immediately resume the plain and frugal style of life which prevails in their own country. *Moore's Tr. i. 314.*

Z U R I C.

THIS is the first canton in rank, and the most considerable in extent, both of territory and power, next to Berne: it is bounded to the south by the town and territory of Rapperschwyl, and the cantons of Schweitz and Zug; to the east by the Thurgau, Toggenburg, and Utznach; to the west by the Free Bailliages and county of Baden; and to the north by Suabia, and the canton of Schaffhausen. It is sixty miles in length, and about forty-eight in breadth; and, with respect to its appearance, air, and soil, is said to be an epitome of all Switzerland; consisting of hills, vallies, plains, arable lands, vineyards, lakes, and rivers. The wines produced in this district have a tartness at first, but they become pleasanter by keeping. Zurich produces excellent fruits, corn, and pasture.

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The lake of Zurich, or the Zurich sea, is the largest lake in this canton, and one of the largest in all Switzerland. The prospect from it is delightful, the little eminences which border it being all over diversified with corn-fields and vine-yards; and behind these a gradual ascent of larger hills, terminating in the stupendous mountains of Glarus, Schwytz, and the Grisons, the summits of which are perpetually covered with ice and snow. The other lakes are Greiffer, the Pfeffikersee, the Turlersee, the Huttersee, &c. the Rhine waters the north side of this territory, where it is also adjoined by the Thur, and the Tofz, besides other smaller streams.

We are informed by W. Coxe, (M. A. F. R. S. F. A. S. chaplain to his grace the duke of Marlborough) that the canton of Zurich contained, in 1784, 174,572 souls, including 10,500 in the capital. This large population, in proportion to the size of the canton, is owing to the trade of Zurich; as at least two thirds of the inhabitants derive their livelihood by spinning thread and silk, and making linen for the manufactures of the town. *Coxe's Tr. in Switzerland*, i. 68.

Ulric Zuingle, by his zeal and intrepidity, as well as by the irresistible force of truth, gained so many converts at Zurich, that in 1524 the magistrates abolished the mass, and other catholic ceremonies, and introduced the reformed religion.

Zurich, as we have already observed, is the first canton in point of rank, and inferior only to that of Berne in extent, power, and wealth; in consequence of which, its representatives preside in the general diets when held in any place belonging in common to the cantons; and the affairs relating to the whole confederacy are transacted in its offices. The quota which it furnishes, for the defence of the several members of the confederacy,

cy, is fourteen hundred men. Of one of the two armies raised on these occasions, it nominates one of the commanders in chief, and Lucern appoints the other. Its revenue is about one hundred and fifty thousand crowns per annum; two-thirds of which, taking one year with another, are expended in the support of the government, and the rest deposited in the treasury. At a very short warning, the canton of Zurich can bring fifty thousand fighting men into the field.

Of the bailliages into which it is divided, eighteen are called the inward, and eighteen the outward: over each of the former there are two bailiffs, who hold their employments for life, officiate by turns, and reside in the city; visiting their bailliages only at certain times, for the holding of courts. In the latter the bailiffs reside constantly, and hold their office only for six, nine, or at most twelve years. Here are also twenty secularized convents, which are called bailliages, but without any jurisdiction annexed to them.

The most considerable places in this canton are,

ZURIC, the *Tigurum*, or *Thuricum* of the ancients, the capital, seated on easy declivities, at the northern extremity of the lake to which it gives name, and occupies both sides of the rapid and transparent Limmat. After having been destroyed by Attila, the Hun, it is said to have been restored by Thuricus, son of Theodoric, king of the Goths, from whom it obtained the name of Thuricum, afterwards corrupted into that of Zurich. The river, which divides the town into two almost equal parts, has two handsome bridges over it. That which is in the middle of the town, is so spacious that it serves for a walk, and for a market of fruits and herbs: the other, which is
† higher,

higher, is covered over. The streets are neat and clean; the houses are handsome, but not magnificent. The old part of the town is surrounded with the same ancient battlements and towers which existed in the thirteenth century; and the suburbs are strengthened by fortifications in the modern style, but too extensive. The ditches instead of being filled with stagnant water, are mostly supplied with running streams. It is ornamented with several churches: but the largest ecclesiastical foundation here, before the reformation, was an abbey for ladies, the abbess of which bore the title of princess; the revenues of this abbey are now applied to charitable purposes. The most considerable structure is the Greek church, which is also remarkable for having two steeples; one of which is covered with copper, having on the outside a stone statue of a man on horseback; and on the other is exhibited the figure of Charlemagne, with a gilt crown. To the academy, as it is called, or the academical gymnasium, belong fifteen professors, with two colleges. Here is also a German society. The town library, which is very considerable, with the public museum, or chamber of rarities, are in the Wasser, or Water church. In the prebend's library are several very valuable manuscripts. The town-house is a noble structure. The great gate is constructed with black marble, adorned with sculpture: its rooms are decorated with excellent paintings, magnificent chandeliers, and other costly furniture. The sovereignty and administration of all affairs are lodged in the greater and lesser council, out of which are chosen the city officers, as the councils are out of the thirteen tribes companies of burghers. There are several other councils or colleges, each of which has its peculiar department.

Mr. Coxe, who made his last tour in Switzerland in the year 1787, furnishes us with the following particulars respecting the city of Zurich. Its environs, says he, are extremely delightful; an amphitheatre of hills, gradually sloping to the borders of the water; dotted with innumerable villages, cottages, and hamlets; and backed on the west by the Ultiberg, a bold and gloomy ridge stretching towards the Albis, and that chain of mountains which rises gradually to the Alps. The public walk in the city is pleasantly situated in a lawn, at the junction of the Limmat and the Sihl, an impetuous and turbid torrent, which descends from the mountains of Einsiedlin: two rows of lime-trees planted by the side of the Limmat, and following its serpentine direction, afford an agreeable shade in the heat of summer. The inhabitants, which in the year 1780 amounted to 10,559, are very industrious, and carry on with success several manufactures: the principal are those of linens and cottons, muslins, and silk handkerchiefs. The manners of the inhabitants are in general simple, and may perhaps in these times be esteemed antiquated. Dinner is usually served at twelve: in the afternoon the gentlemen assemble in clubs, or small societies, in the town, during winter, and at their respective villas in summer. They frequently smoke, and partake of wine, fruit, cakes, and other refreshments. The women, for the most part employed in their domestic occupations, or devoted to the improvement of their children, are not fond of visiting. Sumptuary laws are well observed here: by one of these the use of a carriage in the town is prohibited to all sorts of persons except strangers. It is almost inconceivable that, in a place so commercial and wealthy, luxury should so little prevail. At Zurich the original Swiss spirit of independence prevails,

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more than in any of the large towns in this country. The magistrates, less influenced by foreign courts, and above corruption, generally consult the real advantage of their canton, and of the Helvetic confederacy. Zurich still preserves, in the general diet, a very considerable sway; which she derives more from the opinion entertained of her integrity, than from her power: she is looked up to as one of the most independent and upright of the thirteen cantons. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon, arms, and ammunition; and contains a reserve of muskets for thirty thousand men. We saw there, and admired, the two-handed swords and weighty armour of the old Swiss warriors; as also the bow and arrow with which William Tell is said to have shot the apple placed on the head of his son. The militia of this canton, in 1781, amounted to 28,235 effective men: each peasant, according to the military laws of the canton, is obliged to possess his arms and uniform. *Coxe's Tr. i. 77.*

Zurich is well supplied with provisions by means of the lake, as it not only furnishes the inhabitants with great quantities of fish, but affords a cheap conveyance for every other article. The college here has produced some learned men, particularly Zuingli, Bullinger, Conrad Gesner, Hottinger, Simler, Spon, Bodmer, Solomon Gesner, &c.

In the town library are several letters to Bullinger, from lady Jane Gray, daughter to the duke of Suffolk.

Lavater, whose singular performance has lately created much noise in the world, is a native of this city: I called on Mr. Lavater, (says Mr. Coxe) a clergyman of Zurich, and celebrated physiognomist, who has published four volumes in quarto on that fanciful subject. That particular
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passions have a certain effect upon particular features, is evident to the most common observer; and it may be conceived, that an habitual indulgence of these passions may possibly, in some cases, impress a distinguished mark on the countenance: but that a certain cast of features constantly denotes certain passions, and that by contemplating the countenance, we can infallibly discover also the mental qualities, is an hypothesis liable to so many exceptions, as renders it impossible to establish a general and uniform system. Nevertheless, Mr. Lavater, like a true enthusiast, carries his theory much farther; for he not only pretends to discover the characters and passions by the features, by the complexion, by the form of the head, and by the motion of the arms; but he also draws some inferences of the same kind even from the hand-writing. And indeed his system is formed upon such universal principles, that he applies the same rules to all animated nature; extending them not only to brutes, but even to insects. That the temper of a horse may be discovered by his countenance, will not perhaps strike you as absurd: but did you ever hear before, that any quality could be inferred from the physiognomy of a bee, an ant, or a cockchafer? The insinuating address of Mr. Lavater, the vivacity of his conversation, the amenity of his manners, together with the singularity and animation of his style, have contributed more to diffuse his system and principles, than sound arguments or deep learning, which are not to be found in his lively, but desultory compositions. *Coxe's Tr.* i, 88.

The unmarried women in this town, are distinguished by a particular knot of ribbons on their heads. Both men and women are remarkably fond of music, there being very few in Zurich who cannot play on some kind of instrument. If a burgher

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goes out of the town, or a peasant enters it, without a sword, they incur a fine. The burgo-masters, who are the same as the advoyers at Berne, have the title of Excellence. Here are some neat hospitals, which are well endowed; but the Swifs do not affect the ridiculous vanity of lodging the poor in palaces. The ancient Tigurum, which is supposed to have stood upon this spot, was destroyed by the Allemains; but the emperor Lewis I. erecting a nunnery here, a village was gradually built near it; which being walled in under Otho I. afterwards obtained a charter. Such was the origin of the present opulent city of Zurich, which is twenty-three miles from Schaffhausen, and an hundred and fourteen from Geneva.

KYBURGH, a small town. The castle of Kyburgh, towering on the summit of an eminence, is a picturesque object. It was formerly the residence of the courts of Kyburg.

ELG, or **ELGOW**, a large town, having a seat on an eminence above it. It was anciently a lordship, holding immediately of the emperor, without any subordinate tenure. It is governed by a magistracy of its own, and has also a court composed of the governor, stadtholder and six judges.

NEW REGENSBURG, a town seated on an elevation at a little distance from the picturesque ruins of Old Regensberg. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, who enjoy considerable privileges.

We learn from Mr. Coxe, that the adjacent country is a most delightful intermixture of hill and dale. The rock on which Regensberg is built, and which terminates in an abrupt precipice, forms the eastern extremity of that vast chain of mountains

tains known by the general name of Jura, the branches of which are distinguished by different appellations. The branch that rises from this point is called the *Lagerberg*, to the summit of which I mounted on horseback. From this point, which overlooks the whole country, I enjoyed one of the most extensive and uninterrupted prospects, and particularly the finest distant view of the Alps, which I had yet seen in Switzerland. To the north, the eye expatiates freely over the wilds of the Black Forest; to the east, beyond the confines of Bayaria; towards the west, traces the branches of the Jura extending in multifarious directions; to the south, looks down upon the fertile and enclosed regions in the canton of Zurich, on the lake and its populous banks, and admires the vast expanse of country swelling from plains to acclivities, from acclivities to hills, from hills to mountains, and terminating in those stupendous Alps,

“Whose heads touch heaven.” *Coxe's Tr.* i. 116.

LAUFFEN, a village on the Rhine, below Schaffhausen, where the river precipitates itself from rocks of the height of fifty or sixty feet. Goods which are brought down the Rhine, are therefore obliged to be taken out above Lauffen, and replaced below it.

Of this fall of the Rhine at Lauffen, Mr. Coxe gives a pleasing account: Upon our arrival at Lauffen (says that gentleman) we dismounted; and, advancing to the edge of the precipice which overhangs the Rhine, we looked down perpendicularly upon the cataract, and saw the river tumbling over the sides of the rock with amazing violence and precipitation. From hence we descended till we were somewhat below the upper part of the

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bed of the river, and stood close to the fall; so that I could almost have touched it with my hand. A scaffold is erected in the very spray of this tremendous cataract, and upon the most sublime point of view:—the sea of foam of rushing down—the continual cloud of spray scattered to a great distance, and to a considerable height. In short, the magnificence of the whole scenery far surpassed my most sanguine expectations, and exceeds all description. Within about an hundred feet of the scaffolding, two crags rise in the middle of the fall: the nearest is perforated by the continual action of the river, and the water forces itself through in an oblique direction, with inexpressible fury, and an hollow sound. After having contemplated the awful sublimity of this wonderful landscape, we descended; and crossed the river, which was extremely agitated. Below the fall, the river widens considerably into the more ample basin; at the fall, the breadth seemed to be about three hundred feet. As to its perpendicular height, travellers differ: those who are given to exaggeration reckon it a hundred feet; but I should imagine about fifty or sixty feet will be nearer the truth. *Coxe's Tr. i. 11.*

Baron Riesbeck, in his Travels through Germany, &c. speaking of this fall of the Rhine at Lauffen, says, I found the fall not near so high, but far more beautiful than I had expected. The amphitheatre of hills covered with trees; the two rocks (on one of which is placed the castle of Lauffen, on the other a village with a mill before it) which, like the two front pillars of a theatre, stand on each side of the fall; the beautiful division of its different descending waters; the rich basin underneath; the agreeable, and almost artificial mixture of wild cultivated country; in short, every thing was more delightful than my

expectation had formed it. The height from which the water falls is about fifty feet, including the little inclination it makes preparatory to its precipitation, which can only be seen from the rising ground above it. It was formerly considerably higher, and many persons still living remember a piece of the rock in the middle of the precipice, which has been worn away by the water. *Riesbeck's Tr.* i. 42.

GRUNENGEN, though a small town, the capital of a bailliage. It has a handsome castle, which is the residence of the bailiff; and a church decorated with some magnificent tombs. The bailiff possesses considerable authority. He judges civil and criminal affairs, in the presence of certain jurymen and the under bailiff.

STEIN, a town at the efflux of the Rhine out of the Cellerlake, and lying on the Suabia side, with a bridge over the river. In 1484, this place put itself under the protection of Zurich, reserving all its liberties and privileges. On an eminence near it stands a watch-tower. A little above this town the river widens considerably, and forms the inferior lake of Constance, or the *Zeller See*.

WINTERTHUR, a town seated on a delightful plain, on the river Eulach, about fifteen miles north-east of Zurich. It is governed by its own burgomaster and laws, though under the sovereignty of Zurich, and, in case of a war, furnishes it with two hundred men. It is famed for a beautiful earthen ware, and painted stoves. The town is small, and the number of inhabitants about two thousand.

GREIF.

GREIFFEN, a small town or seat, situated on a lake to which it gives name.

At a small village near Greiffen, says Mr. Coxe, we stopped at the parsonage. You can hardly form to yourself an adequate idea of the neatness and simplicity which reign in these parts. The clergyman's two daughters, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, politely brought milk and cherries for our refreshment. They were neatly dressed, like the peasant girls, in straw hats, their shift-sleeves tied, as is the custom of the country, above their elbows. *Coxe's Tr. i. 113.*

B E R N E.

THE canton of Berne holds the second rank among the thirteen, and is bounded to the south by the lake of Geneva, the Vallais, and the duchy of the Savoy; to the north by the cantons of Basil and Solothurn, and the Austrian Forest-Town; to the east by Uri, Underwalden, Lucern, and the county of Baden; and to the west by Solothurn, Neuchatel, Franche Comté, the district of Biel, and the land of Gex. It is the richest, the most fruitful, and the largest of all the cantons, extending one hundred and eighty miles in length, and about ninety in breadth. The levels yield an exuberance of grain and fruit, and the high-lands afford rich pastures, covered with cattle of all kinds: consequently there is no deficiency of butter, cheese, and milk. This territory also affords good wine, a variety of coloured earths and clays, mundic, sand-stone, gypsum, sulphur, pit-coal, and iron ore.

The rivers which water this canton are the Aar, the Emmat, the Wiggarr, the Aaa, the Ruifs,

the Limmat, the Sanen, and the Kandel. The principal lake is that of Geneva, the length of which is about fifty-four miles, and the greatest breadth about twelve. The depth, in some places, is near four hundred fathom, in others not above forty. Mr. Addison's description of it is too exact to be omitted. His words are these: "This lake, says that ingenious writer, resembles a sea, in the colour of its waters, the storms that are raised on it, and the ravage it makes on its banks. It receives too a different name from the coasts it washes, and in summer it has something like an ebb and flow, which arises from the melting of the snows, that fall into it more copiously at noon than at other times of the day. It has five different states bordering on it; the kingdom of France, the duchy of Savoy, the canton of Berne, the bishopric of Sion, and the republic of Geneva. I have seen papers fixed up in the canton of Berne, with this magnificent preface: *Whereas we have been informed of several abuses committed in our ports and harbours on the lake, &c.* I made a little voyage round the lake, and touched on the several towns that lie on its coasts; which took up near five days, though the wind was pretty fair for us all the while."

The Rhone enters this lake at the east end, near Bouveret, and issues out at the west, near Geneva. The borders of the lake of Geneva are extremely fertile and beautiful, being finely embellished with vineyards, which yield excellent wines, and interspersed with towns and villages, between which a considerable commerce is carried on. The other great lakes, which are entirely or partly in this canton, are those of Biel, Neuchatel, Thun, Brien, Murte, and Halwyl, which all abound in fish; and that of Geneva is particularly remarkable for producing trouts of the astonishing weight of

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of forty or fifty pounds. In that of Biel, called also the Nydawlake, are two small islands, one of which is very beautiful. This lake does not exceed nine miles in length, and three in breadth. Along the whole west and north-west sides of the canton, runs that chain of mountains, called by the general name of Jura; but the several mountains, of which it is composed, have all their particular names. According to ancient historians, this is the chain which separated the *Helvetii* from the *Sequani*.

This canton is in a high state of cultivation, and very populous; the number * of its inhabitants (since the acquisition of the *Pays de Vaud*) being computed at four hundred thousand. Though German is the prevailing language, most of the people of distinction speak either French or Italian. Even the common people in the *Pays de Vaud*, and other places which border on France or Italy, speak a corrupt French or Italian, or a jargon composed of both. The established religion here and in the other protestant cantons, is Calvinism; nor is any other tolerated, except in the common bailliages, and the vale of Frick.

The city of Berne first joined the confederacy in 1353.

The principal places in this canton are,

BERNE, in Latin *Berna*, or *Arctopolis*, the capital, situated on the river Aar. It is said to have acquired its name from the taking of a bear, on the day that the foundation of this city was laid: hence it is often, in Latin, called *Arctopolis*, the city of the bear, and has a bear for its coat of arms. This is a regular well-built city, with

* Mr. Coxe says, 381,000.

some air of magnificence. The houses are of a fine free-stone, and pretty uniform, particularly in the principal street, where they are exactly of the same height. There are piazzas on each side, with a walk, raised four feet above the level of the street; very commodious in wet weather. A small branch of the Aar has been turned into this street; and, being confined to a narrow channel in the middle, which has a considerable slope, it runs with great rapidity; and, without being a disagreeable object of itself, is of great service in keeping the street clean.

Mr. Coxe's general description of this city, differs but little from that which we have given: I was very much struck, says that gentleman, on my entrance into Berne, with its singular neatness and beauty: I scarcely remember to have seen any town (Bath alone excepted) the first appearance whereof had a more pleasing effect. The principal streets are broad and long, not straight, but gently curved: the houses are mostly uniform, built of a greyish stone upon arcades. Through the middle of the streets runs a lively stream of the clearest water, in a stone channel; while several fountains are not less ornamental to the place, than beneficial to the inhabitants. The river Aar almost surrounds the town, winding its course over a rocky bed much below the level of the streets; and for a considerable way forming, by its steep and craggy banks, a kind of natural rampart. *Coxe's Tr.* ii. 209.

Another circumstance contributes to render this one of the cleanest towns in Europe: criminals are employed in removing rubbish from the streets and public walks. The more atrocious delinquents are chained to waggons, while those who are condemned for smaller crimes, are employed in sweeping the light rubbish into the ri-

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vulet, and throwing the heavier into carts or waggons; which their more criminal companions draw along.

These wretches, says Dr. Moore, have collars of iron fixed round their necks, with a projecting handle in the form of a hook to each; by which, on the slightest offence or mutiny, they may be seized; and are entirely at the command of the guard, whose duty it is to see them perform their work. People of both sexes are condemned to this labour for months, years, or for life, according to the nature of their crimes. It is alledged, that, besides the deterring from crimes, which is effected by this, in common with the other methods of punishing, there is the additional advantage of obliging the criminal to repair, by his labour, the injury which he has done to the community. But this advantage is perhaps over-balanced by the bad effects of habituating people to behold the misery of their fellow-creatures; which gradually hardens the hearts of the spectators, and renders them less susceptible of the emotions of compassion and pity. Wherever public executions and punishments are frequent, the common people have been observed to acquire a greater degree of insensibility, and cruelty of disposition, than in places where such scenes seldom occur.

Berne is a large city, standing almost in the middle of the canton, and containing several churches. The cathedral, a noble piece of Gothic architecture, stands upon a platform raised at a great expence from the bed of the river, and commands a most extensive view. The adjacent country is richly cultivated, and agreeably diversified with hills, lawns, woods, and water; the river flows rapidly below, and an abrupt chain of rugged and snow-capt alps bounds the distant horizon.

zon. Such an assemblage of wild and beautiful objects would, in any place, present a most striking prospect : but its effect becomes greatly heightened, when seen from the midst of a large town. *Coxe's Tr.* ii. 209.

At a small distance from the church stands a college, where students are educated for the ministry. This college has a library, consisting of good books, and many ancient manuscripts, some of which are finely illuminated. There are also several portraits of eminent men, who lived about the time of the reformation ; and a cabinet of antiquities and curiosities. The hospital, the granary, the guard-house, and the arsenal, are magnificent structures. There is a very elegant building, completed in the year 1780, with accommodations for many public amusements, such as balls, concerts, and theatrical entertainments. There are also apartments for private societies and assemblies. This commodious structure was raised by a voluntary subscription among the nobility ; and no societies, but of the patrician order, are allowed there.

At Berne the society is extremely agreeable, and foreigners are received with great ease and politeness. Dancing is a very frequent amusement. The foreigner who prefers the constant intercourse of company to a more tranquil society, will choose the residence of Berne, rather than that of any other town in Switzerland. These diversions, however, would not be relished in the metropolis of England ; for Mr. Coxe assures us, that there is a standing order from government prohibiting their continuance after eleven. These amusements usually commence about four or five in the afternoon.

In the arsenal, which contains arms for 60,000 men, and a considerable quantity of cannon, are

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seen, the figures of the brave Switzers, who first took up arms against tyranny, and that of William Tell, who is represented aiming at the apple on his son's head. There is also the statue of Berch-told von-Zahringen, the founder of the city.

The city stands pretty high above the river, which runs on three sides of it, with a rapid stream, in a deep bed. On the west side there are two fosses, or ditches, with ramparts, but they are suffered to go to decay. The walk by the great church was formerly the only public walk, and much admired on account of the view from it, as well as for the peculiarity of its situation; being on a level with the streets on one side, and some hundred feet of perpendicular height above them on the other. But there is now another public walk, at some distance without the town, which has been lately made upon a high bank by the side of the Aar, and is the most magnificent that can be conceived.

The public buildings are constructed in a noble simplicity of style, and announce the riches and grandeur of the republic. The charitable institutions are numerous, liberal, and well directed. Distressed travellers are treated with a meal and a lodging, if at night, and receive sixpence on their departure. If sick or wounded, they are maintained till their recovery is established. The house of correction, which, when the benevolent Mr. Howard visited Berne, was in a deplorable state, is now extremely well regulated, and reflects honour on Mr. Manuel, member of the this Great Council, to whose care and attention salutary change is chiefly owing. Formerly, all delinquents, without distinction of crime, were confined in the same place; but they are now separated, and two houses are established; one

called the House of Correction, for greater crimes, and the other the House of Labour, for smaller misdemeanors. The prisoners are also discriminated by the appellation of *brown* and *blue*, from the colour of their cloaths, with which they are supplied gratis during the term of their confinement. The brown colour is appropriated to the House of Correction, and the blue to the House of Labour: the men and women are lodged in separate apartments.

Of the burghers of Berne, only those are qualified for the government and magistracy of the city, who are the descendants of such as were made burghers before the year 1635. To obtain a country government, or to hold any considerable employment, the candidate must also be married. The territory immediately under the jurisdiction of Berne, is divided into four governments, with which the four *venners*, or standard-bearers, are invested. It declared for the reformation in 1528, after a solemn disputation. Here the British envoy to the cantons resides. The whole power of the government, and all the honourable offices of the state, are in the hands of the nobility. As they are not permitted to trade, they would naturally fall into poverty, without this resource. But, by the number of places which the nobles enjoy, and to which considerable pensions are annexed, the poorest of them are enabled to support their families with dignity.

There is but little trade in this city. Some few manufactures indeed (chiefly of linen and woollen), have been established; but are carried on by those only who have no prospect of being admitted into the sovereign council. *Coxe's Tr. ii.*

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The bailliages, into which the whole canton² and the conquered territories are divided, form lucrative and honourable establishments for the principal families of Berne. The bailiff is governor and judge in his own district, and there is a magnificent chateau in each for his accommodation. An appeal may be made from all subordinate courts to him; as also from his decision to the council at Berne. The executive power of government, with all the lucrative and honourable offices, being thus in the hands of the nobility, it may be imagined that the middle and lower ranks of people are poor and oppressed. This, however, is by no means the case; for the merchants and traders seem, in general, to enjoy all the comforts and conveniencies of life; and the peasantry is uncommonly wealthy throughout the whole canton of Berne. The Swiss have no objection to their nobles being their judges, and to their principal offices of government remaining in their hands. They look upon the nobility as their natural superiors, and think they and their families ought to be supported with a certain degree of splendor. But the power of direct taxation is a different question, and must be managed with all possible caution and delicacy. It is a common cause, and the conduct of the nobles, in this particular, is watched with a jealous eye. They are sufficiently aware of this, and use their power with moderation; but, lest the nobles should at any time forget, a very good hint is given, in a German inscription in the arsenal, implying, that the insolence and rapacity of high rank had brought about the liberty of Switzerland.

BURGDORF, a pretty considerable town on the Emmen, about ten miles north of Berne, hav-

called the House of Correction, for greater crimes, and the other the House of Labour, for smaller misdemeanors. The prisoners are also discriminated by the appellation of *brown* and *blue*, from the colour of their cloaths, with which they are supplied gratis during the term of their confinement. The brown colour is appropriated to the House of Correction, and the blue to the House of Labour: the men and women are lodged in separate apartments.

Of the burghers of Berne, only those are qualified for the government and magistracy of the city, who are the descendants of such as were made burghers before the year 1635. To obtain a country government, or to hold any considerable employment, the candidate must also be married. The territory immediately under the jurisdiction of Berne, is divided into four governments, with which the four *venners*, or standard-bearers, are invested. It declared for the reformation in 1528, after a solemn disputation. Here the British envoy to the cantons resides. The whole power of the government, and all the honourable offices of the state, are in the hands of the nobility. As they are not permitted to trade, they would naturally fall into poverty, without this resource. But, by the number of places which the nobles enjoy, and to which considerable pensions are annexed, the poorest of them are enabled to support their families with dignity.

There is but little trade in this city. Some few manufactures indeed (chiefly of linen and woollen), have been established; but are carried on by those only who have no prospect of being admitted into the sovereign council. *Coxe's Tr. ii.*

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The bailliages, into which the whole canton² and the conquered territories are divided, form lucrative and honourable establishments for the principal families of Berne. The bailiff is governor and judge in his own district, and there is a magnificent chateau in each for his accommodation. An appeal may be made from all subordinate courts to him; as also from his decision to the council at Berne. The executive power of government, with all the lucrative and honourable offices, being thus in the hands of the nobility, it may be imagined that the middle and lower ranks of people are poor and oppressed. This, however, is by no means the case; for the merchants and traders seem, in general, to enjoy all the comforts and conveniencies of life; and the peasantry is uncommonly wealthy throughout the whole canton of Berne. The Swiss have no objection to their nobles being their judges, and to their principal offices of government remaining in their hands. They look upon the nobility as their natural superiors, and think they and their families ought to be supported with a certain degree of splendor. But the power of direct taxation is a different question, and must be managed with all possible caution and delicacy. It is a common cause, and the conduct of the nobles, in this particular, is watched with a jealous eye. They are sufficiently aware of this, and use their power with moderation; but, lest the nobles should at any time forget, a very good hint is given, in a German inscription in the arsenal, implying, that the insolence and rapacity of high rank had brought about the liberty of Switzerland.

BURGDORF, a pretty considerable town on the Emmen, about ten miles north of Berne, hav-

ing a castle, and particular privileges. Near it is a fulphureous spring.

THUN, a small neat town, about twelve miles south-east of Berne. It is situated on the river Aren, which at this place issues from the Thun lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts.

HALSZLI, a village, giving name to a territory or valley of great extent, in which there are extensive woods of beech and pine, plenty and variety of wild-fowl, chamois, and other mountain animals; together with lead and iron mines, and fine crystals. Over a high mountain here, called the Grimsel, lies a road which is only passable in summer, and is then both difficult and dangerous, on account of the ice and snow: in many places, bridges are laid from one rock to another; in others, the road is hewn out of the solid rock, and in others guarded with walls.

From the top of the Grimsel, says Mr. Coxe, we descended about two miles, and arrived at a small plain or hollow in the midst of the mountains, containing one solitary hovel. Notwithstanding the wretched appearance it made at first sight, we found in this desert spot all the accommodations we could wish for, except beds. Not to mention excellent cheese, butter, and milk, (our ordinary fare) we obtained some good wine, a small portion of kid, and a boiled marmot. The landlord is stationed in this forlorn region by the canton of Berne, and he resides in it about nine months. He usually arrives here on the first of March, and retires in the beginning of December. His business is to receive all travellers; upon condition, however, that they pay for their accommodations. When he quits the place, he leaves a cer-

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tain quantity of cheese, hard bread, salted provision, and fuel, in case any unfortunate wanderer should happen to come this way, when the winter has set in: and we observed long poles fixed on both sides of the track, at small distances from each other, in order to point out the path to travellers, who may chance to pass this mountain after the snow has begun to fall. The road is seldom open to horses before the first of June. The hovel, beside the store-houses for cheeses, contains only a small kitchen, a bed-chamber appropriated to the family, and a room in which we sat. We occupied nearly one side: the other was taken up by our servants, the landlord, and his wife, and half a dozen honest labourers: the latter were partaking of their homely supper, with all the relish of well-earned hunger; and enjoying a short respite from their toil, with that noisy mirth which characterises this class of people.

Coxe's Tr. i. 333.

Near the hovel are three lakes, furnishing the river Aar with water, which rolls down in an impetuous torrent from the neighbouring glaciers.

The inhabitants of this district, who in Latin are termed *Haseli* and *Avellani*, have a particular dialect of their own. Formerly the emperor was their only sovereign, and to him they paid an annual acknowledgment of fifty pounds; but, in 1333, they put themselves under the sovereignty of Berne, with a reserve of their ancient rights and usages, which have often been confirmed to them.

GRINDELWALD, a village giving name to an extensive plain. The two vallies of ice, which extend into the plain of Grindenwald, are called the Superior and Inferior Glaciers. The former lies between the Wetterhorn and the Mettenberg; the

the latter between the Mettenberg and the Egerhorn. Here are many ice-hills of a bluish colour, formed by the masses of ice and snow which have fallen from the more lofty Gletschers, or ice-mountains, that surround them.

BRIENTZ, a village giving name to a lake, surrounded with high rugged mountains.

The **PAYS DE VAUD**, in which the French language is commonly spoken, was principally taken by the city of Berne from the dukes of Savoy, in 1536. It is a fine country, abounding with vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures, and extending about twenty-four miles in length. It is bounded on the south by the Vallais and Savoy, and on the west by the county of Gex and the Franche Comté.

Mr. Coxe informs us, that the way from Genoa to Lausanne runs through the *Pays de Vaud*, a region of which historians and travellers speak with rapture; particularly of that part which borders on the lake of Geneva: and indeed a more delightful country cannot well be imagined. It is, almost the whole way, a gradual ascent from the edge of the lake, richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields and luxuriant meadows; and chequered with continued hamlets, villages, and towns. *Coxe's Tr. ii. 62.*

The following are the principal places in this small territory:

VEVAY, the ancient *Vibiscum*, a handsome town, containing between three and four thousand inhabitants. It is sweetly situated on a plain, near the head of the lake of Geneva, where the Rhone enters. The mountains behind the town, though

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though exceedingly high, are entirely cultivated, like those on the road from Lausanne. Here is a college for the instruction of youth, which is the most considerable of any in the *Pays de Vaud*, next to that of Lausanne. There is a village about half way up the mountain, in a direct line below Vevay, which, viewed from below, seems adhering to the side of the precipice, and has a very singular and romantic appearance. The principal church is detached from the town, and situated on a hill which overlooks it. From the terrace, or church-yard, there is a view of the Alps, the Rhone, the lake, with towns and villages on its margin. Within this church the body of general Ludlow is deposited, who was one of the judges upon the trial of Charles the First of England. He died here in 1693, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. True to his republican principles, he no less violently opposed the daring usurpation of Cromwell, than the arbitrary measures of Charles the First; and could never be prevailed upon, either by threats or promises, to desert the cause, which he considered as the cause of justice and liberty. This part of the *Pays de Vaud* is inhabited by the descendants of people who were driven from the vallies of Piedmont and Savoy. The fountain near this town, erected from the design of Langlais, in the Egyptian taste, is both elegant and magnificent.

LAUSANNE, anciently *Laufudunum*, the capital of the *Pays de Vaud*, formerly belonged to the duke of Savoy, but is now under the dominion of the canton of Berne. It is the second city of the whole canton, standing about a mile from the lake, and twenty-six from Geneva. Before the Reformation, it was a bishop's see; but the bishop then retired to Friburg, in the Brisgau, where his suc-

successors have resided ever since, with the title of bishop of Lausanne; which was once also a free imperial city. Here is a college, founded in 1537, for the instruction of youth intended for the ministry. The cognizance of criminal affairs belongs entirely to one quarter of the town, called St. Francis; and one particular street in that quarter has the privilege of acquitting or condemning any person of their own body, in matters of life and death. The town consists of steep ascents, and consequently descents, and takes its name from its situation between the two rivulets Laus, and Anna.

We are told by Mr. Coxe, that Lausanne contains about seven thousand inhabitants: it is built upon an ascent so steep, that in some places the horses cannot, without great difficulty, draw up a carriage; and foot-passengers ascend to the upper part of the town by steps. But these inconveniences are amply compensated by the sublimest views in nature, commanding the lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and the rugged coast of Chablais. *Coxe's Tr.* ii. 65.

In the college here, Theodore Beza translated the Psalms into French verse. The great church, which was anciently the cathedral, is a large gothic structure, said to have been two hundred years in building. There are two hundred and seventy-two marble columns in it, some of which are of one entire piece. In the wall is a fissure, once large enough for a man to creep through, which was occasioned by an earthquake in 1634; and, ten years after, was closed up by another. The duke of Schomberg, who was killed in Savoy, lies in this church, but without any monument or inscription over him. Such is the beauty of this country, the charming contrast of hills and vallies, corn-fields, meadows, vine-yards, and woods;

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woods; with the additional recommendation of a noble lake, and a mild government, that persons of all ranks and countries flock hither, and to the other towns in the Pays de Vaud.

Dr. Moore informs us, that, As the nobility from the country, and from some parts of Switzerland, together with the families of several officers who have retired from service, reside here, there is an air of more ease and gaiety (perhaps also more politeness) in the societies at Lausanne, than in those of Geneva: at least this is firmly believed and asserted by all the nobles of this place, who consider themselves as greatly superior to the citizens of Geneva. These, on the other hand, talk much of the poverty, frivolousness, and ignorance of these same nobility; and make no scruple of ranking their own enlightened mechanics above them in every essential quality. *Moore's Tr. i. 289.*

The bailliage which obtains its name from this town, is the largest in the whole country, and contains several other small towns.

MORSEE, a small handsome town seated on the lake of Geneva, about seven miles south-west of Lausanne. It has a harbour, and gives name to a bailliage, in which several villages are situated.

NYON, a small town, with a castle, seated on the lake of Geneva. It was formerly called *Colonia Equestris Noiodunum*. Still there are many remains of Roman antiquities in its neighbourhood: at the distance of about five miles, in particular, are to be seen the ruins of Cæsar's wall, which extended from Mount Jura, to the borders of the lake. Nyon stands delightfully on the edge of

the lake, and in the very point where it begins to widen.

BRUGG, or **BRUCK**, a town seated on the river Aren, over which it has a stone bridge. Here are several councils, from which an appeal lies to the German council at Berne. It is a large handsome place, and has a stately town-house, with a public library, college, and granary. In the neighbourhood of this town formerly stood Vindonissa, a town of Helvetia, destroyed by Constantius; and the rich abbey of Konigsfelden. The celebrated old castle of Hapsburg, or Habsburg, the original family seat of the counts of that title, from whom descended the august house of Austria, stands about three miles from Brugg, and was built by Werner, bishop of Strasburg, in the eleventh century.

ARAU, a large handsome town, pleasantly situated on the Aren, over which it has a covered bridge. It has a considerable manufacture for knives. At this town, which is distant from Berne about thirty miles, the protestant towns and cantons generally hold their assemblies. Here also was terminated the war which broke out in 1712, between some of the protestant and popish cantons. Its regency consists of forty-five members, called the council and burghery. The inhabitants are so jealous of their franchises, that if a burgher, condemned by his judges, appeals to Berne, he loses his freedom. To the town also belongs the high and low jurisdiction, within its district. Arau was formerly the residence of the counts de Rore, whence some imagine it derived its name. In 1721, it suffered greatly by fire.

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ZOFFINGEN, a town on the river Wigger, which is under its own regency, consisting of a small and great council; among whom the Schultheisz is the principal member for the time being. Formerly the town belonged to the counts of Spitzenburgh, and afterwards came to the empire; but in 1528, put itself under the patronage of Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, who confirmed it in all its privileges. Here is a public library, enriched with some curious manuscripts. Nicholas Dut, who was advoyer of this town, and as such carried its colours at the battle of Sempach, in 1386, finding himself surrounded by the enemy, tore the colours in pieces, and crammed them into his mouth; where they were found after his death, and carried back to the town house. This town was wrested from the house of Austria, by the Berners, in 1415. It has several times suffered great damage by fire.

Mr. Coxe, speaking of this place, says, the inhabitants enjoy greater immunities than those of any other town in the whole canton. They have their own magistrates; and, what is peculiar, their own courts of justice, both civil and criminal, which decide in the last resort, without any appeal to Berne. The town contains about two thousand inhabitants. *Coxe's Tr.* i. 268.

L U C E R N.

THIS is the largest of any of the popish cantons, and the most considerable next to Zurich and Berne. It is bounded on the east by Unterwalden, Schweitz and Zug; and on the three other sides by the canton of Berne, except on one corner of the north. Though a part of this ter-

territory is mountainous, it yields excellent pasture. The more level parts are fruitful in corn, and not only produce a sufficiency for the consumption of the inhabitants, but to afford a supply to the deficiencies of some of the more barren cantons. Lucern contains several lakes, the largest of which are the Vier Walstadter, the Lucern, the Sempachersee, and Baldeckersee. Its principal rivers are the Reuss, and the Wigger. The lakes and rivers abound with fish. Lucern acceded to the Helvetic alliance, in 1322. Its government is aristocratical, and its chief revenue arises from the estates of the extinct nobility.

Lucern, originally subject to the house of Austria, was exposed to the inroads of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden, after those cantons had secured their own liberty and independence. Her commerce to Italy was interrupted; her fairs unfrequented; and her citizens compelled to be under arms, in order to protect their territory from incessant depredations. Under these circumstances, the House of Austria imprudently loading the citizens with additional taxes, as exorbitant as they were unjust, Lucern made her peace with the confederate cantons: and, having soon after expelled the Austrian party, entered into a perpetual alliance with Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden; and became a member of the Helvetic union. The accession of Lucern gave additional credit and power to the confederacy; and enabled it in 1386, to resist all the efforts of a great and implacable enemy. In that year, Leopold, duke of Austria, invaded the canton with a numerous army; when the combined troops gained a bloody victory at Sempach, in which Leopold lost his life. *Coxe's Tr.* i. 246.

The towns in this territory are not numerous, and the whole canton is entirely popish, under the

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see of Constance. It has, on all occasions, been the abettor and promoter of that religion in Switzerland; and, for this reason, the city of Lucern has been chosen for the residence of the apostolic nuncio.

The most considerable places in this canton are,

LUCERN, in Latin *Lucerna*, the capital of the canton, on a branch of the Lucern lake, where the Ruiss issues from it. The city itself is divided by that river into two unequal parts, which have a communication by three bridges, the largest of which has houses on each side. There is also a fourth on an arm of the lake, about five hundred paces in length. Three of the four bridges are covered over, and adorned with paintings, and serve as the fashionable walks for the inhabitants. Being covered at the top, and open at the sides, they afford a constant view of this delightful and romantic country. The paintings are coarse, representing the histories of the Old Testament, the battles of the Swiss, and the dance of Death. It is a considerable thoroughfare to Italy, and contains an arsenal, a magnificent Jesuit's college and town-house, four monasteries, and two churches, one of which is a cathedral, which is richly ornamented, and has a very large fine-toned organ. A nuncio from the pope usually resides here. The town is supposed to have obtained its name from a lucerna, or lantern, placed here to direct passengers on the lake in the night. The government of the town and canton, is lodged in a great and little council, chosen out of the burghers. The catholic cantons usually have their particular diet here, and both town and canton are in the diocese of Constance. Anciently the city belonged to the cathedral or abbey, now stiled the

the priory of St. Leodigarius, but afterwards to the abbey of Murbach, in Alsace. In 1298, the emperor, Albert I. annexed it to the house of Austria; and it continued subject to that house till 1332, when it recovered its liberty, and entered into a perpetual alliance with the confederates. Lucern is situated about twenty-two miles from Zurich, and twenty-four from Berne.

SEMPACH, a small town on a lake of the same name, remarkable for a victory obtained there by the Swiss against the Austrians, in 1368.

SURSEE, a small neat town on the river Sure, at a little distance from the Sempach lake.

ESCHENBACH, a village on a rivulet of the same name, issuing from the Baldeck lake. Here is a nunnery of Cistercians, founded and endowed by the ancient barons Eschenbach.

U R I.

THIS canton, which is the fourth in rank, is bounded on the west by the cantons of Berne and Unterwalden; on the north by the canton of Schwitz; on the south by some of the Italian bailiwicks; and on the east by the Grisons, and the canton of Glarus. It is about sixty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, and consists almost wholly of high mountains and deep valleys; the summits of the former being perpetually covered with ice and snow.

Many thousand head of cattle graze on these mountains, in summer; but the best pastures here are found on a hill called the Oberalp, the cheese of which is much famed for its excellence. The
vales

vales between these mountains are extremely hot in summer, when they are not exposed to the northern winds, and yield the most luxuriant crops of grass. Most beautiful crystals are also found among them. The inhabitants are hardy, vigorous, brave, and strenuous asserters of that liberty, which was so dearly purchased by their patriotic ancestors. They are all papists, and in ecclesiastical concerns, under the inspection and jurisdiction of the bishops of Constance, Chur, and Como.

The revenues of this state arise principally from the imports on goods, carried between Italy and Germany, and the annual pensions which are received from the kings of France and Spain. The inhabitants have no wine, very little trade, and hardly any manufactures; but they have abundance of wood, fish, black cattle, butter and cheese; which they barter for other necessaries. Their number is estimated at about twenty-five thousand, the higher class of which support themselves by the flocks and herds within their grounds; and the inferior sort attend these herds, or procure a maintenance by petty dealing in German and Italian wares. The government here, as in all the other petty cantons, is democratical. The supreme power resides in the people at large, who are divided into several communities, from which are chosen the councils of regency. The general assembly is held annually on the first Sunday in May, where every male who has exceeded his sixteenth year has a vote.

There are but few places of consequence in this uncultivated territory; the principal of which are,

ALTDORF, the capital of the canton of Uri, situated on a plain near the lake of Lucern, almost entirely

entirely surrounded by stupendous mountains. It is a handsome well-built town, consisting of broad streets and spacious houses. The tops of the houses are covered with large stones, in order to prevent the roofs being carried away by those violent hurricanes which are frequent in these mountainous countries. It is the seat of the government, and most of the gentry of this country reside here. The town is difficult of access, standing near the bottom of mount St. Gothard; but it is rendered delightfully pleasant by the gardens and rural buildings in the neighbourhood. It has four churches, two convents, a town-house, and an arsenal. Here is also a particular fabric for cutting and polishing crystal. Sentences passed on malefactors in the canton of Uri, are executed here.

GIORNICO, a pretty large market town, divided by the Tesin into two parts, each of which has a parochial church. Near this town, in 1478, the Milanese were totally defeated by the Swiss.

MEYEN, an extensive vale, containing a chapel, and some scattered habitations.

The torrent which dashes through this vale, and falls into the Reufs, forms a series of most superb cataracts; which the traveller may enjoy by venturing to the edge of the precipice, and supporting himself against an impending pine that overlooks the gulph. *Coxe's Tr.* i. 312.

LIVINIRTHAL, in Latin *Vallis Lepontina*, a valley lying on the Italian side of St. Gothard's mountain, with the Tesin running through it. Galeazzo Maria, duke of Milan, ceded this valley to the canton in 1466. The inhabitants are Italians, who are dependent in spirituals on the bishop

bishop of Camo, but a bailiff sent from Uri is their governor.

URSEREN, a serene and cultivated valley, containing four villages, viz. Urseren, Hopital, Realp, and Zundorf; forming a small republic under the protection of Uri. The territory of this little commonwealth is about nine miles in length, and two in breadth, and contains about thirteen hundred inhabitants. They enjoy great privileges, but are not absolutely independent. The language of the country is a kind of provincial German, but almost every person speaks Italian.

S C H W E I T Z.

IN many respects this canton resembles that of Uri, but the soil on the margin of the lake is more fruitful. To the east it borders on Glarus; to the north on the Zurich see; to the south on Uri; and to the east on Lucern, Zug, and Zurich. Its length is thirty miles, its breadth about twenty. Its inhabitants are bold, hardy, and vigorous; and the land produces plenty of pasture; but no wine, and not much corn. The principal lakes are those of Zug, Zurich, and Wald-staden. Zill, which is the principal river, has its source in this canton, and after receiving the united streams of the Biber and Alp, passes into the territory of Zurich. The same kind of soil, in general, and the same sort of productions, are common to the two cantons of Uri and Schweiz: the whole country, being rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture: it has no vines, and but little corn. The lakes and rivers abound with fish, and the land affords cattle, game, but-

ter, and cheese. The inhabitant, who are about twenty-five thousand in number, derive their extraction from the Cimbrians, who, after being defeated by Marius, the Roman general, fled to these mountains. In 1308, they threw off the Austrian yoke, and united with Uri and Underwalden, for the defence of their common rights; and by these three, Leopold, duke of Austria, was totally defeated at Morgarten, in this canton. After this success, the three countries entered into a perpetual defensive alliance. At present the canton of Schwitz constitutes the fifth in rank; but among the six lesser cantons it is the second. This territory is popish, and, in church matters, subject to the bishop of Constance. The principal places in it are,

SCHWEITZ, the capital of the canton, and the seat of the regency. It stands on the slope of a hill, ten miles from Lucern, and contains a church, three convents, a mint, a town-house, an hospital, and an arsenal. Many persons of distinction reside in this town.

The position of this town, says Mr. Coxe, is extremely agreeable. The church, which is a large magnificent building, stands in the center of the place: near it the houses are contiguous to each other: but in the other part they are prettily dispersed about the gentle acclivities, in the midst of lawns and meadows, and sheltered by groves and trees. The principal object of curiosity in Schwitz, is a complete collection of the celebrated Hetlinger's medals, possessed by his nephew. This collection, which he inherited from his uncle, is very valuable; the medals being all of the finest impressions, and several extremely rare. From these medals, M. de Mehel
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published his much-esteemed engravings. *Cox's Tr. i. 273.*

BRUNNEN, a village on the lake of Lucern, called also the Vier Waldstadtersee, over which it has a ferry to Fluelen in Uri; but its church is subordinate to that of Ingenboll. It was near this place that the inhabitants of Uri, Schweiz, and Unterwalden, formed their perpetual alliance, in 1315, and thus laid the foundation of the Helvetic confederacy.

LACHEN, a small town and harbour, the capital of the district of March, at which the court and council hold their meetings. This district, which is a fertile spot bordering on the lake, belonged to the house of Austria, till 1405; when it was reduced by the people of Appenzel, and transferred by them to this canton, as an acknowledgment for their assistance. It has many privileges, and is the usual port for vessels coming from Zurich.

EINSIEDL, a small town not far from the Meuse, about ten miles north-east of Zurich. It stands in a district of the same name, which, though mountainous, abounds in pasturage. Here is a rich Benedictine abbey, environed by lofty mountains, the abbot of which has the title of prince, and is lord of the town and its territory, under the sovereignty, or rather the protection of the canton. The patronage of the abbey, pursuant to a convention made and ratified in 1434, by the emperor Sigismund, is vested in the canton of Schweiz. In 1704, the convent itself was rebuilt, and is now a large splendid edifice. It has also a well chosen library, with a magnificent apartment for the abbot, and other convenient

rooms for the recluses, as well as for the entertainment of strangers. Paracelsus, the celebrated physician, was born here, and died at Saltzburg in 1540. On account of the astonishing resort of pilgrims to the abbey, to pay their vows or devotions to the image of the Virgin, the neighbouring country, which was formerly a gloomy forest, is now full of villages and farm-houses. Over the door of the chapel of the Virgin, which is also called the Holy, the following inscription appears in large characters, supported by an angel: "*Hic est plena remissio peccatorum a culpâ a pœnâ;*" *here is full remission both of the guilt and punishment of sinners.* The treasure of this abbey is of immense value. Among other things, here is a large pyx, consisting of one hundred and seventy four large pearls, three hundred and three diamonds, thirty-eight sapphires, one hundred and fifty-four emeralds, eight hundred and sixty rubies, forty-four garnets, twenty-six hyacinths, and nineteen amethysts.

We could not, says Mr. Coxe, pass through this part of the country, without making a pilgrimage to Einsidlin, and paying our respects to this celebrated shrine; an object of much devotion among the catholics. Einsidlin, or *Notre Dame des Hermites*, is a rich and magnificent abbey of Benedictines in the canton of Schweitz, which owes its celebrity to the miraculous image, as it is called, of the Virgin Mary. The ridiculous tales they relate of the origin and aggrandizement of this abbey, are so many melancholy instances of the credulity of the darker ages; that they are still believed, in the present enlightened century, must be attributed to the force of habitual prejudice; and at the same time proves how difficult it is for the human mind to shake off those superstitious errors, which it has early im-

imbibed under the name of religion. In the ninth century a certain hermit, called Meinrad, was the first who retired to this place, where he built a chapel, and was assassinated by robbers. This murder was discovered by two crows, who followed the assassins to Zurich, where they were seized and executed. Soon after, the dead body of St. Meinrad, of course, works miracles; and all the world pilgrimises to his bones. The sanctity of this place being thus established, some one (for whether it were St. Benno or St. Eberhard, or what other saint, I cannot precisely determine) constructed another chapel, which he dedicated to the Virgin, and laid the first foundation of the abbey; having bequeathed for that purpose his whole fortune: and the pious fund was soon considerably augmented by subsequent donations. Shall I tell you also, that, in 948, Conrad, bishop of Constance, as he was going to consecrate the chapel, heard a voice from heaven, assuring him that God himself had consecrated it. Whatever was its origin, or whoever was its founder, crowds of pilgrims resort hither from all quarters to adore the Virgin, and to present their offerings: it is computed that, upon the most moderate calculation, their number amounts to one hundred thousand yearly. The circumjacent country was formerly a continued forest, which, since the erection of the abbey, has been gradually converted into rich pastures and beautiful meadows: and this is a miracle which the Virgin, in a certain sense, may be truly said to have performed. The church of the abbey is a large and magnificent building, but exhibits a remarkable specimen of false taste, by being loaded with paintings and superfluous ornaments. In the aisle, not far from the entrance, is a small and elegant marble chapel of the Corinthian order: this

this is the celebrated shrine of the Virgin, to which the pilgrims resort. Over the door is a plate of silver, with five holes, into which I saw several persons thrust their fingers, and praying at the same time with great fervour: upon enquiry I found, that the credulous people believed these holes to be the marks of God's fingers. In the inside of this chapel is the image of the Virgin, which vies with the lady of Loretto in beauty of countenance; her face, as well as that of the child she holds in her arms, being black. She is richly apparelled, and changes her garment every week; her wardrobe consisting of fifty-two different suits. The riches of the treasury are immense; containing numberless offerings of gold, silver, and precious stones, arranged in the most ridiculous manner: also skulls and bones sumptuously ornamented; whole skeletons of saints in masquerade, and of ladies with ruffles, fly-caps, and splendid apparel, as if dressed for a ball. What a wretched insult upon poor human nature! I could not help considering them with a mixture of pity and indignation, as the offerings of ignorance before the shrine of bigotry and superstition. In this place there is a considerable traffick in rosaries, crosses, and little images: there is also a room in the abbey, where the same kind of merchandise is exposed to sale; and one of the friars attends to receive the money, gravely assuring you that the several articles have touched the sacred image. As I walked to this celebrated convent, I found the whole way furnished with stalls, provided with cakes, whey, and other refreshments, for the numerous pilgrims then on the road. I saw several hundreds in groups of different numbers. Some consisted of a whole parish, attended by their spiritual pastor. More than once, I observed some grievous

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ous sinner driven from the flock, and walking at a distance counting his beads, bare-footed and bare-headed, doing full penance for his crimes. I also saw several levies of merry damsels, who seemed to enjoy the pilgrimage as much as Welsh lasses relish a wake. They often turned into the little chapels which lay open on the way, and wantonly sprinkled each other with holy water. This day's journey reminded me of Chaucer's Tales, in which he exactly describes this pilgrimage, in his account of that to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury :

“ From ev'ry place the pious rambles stray,
 “ But most to good Einsidlin bend their way ;
 “ There, at the martyr's shrine, a cure they find
 “ For each sick body, and each love-sick mind.”

Coxe's Tr. i. 55.

UNDERWALDEN.

THIS canton is divided by a forest into two parts, called Ober and Unterwalden, which signifies above and below the forest ; but the canton bears only the name of Unterwalden. To the north it terminates on the Waldstadtersee, and the canton of Lucern ; eastward on the canton of Uri ; southward on the same canton, and that of Berne ; and westward on the canton of Lucern. It is about eighteen miles in length, and sixteen in breadth. This canton yields very little corn or wine, but has plenty of cattle, fruits, pastures, woods, lakes, minerals, and quarries of marble. Ober and Unterwalden make two communities, which have each their respective chief, diet, council, seal, banner, and officers : but as they both constitute only one canton, they have also a common-council. Both are of the Roman catholic reli-

religion, and in the diocese of Constance. Though both send a representative to the general diet of the cantons, yet they have but one voice.

The places entitled to notice this in canton are,

STANTZ, the capital of the vale below the forest, and of the whole canton, situated in a beautiful plain. The town and environs, which are delightfully sprinkled with numerous cottages, are, for so small a place, extremely populous; comprising, it is supposed, about five thousand persons. It is the seat of civil and criminal judicature; and it is worthy of remark, says Mr. Coxe, that every male, of the age of thirty, is permitted to give his vote for the acquittal or condemnation of a criminal. *Coxe's Tr.* i. 296.

The women in these parts dress their heads in a singular manner, and extremely unbecoming: they wear black beaver cocked hats, similar to those of men, with black ears to their caps, which almost conceal their hair.

SARNE, the capital of the vale above the forest, or Oberwalden, seated on the river Aa. It is ornamented with a fine Benedictine abbey, dedicated to St. Andrew. It had once a strong castle, which was levelled by the peasants in 1308.

Z U G.

THIS small canton does not exceed thirteen miles in length, and twelve in breadth. It is bounded on the east and north by Zurich; on the south by Schweitz and Lucern; and on the west by a part of Lucern, and the three provinces. It is not only much more populous but it is also more

more fruitful than any of the three last mentioned cantons; yielding plenty of wine, wheat, and fruits in its vales, and excellent pasture on its mountains. The inhabitants are rigid Roman catholics. It lies in the diocese of Constance, and its government is democratical. The lakes in this canton are those called Zug-lake, and $\text{\AA}$; the former being about nine miles in length, but narrow, producing carp weighing from fifty to ninety pounds, and pyke as large in proportion; the latter is not more than three miles in length, and abounds with a species of trout, called rotels. There are several woods in this territory, and no scarcity of game. The places worthy of being noticed, are,

ZUG, the capital of the canton, delightfully situated in a valley on a lake of the same name. It is a large handsome town, containing a priory, and two convents.

This canton formerly belonged to the house of Austria; but in 1351, the six allied cantons laid siege to Zug, which was resolutely defended by the inhabitants: but as Albert, duke of Austria, was in no condition to assist them, the town at length surrendered upon the most honourable conditions. The generosity of the conquerors, was equal to the courage and magnanimity of the vanquished; for in consequence of this submission, the canton of Zug was delivered from the yoke of a foreign master, obtained the most assured liberty and independence, and was admitted into the Helvetic confederacy on equal terms.

DEINICKEN, a small village on the Lorez, In a meadow, called the Bunni, near this place, a peace was concluded in 1531, between the city of Zurich, and the five first popish cantons.

G L A R U S.

THIS canton borders to the east on the county of Sergans, and the Grisons; to the south on a part of the Grisons, and the canton of Uri; to the west on the latter, and the canton of Schweiz; and to the north on the march of Gaster. In 1350, Schweiz, assisted by Zurich, Lucern, Uri, and Underwalden, expelled the Austrians from the canton of Glarus; in consequence of which it entered into a perpetual alliance with its deliverers, and was received into the Helvetic confederacy with some restrictions. Except towards the north, it is surrounded with high mountains; one of which, called Todiberg, is almost impassable. Here are several vallies among the ridges of the mountains, but the principal vale extends from north to south, above twenty miles, and is said to be very subject to earthquakes. The vallies yield good pasturage, and some corn. Great numbers of horses, black cattle, sheep, and goats, graze on the mountains as well as in the vallies, and plenty of butter and cheese is to be had in almost every part of the canton. The mountains also afford wood, slate, crystal, mineral waters, and baths.

The largest river in this territory is the Linth, which issues from two rivulets, called the Sandbache and Limmernbache, and, traversing the country from south to north, receives the Sernst, which is formed by the conflux of several smaller streams. The other principal river is the Lontsch, which issues from the Clonthalersee and the Seez. Part of the Uri lake lies in this canton, which is about twelve miles in length, and three in breadth. The east and west parts of it lie open, but the north

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north and south sides are terminated by very high craggy rocks and precipices. The remarkable regularity of the winds, renders the passage for boats and barks very commodious and agreeable. The sun always rises with an easterly breeze, which continues till about ten o'clock, when a calm succeeds till noon; a westerly wind then rises, and continues till sun-set; when, if the weather is fair, an easterly breeze returns. This regular succession is interrupted only by a northern blast, which happens very seldom. The government is democratical; every person at the age of sixteen has a vote in the general assembly, which is annually held in an open plain. This assembly ratifies new laws; lays contributions; enters into alliances; declares war; and makes peace. The greater part of the inhabitants are protestants; but, in several parts of the canton, the protestants and catholics successively perform service in the same church. Grazing is the principal business of this canton. In all law suits, where the contending parties are of different religions, two thirds of the judges must be of the religion of the defendant. Ever since 1631, the Calvinists have had their own particular consistory and marriage court. The Landrath of each religion is invested with the criminal jurisdiction over the votaries of such religion, and that abstractedly from the Landrath of the opposite sect; but when the delinquent is a foreigner, he is tried by both Landraths. Besides the general diet of both religions, held annually in a field near the town of Glarus, there are particular diets of each religion, held also annually: that of the Calvinists at Schwanden, and that of the papists in a field between Netshall and Naefels. Here, and in the other democratical cantons, besides the diets called Landesgemeinne, there is a Landrath; that is, a council or regency,

with several courts of justice, for civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical affairs. The principal officers are, the amman, stadtholder, and banneret. This territory furnishes four hundred men, and its principal places are,

GLARUS, the capital of the canton, a large handsome town, between the lofty mountain of Glarnich, and the river Linth. It has a weekly market, and several annual fairs. The sectaries of the two religions make use of the church here in common between them, though the Calvinists are most numerous. In the town-house the Landraths, and the courts of justice, usually hold their assemblies.

NAEFELS, a small handsome town seated upon the river Linth. Here is a capuchin convent.

It was here, says Mr. Coxe, that three hundred and fifty of the inhabitants of Glarus, assisted by thirty Switzers, resisted the whole strength of the Austrian army in 1388: the former were posted advantageously upon the mountains; and the latter, to the number of fifteen thousand, at this village. In this situation the Austrians began the attack; but were soon compelled to retreat with great precipitation, by a shower of stones poured upon them from the heights; in this moment of confusion, the inhabitants rushed down upon the enemy with such fury, that they broke their ranks; and, after an immense slaughter, forced the remainder to retire from the canton. The people still celebrate the anniversary of this victory, which insured their independence; and I saw, near the village of Naefels several stones, with no other inscription than 1388: an inscription

tion which requires no explanation. *Coxe's Tr.*
i. 44.

The eight cantons above described, are called the old cantons, because they were the only members of the Helvetic body for one hundred and thirty years. The next in rank is,

B A S I L.

THIS canton was no part of the ancient Switzerland, or Helvetia, but was even then an ally, as it is now a member of the laudable Helvetic body. It is bounded to the north by a part of the margravate of Baden-Dourlach, and the territory of Rheinfelden; to the south by the canton of Solothurn; to the west by Solothurn, the diocese of Basil, and the Sundgau; and to the east by the Frickthal. Its breadth is about twenty miles, and its length eighteen. The inhabitants are all protestants, and the territory consists of twenty-seven parishes, in seven bailliages. The lower parts of it are fruitful in pasture, corn, and wine, but the mountains in general are barren. The Rhine waters the north-east side of this canton, from Augst to the mountain of Horn. Here are many medicinal springs and baths, and the air is temperate and salubrious. Both men and women dress after the French fashion; but the language usually spoken is high Dutch, though French is also pretty general. This canton joined the confederacy in 1501. Its government is aristocratical, and its revenues arise principally from secularised abbies, and imposts on goods carried through the country, to and from France, Italy, and Germany. Besides the military establishment of the city of Basil, there are two provincial regiments, consisting

ing each of ten companies, and a troop of dragoons. The principal places in it are,

BASIL, the capital of the canton, and the largest city in Switzerland, situated in a pleasant fertile country along the banks of the Rhine, which divides it into the greater and lesser, and is joined by the little rivers Birseck and Birs. The bridge over the Rhine, which unites the two divisions of the town, is six hundred feet in length, the least of the two divisions being on the lower side of Germany. This city contains two hundred and twenty streets, six squares or market places, forty-six beautiful fountains, and thirty-one mills; twenty-one of which are for grinding corn, and the remainder for making paper. The larger division of the town is ornamented with ten churches, and seven convents; the smaller has three convents, and the same number of very handsome churches, besides the parish church. Basil, taken altogether, is, from the cleanness and neatness of its streets, and the beauty of its civil and religious buildings, public and private, a very fine city.

The religion professed at Basil, as well as in the other parts of the canton, is the protestant. The cathedral or minster is a very stately building with two steeples, or towers, on each side of the grand portico; and within, it is decorated with a fine marble altar, a beautiful font, and an elegant organ-loft, painted by Hans Holben. Behind the cathedral, on the borders of the Rhine, a magnificent terras has been raised, supported on the outside by walls of a prodigious height. From hence there is a delightful prospect along the Rhine, and into the neighbouring fields. The church of St. Peter is at the extremity of the city, and is remarkable for the fine square behind it, which extends to the west of the city. It is
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adorned with fountains, and one hundred and forty-four linden-trees and elms.

This is the common place for walking in the cool of the evening; though, in the heat of the day, the trees afford a delightful shade. Near this square stands the arsenal, which is plentifully furnished with warlike ammunition and artillery. Here is shewn the armour, in which Charles duke of Burgundy was killed. That unfortunate prince has ornamented most of the arsenals in Switzerland with trophies. This city, which contains about 12,000 inhabitants, is fortified with walls, moats, towers, and bastions, and has a commandery of the order of St. John, and another of the Teutonic order, a public granary, and a stately town-house. On the stair-case of the council-house, is a picture of the last judgment, in which, though drawn before the Reformation, the devil is represented driving the pope, and several ecclesiastics, before him to hell.

Dr. Moore has favoured the world with the following critique upon the paintings of Hans Holben in this city: Here are many pictures of Hans Holben's, (who was a native of Basil, and the favourite painter of Henry VIII. to whom he was first recommended by Erasmus) particularly several portraits of Erasmus, and one sketch of Sir Thomas More's family. Though portraits are, in general, the most insipid of all kinds of paintings, yet those of such celebrated persons, done by such a painter, are certainly very interesting pieces. The most admired of all Holben's works, is a suit of small pieces in different compartments, representing the passion and sufferings of our Saviour. In these the colours remain with wonderful vivacity. *Moore's Tr. i. 330.*

Respecting the famous picture called Death's Dance, though the doctor admits of its being admirably

mirably executed, he ventures to condemn it in general terms ; notwithstanding it has been so often mentioned in terms of rapture. His words are these : We were conducted to the dismal gallery, upon whose walls, what is called Holben's Death's Dance, is represented. The colours having been long exposed to the air, are now quite faded ; which I can scarce think is much to be regretted, for the plan of the piece is so wretched, that the finest execution could hardly prevent it from giving disgust.—A skeleton, which represents Death, leads off, in a dancing attitude, people of both sexes, of all ages, and of every condition, from the emperor to the beggar. All of them display the greatest unwillingness to accompany their hideous partner, who, regardless of tears, expostulations, and bribes, draws them along. You will take notice, that there is a death for each character, which occasions a nauseous repetition of the same figure ; and the reluctance marked by the different people who are forced to this hated minuet, is in some accompanied with grimaces so very ridiculous, that one cannot refrain from smiling ; which surely is not the effect the painter intended to produce. If he did, of all the contrivances that ever were thought of to put people in good humour, this must be allowed the most extraordinary. To this piece, such as it is, Prior alludes, in his ode to the memory of colonel Villiers :

“ Nor aw'd by foresight, nor misled by chance,

“ Imperious Death directs his ebon lance,

“ Peoples great Henry's tomb, and leads up Holben's dance.”

Moore's Tr. i. 331.

The canton contains about 58,000 inhabitants. Here is an university, a gymnasium, a physic garden, a superb palace belonging to the margrave of

of Baden-Dourlach, a museum, and a library, which is reckoned rich in manuscripts; besides a chamber of curiosities, several hospitals, &c. The celebrated Erasmus died here in 1536, in the seventieth year of his age, and was buried in the great church. He left his library, and cabinet of rarities, to one Amberbach, a learned lawyer of this city, of whose heirs they were purchased by the university. Erasmus reflected much honour upon this town, by choosing it as the favourite place of his residence, and publishing from hence the greatest part of his valuable works. In the public library are preserved, with great veneration, several of his letters and his last testament, written with his own hand, as also his hanger and seal. The clocks of this city go an hour faster than elsewhere. When it is but one o'clock in all the towns and villages round, it is exactly two at Basil. The origin of this singular custom is not known: but the most popular, and perhaps the most probable story is, that, about four hundred years ago, the city was threatened with an assault by surprize. The enemy was to begin the attack when the large clock of the tower, at one end of the bridge, should strike one after midnight. The artist who had the care of the clock, being informed that this was the expected signal, caused the clock to be altered, and it struck two instead of one: in consequence of which the enemy, thinking they were an hour too late, gave up the attempt; and, in commemoration of this deliverance, all the clocks in Basil have ever since struck two at one o'clock, and continued an hour in advance throughout the day. To confirm this story, they shew a head which is placed near this patriotic clock, which is continually lolling out its tongue in a most insulting manner. It was originally a piece of mechanical wit of the famous clock-maker,

who saved the town. He framed it in derision of the enemy, whom he had so dexterously deceived. It has been repaired, renewed, and enabled to thrust out its tongue every minute, for these four hundred years, by the care of the magistrates, who think so excellent a joke cannot be too often repeated.

Mr. Coxe informs us, that the inhabitants of Basil are still so strongly attached to this whimsical custom, that though it has been often proposed in the sovereign council to regulate their clocks properly, yet the motion has been invariably rejected: the people would suspect their liberties were ended, if their clocks were to agree with those of the rest of Europe. Long established customs, however indifferent or ridiculous, are apt to make so strong an impression upon vulgar minds, as to become sometimes dangerous, and always difficult to be abolished.

Trade flourishes here, especially in silk, ribbons, and wines; and the police is under excellent regulations. Most of the offices are bestowed by lot among those who are well qualified. For the government of the city, there are several councils, or colleges, and officers. Of the last, the two burgomasters, and two wardens of trades, are the chief. The great council is composed of the representatives of the several companies of the greater and lesser city. Basil was the see of a bishop till the reformation, and a person enjoys that title now, but he lives at Porentru, near the Upper Alsace, and has no jurisdiction here. The inhabitants of this place seem to be uncommonly afraid of thieves, most of the windows being guarded by iron bars, or grates, like those of convents or prisons. At the lower end of many of the windows, a kind of wooden box is fixed,
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with a round glass of about six inches diameter in the middle. It is for the use of the ladies who sit within, who can, by means of this contrivance, amuse themselves by looking at the passengers in the street, without being seen themselves; it being thought indecent for the ladies to appear at the windows. The inhabitants seem to be reserved, serious, and formal. The sumptuary laws are very strict at Basil. The use of coaches in the town is not indeed prohibited as at Zurich; but, what is more singular, no citizen or inhabitant is allowed to have a servant behind his carriage. We should create a smile, (says a modern traveller), were we to particularize those articles which pass here under the opprobrious denomination of luxury.

ST. JACOB, a village situated about a mile from Basil; where, in 1444, twelve hundred Swiss engaged thirty thousand French, headed by the dauphin, who was the son of Charles VII. The battle continued ten hours, during which time six thousand of the French were killed, and all the Swiss were slain, except sixteen. Here is a custom-house, and an hospital.

F R I B U R G H.

THE canton of Friburgh is encompassed by that of Berne, a few places only excepted, which lie on the lake of Neuchatel, and the bailliages of Murton and Schwartzenburg. It is forty miles in length, and about twenty in breadth. The north-west parts of this country are not so hilly as the others, and consequently produce plenty of grain and fruit, and not a little wine. The mountainous parts have good pastures, and

large herds of cattle. The principal rivers in this canton are the Sane, the Sensen, the Broye, or Bruw, and the Gotteron; the last of which forms several water-falls, which have a pleasing effect. France supplies it with salt, and the Pays de Vaud with wine. The inhabitants of the country speak a corrupt medley of German and French; but in the town of Friburgh the pure German prevails among persons of rank. This canton is entirely popish, and contains an hundred and four parishes, under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Lausanne, who resides at Friburgh. In 1481, it was received into the perpetual union of the Helvetic body, at which time it also formed the ninth in rank; but, on the accession of Basil, voluntarily degraded itself to the tenth. The government is aristocratical. The most considerable places are,

FRIBURGH, the capital, a city on the banks of the Sane. It is called Friburgh in Uchtlande, to distinguish it from Friburgh in Brisgaw, and is situated in a valley among rocks; so that, in every part of the town, you must either ascend or descend.

The situation of the town, says a modern traveller, though not one of the most beautiful, is certainly one of the most picturesque and wild in Switzerland. It stands partly in a small plain, partly on bold acclivities, on a ridge of rugged rocks, half encircled by the river Sane; and is so entirely concealed by the circumjacent hills, that the traveller hardly catches the smallest glimpse, till he bursts upon a view of the whole town from the over-hanging eminence. The fortifications, which consist of high stone walls and towers, inclose a circumference of about four miles. The Sane winds in such a serpentine manner as to form

in its course, within the space of two miles, five obtuse angles. On all sides, the descent to the town is extremely steep: in one place the streets even pass over the roofs of the houses. Many of the edifices are raised in regular gradation, like the seats of an amphitheatre: many overhang the edge of a precipice in such a manner, that, on looking down, a weak head would be apt to turn giddy; and an unfortunate lover, repulsed in his suit, might instantly put an end to his pains, by taking a leap from the parlour-window, without the trouble of a journey to Leucate; or to the rocks of Meillerie. A traveller fond of wild and romantic scenery, will not fail to visit the Moulin de la Motte, and the valley of Goteron. The Moulin de la Motte is a miller's dwelling, hollowed in the midst of an impending rock; and the valley of Goteron lies on the north-west of the town. The society of Friburgh is extremely agreeable: the gentry are frank and hospitable, and blend French politeness with great simplicity of manners. Dinner is usually served at twelve, and supper seldom later than eight. I never experienced a more cordial reception in any town in Switzerland. The bishop of Lausanne, called here the bishop of Friburgh, resides in this city. *Coxe's Tr.* ii. 167.

In general, however, it is very pleasant, the streets are neat and large, and the houses handsome. The canton contains about 58,000 inhabitants, and the city of Friburgh 5000. The public buildings are chiefly of the religious kind, and finely adorned. The cathedral of St. Nicholas, in the middle of the city, is large, and curiously embellished. The grand portico is ornamented with several images of the saints, with crowns of gilt paper, and other trinkets, with which the superstitious inhabitants seem much affected.

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FRIBURGH, the capital, a city on the banks of the Sane. It is called Friburgh in Uchtlande, to distinguish it from Friburgh in Brisgaw, and is situated in a valley among rocks; so that, in every part of the town, you must either ascend or descend.

The situation of the town, says a modern traveller, though not one of the most beautiful, is certainly one of the most picturesque and wild in Switzerland. It stands partly in a small plain, partly on bold acclivities, on a ridge of rugged rocks, half encircled by the river Sane; and is so entirely concealed by the circumjacent hills, that the traveller hardly catches the smallest glimpse, till he bursts upon a view of the whole town from the over-hanging eminence. The fortifications, which consist of high stone walls and towers, inclose a circumference of about four miles. The Sane winds in such a serpentine manner as to form

in its course, within the space of two miles, five obtuse angles. On all sides, the descent to the town is extremely steep: in one place the streets even pass over the roofs of the houses. Many of the edifices are raised in regular gradation, like the seats of an amphitheatre: many overhang the edge of a precipice in such a manner, that, on looking down, a weak head would be apt to turn giddy; and an unfortunate lover, repulsed in his suit, might instantly put an end to his pains, by taking a leap from the parlour-window, without the trouble of a journey to Leucate; or to the rocks of Meillerie. A traveller fond of wild and romantic scenery, will not fail to visit the Moulin de la Motte, and the valley of Goteron. The Moulin de la Motte is a miller's dwelling, hollowed in the midst of an impending rock; and the valley of Goteron lies on the north-west of the town. The society of Friburgh is extremely agreeable: the gentry are frank and hospitable, and blend French politeness with great simplicity of manners. Dinner is usually served at twelve, and supper seldom later than eight. I never experienced a more cordial reception in any town in Switzerland. The bishop of Lausanne, called here the bishop of Friburgh, resides in this city. *Coxe's Tr.* ii. 167.

In general, however, it is very pleasant, the streets are neat and large, and the houses handsome. The canton contains about 58,000 inhabitants, and the city of Friburgh 5000. The public buildings are chiefly of the religious kind, and finely adorned. The cathedral of St. Nicholas, in the middle of the city, is large, and curiously embellished. The grand portico is ornamented with several images of the saints, with crowns of gilt paper, and other trinkets, with which the superstitious inhabitants seem much affected.

fect. The church of Our Lady is small, and has nothing striking to recommend it. The Jesuits have a handsome college, seated on an eminence, on the highest part of the town, with a college and a fine church belonging to it. The other religious houses are, the convent of the Augustines, founded in 1245, in which there is a magnificent altar; that of the Cordeliers, founded also in 1245; and that of the nuns, which is among the rocks, on a point of land by the side of the river, at the extremity of the city. The Sane runs in a deep channel, at the foot of craggy rocks, which seem a defence to the town. The town-house is on one of those rocks, having the street on the Sane behind it. The city of Friburgh, as well as the rest of the canton, is of the Roman catholic religion, and in the bishopric of Lausanne. It has its great and little council; the first having the supreme authority, and consisting of an hundred counsellors: the other has the administration of common affairs, and is composed of twenty-four senators. Among other public buildings may be mentioned a mint, a granary, an arsenal, a commandery of St. John, and several hospitals. The 2d of May, and the 22d of June, are observed here as great festivals, for two signal victories gained on those days over Charles the Bold.

STAFFIS, a small town, situated on the Neuenburg lake, containing a seat, a convent, and a nunnery.

S O L E U R E.

THIS canton, known also by the name of *Solothurn*, is bounded on the east and south by the can.

canton of Berne, and on the north and west by that of Basil. It extends on both sides of the river Aar, and is about twelve miles in length, and ten in breadth. Though part of this canton consists of the mountain of Jura, it is tolerably fertile, producing corn, wine, fruits, pastures, and woods. The established religion here is popery, except in the bailliage of Buchechberg, which is Calvinism, and its ministers are nominated by the city of Berne. In 1481, with the unanimous consent of the several cantons, Soleure became a member of the Helvetic body. In spirituals it is partly subject to the bishop of Lausanne, and partly to those of Basil and Constance. This canton contains about 50,000 inhabitants; and its principal places are,

SOLEURE, the capital, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong town, situated in a pleasant and fertile country on the river Aar, by which it is divided into two almost equal parts.

Dr. Moore speaks favourably of this place. Soleure, says he, is an agreeable little town, situated on the river Aar. The houses are neatly built, and not inelegant; the meanest of them have a cleanly appearance. The common people seem to be in easier circumstances, and have a greater air of content, than in any Roman catholic country I have ever visited. One of the churches of Soleure is the most magnificent modern building in Switzerland. The arsenal is stored with arms, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in the canton. In the middle of the hall there are thirteen figures of men in complete armour, representing the thirteen Swiss cantons.

Moore's Tr. i. 319.

The new church of St. Urs, says Mr. Coxe, which was begun in 1762, and finished in 1772,

is

is a noble edifice of whitish-grey stone, which admits a polish, and is a species of rude marble. Pizoni was the architect, and the expence amounted to 80,000l; a considerable sum for so small a republic, whose revenues hardly exceed 12,000l. *per. ann.* *Coxe's Tr.* i. 210.

The streets are large, and the public buildings handsome. It is well fortified, and surrounded with deep ditches, covered ways, good ramparts, and considerable advanced works. It was a place of strength in the time of the Romans, and several of their medals, inscriptions, and other antiquities, have been found here. In the collegiate church, dedicated to St. Urs, are several fine tombs and monuments. Here is an arsenal, a convent of bare-footed monks, and a Jesuit's college; the front of the latter being built at the expence of Lewis XIV. The government is the same as that of Berne and Friburgh, and the language spoken is French. The beautiful gardens in the suburbs, and the country-houses in the neighbourhood, render it a delightful place to live in.

BALSTAL, the capital of a romantic valley of the same name, in the bailliage of Falkenstein. Besides its parish-church, it contains two other, both of which are erected in one church-yard.

OLTEN, small town seated on the Aare, over which it has a bridge. Here is a Capuchin convent.

S C H A F F H A U S E N.

THIS is the most northern of all the cantons, and lies entirely on the German side of the Rhine.

It

It is bounded on the north and east by Suabia; on the west by the Black Forest; and on the south by the canton of Zurich, from which it is separated by the Rhine. It is twenty miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and abundantly fertile, yielding corn, fruit, pasture, and wine. It was admitted a member of the Helvetic body in 1501. The government is aristocratical, and the inhabitants are Calvinists. The capital, and almost the only town worth mentioning, is,

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a handsome town pleasantly situated in a plain upon the northern shore of the Rhine, over which it has a most curious bridge, justly admired for the singularity of its architecture.

A man of the slightest weight, says a judicious traveller, feels this bridge almost tremble under him; yet waggons heavily laden pass over without danger. It has been compared to a tight-rope, and trembles when struck, but still preserves its firm and equal tension. I went under this bridge in order to examine its mechanism; and could not avoid being highly pleased with the simplicity of the architecture. *Coxe's Tr.* i. 7.

The streets are handsome and broad, and the houses magnificent. Here are several churches: that of St. John is said to be the largest in Switzerland; and that of All-Saints, though not so large, is a fine structure. This town is well fortified, and surrounded with walls, and contains an arsenal, an academy, of which the city pastors are professors, a cabinet of rarities, and a fortress which stands on the highest ground of the town, called the Emmersberg. This city carries on a good trade by means of the Rhine; and, as its name, in German, signifies a sheep-fold, so it has a sheep for its coat of arms, and upon

its coin. Here, and in other parts of Switzerland, the fountains have generally pillars in the midst of their basins, with statues on them of William Tell, and the other deliverers of their country. Here also, as in the other aristocratical cantons, is a greater and lesser council, chosen out of the twelve companies of burghers, and from which all the town offices are filled up. The reformation began to take place in this city in 1521, and in 1529 it was fully established. This place was originally called Scaphausen, that is, a boat-house, from a ferry over the river which was formerly here. The canton of Schaffhausen contains about 30,000 inhabitants, six thousand of which reside in the city.

A P P E N Z E L.

THIS is the last, and one of the least of the thirteen cantons; consisting only of three or four vallies; having the town of St. Gall on the north; the county of Toppenburg on the west; the lordship of Sax, in the canton of Zurich, and that of Gambs, in the canton of Schweitz, on the south; and the Reinthall, or Rhine valley, on the east. It is about thirty miles in length, and twenty in breadth. The country along the Reinthall is very fruitful; but to the southward, besides the high chain of hills, there are many rugged mountains: the natural sterility indeed has been in a great degree overcome by the persevering industry of the laborious inhabitants. It therefore yields good pasturage, and is not deficient in cattle, milk, butter, or cheese. Considerable quantities also of wheat, barley, rye, oats, beans, peas, wine, and flax, are produced in it; together with abundance of fruit

fruit and wood. The most celebrated medicinal baths in the whole canton, are the Gonter, the White, and the Trogner baths.

Near the southern borders, three ridges of mountains appear ranged behind each other, in a longitudinal direction. The highest among them is called the Hohe-santis, or the Hohe-meszmär, which commands a prospect of a prodigious extent. The principal rivers are the Sittar, issuing out of the Alpersee, which is the largest lake in the whole country; and the Aach, which rises in Trogan parish, passes through the territories of the abbot of St. Gallen, and at length loses itself in the lake of Constance.

This canton is supplied with water in such exuberance, says Mr. Coxe, that we could hardly walk two hundred paces without seeing a spring bubble from the ground, or a torrent rush down the sides of a rock. *Coxe's Tr.* i. 32.

The inhabitants, who are partly protestants, and partly Roman catholics, support themselves principally by their manufactures of linen, fustian, crape, and thread; and the sale of their cattle, cheese, horses, wood, and coal. Of the twenty-three parishes in the canton, four are popish, and nineteen protestant.

Before the Reformation, the inhabitants were subject to the abbot of St. Gallen; but they then shook off his yoke, and united themselves with the other cantons. After a series of animosities between the papists and protestants, the two parties came to an accommodation in 1587, by a mediation of the other cantons, and certain districts were assigned each party. Though these two divisions constitute but one canton, each of them forms a distinct community, or free state, sending its particular representatives to the diets of the confederacy, and having its separate coun-

cils and officers. In spiritual matters, the papists are subject to the bishop of Constance, and the protestants to their own consistory. This canton is able to bring into the field a considerable force; and, next to Berne, Zurich, Lucern, and Friburgh, is the most powerful of the whole confederacy. This canton contains no inclosed towns, but only three or four open burghs: indeed the whole country, except among the barren rocks, is almost a continued village, being thickly covered with excellent cottages. Among the chief part of the inhabitants, the original simplicity of the pastoral life is still preserved. The natives of this canton, in common with the inhabitants of democracies, possess a natural frankness, and peculiar tone of equality, which arises from a consciousness of their own independence. They also display a fund of original humour, and are remarkable for great quickness of repartee, and rude sallies of wit, which render their conversation extremely agreeable and interesting. *Coxe's Tr.* i. 32.

In the canton of Appenzel, the most considerable places are,

APPENZEL, the capital of the territory of the same name, seated in a pleasant valley, on the bank of the river Sitter, twelve miles south of St. Gallen. It is a pretty large town, containing a church, a convent of capuchins, a nunnery of clarists, an armoury, and a town-house. The general record-office of the whole canton is kept in this place. It is a catholic district,

HERISAU, a large handsome town, giving name to a protestant district, and containing a parochial church, a council-house, an arsenal, and
a great

a great number of manufacturers, who carry on a great trade with Germany and Italy.

TROGEN, a pretty large protestant town, famous for its annual linen-fair, and its warm bath. It has a church, a council-house, an armoury, a record-office, the provincial chest, an hospital, and a powder magazine.

THE BAILLIAGE OF THURGAU.

THE cantons to which the territorial sovereignty of this county belongs, are the eight cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwalden, Zug, and Glarus. These eight, every two years, alternately appoint a bailiff over it, who resides at Frauenfeld; and, since the year 1501, the cantons of Friburgh and Soleure have also obtained a seat in its criminal court. This bailliage is bounded to the north by Suabia, and the lake of Constance, by which it is also bounded on the east; to the west by the cantons of Zurich and Schaffhausen; and to the south by the territories of the prince and abbot of St. Gallen. It is large and populous, and obtained its name from the river Thur, which traverses it. Though mountainous towards the south, it is, in general, a fruitful country, yielding grain, wine, and fruits, and plenty of good pasture. About a third of the inhabitants of this bailliage are papists, and the rest are Calvinists. The Switzers took this territory from Sigismund, archduke of Austria, in 1460, and it was confirmed to them by the peace concluded at Constance in the following year. A considerable part of this bailliage is, however, subject to certain lords, spiritual or temporal; particularly the
bishop

bishop and chapter of Constance, and the abbot of St. Gallen. The most considerable place, is

FRAUENFELD, a small town, or rather a village, the capital of Thurgau, containing, (as Mr. Coxe informs us) hardly a thousand inhabitants; and is only remarkable as being the place where, since 1712, the deputies of the Swiss cantons assemble at the general diet. This was settled at the treaty of peace, concluded at Arau in 1712, between the protestant and catholic cantons.

This territory also contains the small towns of Arbon, Bischoffzell, Dissenhoffen, &c. and several villages.

The bailliage of **RHEINTHAL** acquired its name from its situation on the Rhine, which is also its eastern boundary. To the north it has the lake of Constance; to the west the canton of Appenzel; and to the south the barony of Sax, belonging to the canton of Zurich. Its length is twenty miles, and its breadth five. It produces plenty of corn, and wine. At the foot of the Camor-hill, in this bailliage, a pit is situated, which abounds in transparent crystal, of white, brown, and yellow colours. Most of the inhabitants are protestants, and compose nine parishes under one deanery or chapter. The territorial sovereignty of it belongs to nine cantons, viz. Berne, Zurich, Lucern, Schweitz, Glarus, Uri, Underwalden, Zug, and Appenzel, who alternately appoint a bailiff every two years; but the abbot of St. Gallen, has not only a share of the jurisdiction, but also a revenue from it. This bailliage consists of five communities, which have two chiefs or ammans; one nominated by the cantons, and the other by the abbot. This territory contains three
small

small towns, named Rhenick, Allstetten, and Bernhang, with several parochial villages.

The bailliage of SARGANS is about twenty-four miles in length, and sixteen in breadth, having the Rhine on the east, separating it from the Grisons; the canton of Glarus, and the county of Gaster on the west; and Toggenburg, with the lordship of Werdenburg, on the north. On its mountains, great quantities of cattle are fed, and its vallies produce corn and fruit. The inhabitants are partly papists, and partly protestants; the latter have their ministers from the university of Zurich; and the former, in ecclesiastical affairs, are under the bishop of Coire. The bailliage belongs to the eight old cantons, which alternately send a bailiff to it, and is divided into the Upper and Lower Sargans. In 1485, George, count of Werdenburgh, sold the county of Sargans to the seven old confederate cantons; which, in 1712, admitted Berne to a share in the regency.

This bailliage contains several small towns and villages, the principal of which is *Sargans*, situated on the Rhine. It has a council and court, and gives name to the bailliage. The little town of Wallenstadt, is also entitled to our notice. It derives its existence from the passage of the merchandise transported from Germany through the Grisons to Italy. This communication occasions the frequent resort of Italian merchants; and that language is understood by many of the inhabitants. Wallenstadt is situated on a lake of the same name, about twelve miles in length, and two in breadth; it is entirely bounded by high mountains, except to the east and west. The scenery of the lake is uncommonly wild and picturesque, and affords a perpetual variety of beautiful and romantic scenes.

Num-

Numberless water-falls, (says Mr. Coxe,) occasioned by the melting of the snows, fall down the sides of the mountains from a very considerable height, and with an almost inconceivable variety; some of them seeming to glide gently in circular directions; others forming vast torrents, and rushing into the lake with noise and violence: all of them changing their form and their position, as we approached or receded from them. The lake is exceedingly clear, deep, and cold, and, as we were informed, is never frozen. *Coxe's Tr.* i. 42.

The bailliage of GASTER is bounded to the north by the territory of Toggenburg; to the east by the bailliage of Utznach; to the west by the county of Sargans; and to the south by the Wallenstadt lake. Towards Sargans, Toggenburg, and some other parts, this territory is mountainous; but, upon the whole, it is tolerably fertile. With respect to religion, it is entirely popish, and belongs to the cantons of Schweitz and Glarus; but the inhabitants enjoy many privileges, which every new bailiff is sworn to maintain. When it is the turn of Glarus to nominate the bailiff, he must be chosen from among the papists. This territory has a diet held every two years, and a council, with two courts of justice.

The bailliage of ULTZNACH is situated between Gaster, Toggenburg, the cantons of Zurich and Schweitz, and the territory of the town of Rapperschweil. It was once a county of itself, which, in 1438, was mortgaged by the heirs of Frederic count Toggenburg, to the cantons of Schweitz and Glarus; and afterwards purchased by them, in 1439. These two cantons appoint a bailiff alternately every two years; but Glarus can only choose from among the papists, the inhabitants
being

being chiefly of that persuasion. Here is a small town, and some villages.

The little bailliage of GAMBS is surrounded by the counties of Wardenburg, and Toggenburg, and the lordship of Sax. Like that of Utznach, it is subject to the cantons of Glarus and Schweitz, and has nearly the same privileges. The only place in it, worth mentioning, is a small town of the same name.

THE TOWN AND DISTRICT OF RAPPER- SCHWEIL.

RAPPERSCHWEIL, a town pleasantly situated upon a neck of land or promontory on the lake of Zurich, over which here is a bridge of 1700 paces in length, extending to a point of land which advances a great way into the lake, from the Hofes in the canton of Schweitz. It acquired its name, Rupert Village, from its founder St. Rupert, duke of Suabia. It is pretty well fortified, and has a strong castle.

A very ingenious modern traveller informs us, that this town formerly threw itself under the protection of Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, and Glarus, with a reserve of all its privileges: but these cantons shamefully oppressing the inhabitants, and encroaching upon their liberties; Zurich and Berne took possession of the town in 1712, and restored its ancient immunities. From that period Rapperschweil has continued under the protection of Zurich, Berne, and Glarus; the latter having preserved its right by its neutrality. This territory is about a league in circumference, and comprehends three parishes.

THE COUNTY AND BAILLIAGE OF BADEN.

THIS territory lies in the Argau, and is almost inclosed by the Aar on the west, the Reufs on the south, the canton of Zurich on the east, and the Rhine on the north. In general, it abounds in fruit and grain, particularly along the rivers Limmatt and Aar; where it also produces good wine: and the mountains yield plenty of iron. In 1418, when Frederic duke of Austria was put under the ban of the empire, the canton of Zurich took possession of the town and county; and, having purchased them from the emperor Sigismund, admitted to a joint share in the sovereignty, Lucerne, Uri, Schweiz, Underwalden, and Zug; Berne in 1426, and Uri in 1445. Baden continued a bailliage of those eight cantons till 1712; when, a civil war breaking out between the protestant and catholic cantons, it was besieged and taken by the troops of Zurich and Berne; and, at the peace of Arau, was ceded to those two cantons and Glarus, which, on account of its neutrality, preserved its right of joint sovereignty. Zurich and Berne did not, however, prove their disinterestedness, when, not content with finally settling the religious disputes in favour of the protestants, they exacted from the catholic cantons the cession of Baden, contrary to the convention of Stantz, which forms the basis of the Helvetic constitution. The umbrage conceived by the catholic cantons at this step, was the principal inducement to conclude a perpetual alliance with France in 1715, and to throw themselves under the protection of that power. And this separate league has not been annulled by the general treaty which Louis XVI. contracted with the thirteen cantons in 1776.

The

The principal place in this county, is,

BADEN, also called UPPER-BADEN, situated on the river Limmat, over which it has a bridge of considerable length, but without rails or pillars. It derives its name from the neighbouring warm baths, which are mentioned by the ancients under the name *Aquæ*, and *Thermæ Helveticæ*. Tacitus mentions it as having been famous for its warm baths long before his time. They lie a little out of the town, on both sides of the Limmat, and are distinguished by the names of the great and small baths: the waters are hot in the third degree, being strongly impregnated with sulphur, and a mixture of alum and nitre. Several monuments of antiquity have been found here; particularly in 1420, when some persons were employed to open the large spring of the baths, they found statues of the heathen gods, made of alabaster; Roman coins, composed of bronze, of Augustus, Vespasian, Decius, &c. and several medals of the Roman emperors, of gold, silver, copper, and bronze. Till 1712, the diet of the thirteen cantons assembled at Baden; but has since been transferred to Frauenfeld. The bailiff resides in a castle on the other side of the river; before which there is a stone pillar, erected in honour of the emperor Trajan, who paved a road in this country eighty-five miles in length. The inhabitants are partly papists and partly protestants: to the papists belong the church of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the convent of Capuchins, and a nunnery; and on the road to the great baths they have another church. The Calvinists assemble in one which was built in 1714, also between the town and the great baths.

This territory also comprehends the small towns of Kilgnau, and Kaiferstuhl; together with some villages, and

ZURZACH, in Latin *Certiacum*, a large market-town situated on the Rhine, having two annual fairs, to which traders resort from the different parts of Switzerland, Germany, and France. The church, though it has a collegiate foundation, is common to both religions.

The free **AMPTS** or provinces, are bounded to the north by the county of Baden; to the east by the cantons of Zurich and Zug; to the west by those of Berne and Lucern; and to the south also by Lucern. The soil is very fruitful, and the inhabitants all Roman catholics, under the bishop of Constance. Of the upper division, the eight old cantons are joint sovereigns; and of the lower those of Zurich, Berne, and Glarus. This territory contains some villages.

BREMGARTEN, which is under the joint sovereignty of Zurich, Berne, and Glarus, is a town situated on the Reufs, about eight miles south of Baden. Here is a wooden bridge over the Reufs, which is a very important passage between the cantons of Zurich and Berne, to keep up the communication. Bremgarten consists of two towns, the upper and the lower; the former being on a hill, and the latter on the bank of the river. The inhabitants are papists.

MELDILGEN, which is under the protection of the eight ancient cantons, is a little Roman catholic town, and a republic of itself. The government is modelled in the same manner as that of the can-

cantons, or as nearly so as so small a community can imitate those of so large an extent. For this reason, though they have so very little business to do, they have all the variety of councils and officers that are to be met with in the greater states. They have a town-house to meet in, adorned with the arms of the eight cantons, their protectors, and they have three councils. It is seated on the river Reufs, over which it has a bridge, where a toll is taken from passengers. The inhabitants, who are papists, amount to about one thousand.

The bailliage of SCHWAENBURG lies between the cantons of Berne and Friburgh. The inhabitants, who are all protestants, speak the German language. This district is under the joint sovereignty of Berne and Friburgh. Within its jurisdiction are four parochial villages, &c.

The bailliage of MORAT, sometimes called the bailliage of Murten, lies on the Murten-lake, and almost surrounds it. The inhabitants are all protestants; part of whom speak the German language, and the others a corrupt French. Formerly the district belonged to the empire, from whom it came to the house of Savoy; but, in 1475, it submitted to the cities of Berne and Friburgh. The only place worth mentioning in this bailliage is Morat, a town on the edge of a lake of the same name, about six miles in length, and two in breadth.

Near this place, in 1476, the army of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was defeated with great slaughter. Not far from the town, (says Mr. Coxe) and adjoining to the high road, a monument of this victory still remains: it is a square building, filled with the bones of the Burgundian

gundian soldiers, who were slain at the siege and in the battle. To judge from the quantity of these bones, the number of the slaughtered must have been considerable. *Coxe's Tr.* ii. 146.

The bailliage of GRANDSON is surrounded by the Neuenburg lake, the principality of Neuenburg, and the territory of the city of Berne. The inhabitants, who are protestants, speak a corrupt kind of French. In 1484, this district was adjudged to the cities of Berne and Friburgh, on condition of their paying the sum of twenty thousand Rhenish guilders to the other cantons, which had assisted them against the Burgundians. It contains a town of the same name, seated on an eminence near the Neuenburg lake, having a mansion-house, which is the residence of the bailiff. A friary once belonged to this town, the remains of which now serve for a gymnasium. In 1476, when Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, had besieged and taken the town and castle, the Helvetic confederates marched to its relief, and a battle was fought in the neighbourhood, which terminated in the great loss and disgrace of the Burgundians.

When Mr. Coxe was in this territory, he informs us, that he heard some musicians perform the *Renz des vaches*: that famous air, says he, which was forbidden to be played among the Swiss troops in the French service; as it awakened in the soldiers such a longing recollection of their native country, that it often produced in them a settled melancholy, and occasioned frequent desertion. The French call this species of patriotic regret, *la maladie du pays*. There is nothing peculiarly striking in the tune; but, as it is composed of the most simple notes, the powerful effect of its melody upon the Swiss soldiers, in

in a foreign land, is the less surprising. Nothing indeed revives so lively a remembrance of former scenes, as a piece of favourite music which we were accustomed to hear amid our earliest and dearest connections: upon such an occasion, a long train of associated ideas will necessarily arise in the mind, and, if not totally selfish, melt it into tenderness. To use the language of poetry;

“ There is in souls a sympathy with sounds.

——— “ Wherever I have heard

“ A kindred melody, the scene recurs,

“ And with it all its pleasures and its pains.”

Cowper's Task, b. vi.

It is observable, that those who inhabit the mountainous countries are most subject to this *maladie du pays*, because their habits of life are essentially different from the customs and manners of other parts. Accordingly, the Scotch Highlanders, and the Biscayans, as well as the Swiss, when absent from their country, are peculiarly apt to be affected with every circumstance that recalls it to their minds. *Coxe's Tr.* ii. 99.

The Bailliage of ESCHALONS is also the joint sovereignty of Berne and Friburgh, and is surrounded by the territory of the city of Berne. Its inhabitants are composed of protestants and Roman catholics. It came to the cantons of Berne and Friburgh, with the bailliage of Grandson, at the same time. It comprehends two inconsiderable towns, and some parochial villages.

The ITALIAN bailliages lie at the foot of the Alps in Italy, and the Italian is the only language of the inhabitants, who are all Roman catholics. There are seven; viz. Bellenz, Riviera or Polesè, Valle di Bregno, Lauis, Luggarus, Meynthal or Val

Val Maggia, and Mendris; three of which belong to the cantons of Schweitz, Uri, and Unterwalden; and the other four to the cantons in general, except that of Appenzel. They are bounded on the north by the canton of Uri; on the east by the Milanese and the Grisons; and on the west and south by the duchy of Milan. They were formerly a part of the Milanese, but most of them were ceded to the Swiss, in 1512, by Maximilian Sforza, duke of Milan, for assisting him against France, and confirmed to them by Francis I. king of France, when he was master of the Milanese. Appenzel has no share in them, because it was a member of the confederacy when they were ceded.

THE ALLIES OF THE CANTONS.

THE allies of the Swiss, and their subjects, are those only who are united to the cantons by a solemn league, in consequence of which they are always summoned to the legislative diets, and have a vote in those assemblies. The principal of these are,

THE ABBEY OF ST. G ALLEN.

THE abbot of St. Gallen is sovereign of what is called the Patrimony of St. Gallen, situated between the canton of Zurich and the lake of Constance. It is nearly allied to the cantons, and consequently is part of the Helvetic body. It is within the limits of the town of the same name, but has hardly any thing in common with it. This abbey, which is of the Benedictine order, is said to have been founded by Gallus, a Scotchman, who, after having converted the Suevi or Suabians, with the assistance of his countryman Colum-

Columbanus, retired to Switzerland. It was first a hermitage, occupied by Gallus, who died in 640, at the age of ninety-five years, after which, his disciples built several cells in the hermitage, and, in the course of eighty years, a church and a monastery. These, by the favour of the emperors, and the donations of other persons, soon became rich, and the land belonging to them was erected into a principality; insomuch that the abbots, in 1215, became princes of the empire. It was once a famous academy, and produced a great number of learned men.

The library is now one of the best in Europe, and is particularly celebrated for its ancient and rare manuscripts.

To this library we owe Petronius Arbiter, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Quintilian, copies of which were found in 1413. It was formerly very rich in curious manuscripts; but several were borrowed by the cardinals and bishops, during the council of Constance, and never returned. This abbey is surrounded with high walls, having one opening into the town, and another towards its territory. Within the walls the abbot's palace is situated, together with a conventual church, in which are preserved the bones of St. Gallen. The number of monks is seventy-two, by whom the abbot is chosen from among themselves, who immediately becomes subject to the pope, and a prince of the empire. As an ally of the cantons, his deputies have a seat and voice in the general diet, and meetings of the confederacy. He has his hereditary steward, marshal, cup-bearer, and chamberlain; and, exclusive of the county of Toggenburg, and what is called the Old Territory, with his possessions in the Thurgau, and Upper Rheinthall, he has some lordships in Suabia, with certain rights and

jurisdictions in other parts of Germany. In his territories, he has the disposal of all benefices, and the nomination of all judges and officers.

The OLD TERRITORY, or the TERRITORY of the PEOPLE of GOD'S HOUSE, is about twenty miles in length, and ten in breadth, and is bounded on the north and west by the Thurgau; on the east by the lake of Constance; and on the south by the canton of Appenzel. The soil is good, and the inhabitants are papists. The places worth mentioning in this district are, Rorschach and Weil, two small towns.

The county of TOGGENBURG extends, from north to south, between the canton of Appenzel on the east, and that of Zurich and the county of Gaster on the west. Its length is thirty miles, and its breadth about nine. Near two thirds of the inhabitants are protestants, and the rest papists. The territory, which lies partly in the diocese of Coire, and partly in that of Constance, abounds in cattle. It was purchased by the abbey of St. Gallen, in 1468. Early in the eighteenth century, the inhabitants took up arms to deliver themselves from the exactions of the abbot, and were assisted by the cantons of Berne and Zurich, against that of Glarus and the abbot. The protestant cantons were twice victorious, and, in 1718, the abbot was obliged to come to an accommodation; by which the liberties of the Toggenburgers were solemnly confirmed. All fines and forfeitures belong to the abbot, who appoints the greater part of the judges and officers: there is, however, a council nominated by the people, for the support of their liberties, levying taxes, and other purposes. Half the judges in the lower courts are appointed by the county
parishes.

parishes. The protestants and catholics are entitled to an equal share in all offices, courts, and councils. Lichtensteig, a small town, is the capital of the county.

THE TOWN OF ST. G ALLEN.

ST. G ALLEN is a handsome flourishing town in the upper Thurgau, seated in a narrow valley between two mountains, near the river Speinach, and thirteen miles from the city of Constance. This place, which owes its present flourishing condition to the abbey of St. Gallen, was, in the tenth century, an open town: but, when the Hungarians ravaged Germany, and advanced into Switzerland, they began, in 954, to inclose it with walls, to build towers, and to encompass it with broad ditches: these works were finished in 980; but at present the town has no other fortifications than the ditches. The houses are well built, and the streets large and handsome. The principal public erections are the churches of St. Lawrence and St. Magnus, the town-house, the arsenal, the city library, and an alms-house.

The abbot formerly possessed the sovereignty of the town; but the inhabitants shook off his authority, and became independent. The town is entirely protestant, and its government aristodemocratical: the subjects of the abbot, (whose territory is very extensive) are mostly catholics. The abbey, in which the prince resides, is situated close to the town, and in the midst of its territory. This town owes its flourishing state (says Mr. Coxe) to the uncommon industry of the inhabitants, and to a very extensive commerce, arising chiefly from its manufactures of linen. In a place so entirely commercial, I was astonish-

ed to find the arts and sciences cultivated, and literature in the highest esteem. *Coxe's Tr.* i. 27.

Being near the lake of Constance, in the road from Germany to Italy, this town serves as a canal of communication between one country and the other. The inhabitants go into various countries to trade as merchants; and some of them are settled even in Spain, notwithstanding the difference of religion, for they are now all Calvinists. This town is one of the allies of the Swiss cantons, and sends deputies to the general diet. In 1454, St. Gallen entered into a perpetual alliance with the cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucern, Schweitz, Zug, and Glarus. The abbot has at present little or no right to any thing in the town, but the hospitaler does him homage for land belonging to the hospital. The German language being spoken here, a small church has been built for the use of the French refugees.

The following curious anecdote, respecting the origin of this place, is extracted from Mr. Addison's Travels, p. 325: The town and abbey of St. Gallen carry a bear in their arms. The Roman catholics have this bear's memory in very great veneration, and represent him as the first convert their saint made in the country. One of the most learned of the Benedictine monks gave me the following history of him, which he delivered to me with tears of affection in his eyes: St. Gallen, it seems, found all this country little better than a vast desert. As he was walking in it on a very cold day, he chanced to meet a bear in his way. The saint, instead of being startled at the rencounter, ordered the bear to bring him a bundle of wood, and make him a fire. The bear served him to the best of his ability, and, at his departure, was commanded by the saint to retire into the very depth of the woods, and there

to pass the rest of his life, without ever hurting man or beast. From this time (says the monk) the bear lived irreproachably, and observed, to his dying day, the orders that the saint had given him.

The town of BIENNE is situated on a lake of the same name, at the foot of the Jura. The inhabitants are Calvinists, and perform divine service in the cathedral of St. Benedict, and the church of St. John; the latter of which formerly served as a convent of that order. This town anciently fell to the see of Basil, and its bishop is still the territorial lord and sovereign of it. To this prelate, on his accession to the regency, the inhabitants take an oath; and, in return, receive from him an instrument, in which he engages to maintain their rights, liberties, and usages. In 1352, Bienne entered into a perpetual union with the city of Berne, in 1496 with the city of Friburgh, and in 1382 with the city of Soleure; on which account it is considered as an associate of the confederacy, and, in all general diets, votes next to the town of St. Gallen. It is also possessed of the right of taking up arms, of making, altering, and repealing laws and ordinances, punishing delinquents, and determining finally in civil and criminal causes. The small district under its jurisdiction is supposed to comprehend six thousand inhabitants.

THE GRISON LEAGUES.

THIS territory is bounded on the south by the Italian bailliages, the county of Chavanne, and the Valteline; on the east by the territories of Venice and Milan; on the west by some of the Italian

Italian bailliages, and the canton of Uri; and on the north by the counties of Surgans and Bludenz, the canton of Glarus, and the principality of Lichtenstein. It consists of Grison, or Grey League, the League of the House of God, and that of the Ten Jurisdictions. The two first lie towards the south, and the last towards the north. It is remarkable, that the precise period at which the three leagues formerly united to compose one general republic, cannot be ascertained, from any positive record in the annals of this country. Campel, the best historian of the Grisons, places this event about 1436. The length of the whole is seventy-five miles, and the breadth about sixty. The inhabitants, who are brisk, courageous, and jealous of their liberties, are said to have had the name of Grisons, from the grey coats which they formerly wore. This country is very mountainous; but even the mountains yield excellent pasture for cattle, sheep, and goats, with some rye and barley. The vallies afford plenty of grain, pulse, fruits, wine, and hay. Hogs and wild fowl the country abounds in, but it sparingly supplies the inhabitants with fish and salt. The breeding of horses is so much neglected here, that the greatest part of those which are used are purchased from foreigners.

The principal rivers are, the Rhine, the Inn, and the Adda, which have all their sources in this territory.

The language of the Grisons is either a corrupt Italian, or the German; but the latter is only used in their general state assemblies. Both the popish and protestant religions are tolerated here by established laws. About two thirds of the inhabitants profess the latter, and the other third are Roman catholics. Each of the leagues is subdivided into communities, which are so many de-

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democracies; every male beyond the age of sixteen having a share in the government, and a vote in the election of magistrates. Deputies from the several communities constitute the general diet of the Grison leagues, which is held annually, and alternately, at the capital of each league; but nothing can be concluded without the consent of their constituents.

The country of the Grisons is a part of the ancient Rhætia, which, while it was a Roman province, also included Vindelicia. After the extinction of the Roman empire in the west, it was for some time subject to its own dukes, and those of Suabia. The bishop of Coire, and some petty princes dependent on the emperors of Germany, then became masters of a great part of it. At last, by the extinction of its lords, and other means, it composed three distinct republics; and these are subdivided into a certain number of communities, which are a kind of republics, exercising every branch of sovereignty, except that of making peace and war, sending embassies, concluding alliances, and enacting laws relating to the whole country, which belong to the provincial diets of the several leagues. The particular diets are composed of a deputy from each community; and, in all these diets for deliberating on the affairs of the respective leagues, there are general diets for what concerns the whole body, or the three leagues jointly. There is a general seal appropriated to the use of the three leagues, and each respective league has a separate seal. Extraordinary diets are sometimes summoned upon particular occasions. In the general diets, the Grey League has twenty-seven votes; that of the House of God twenty-two, and that of the Ten jurisdictions fourteen. The bailliages belonging in common to the three leagues are those of the
Val.

Valteline, Chieavene, Bormio, Meynsfeld, Malans, and Jennins. The annual revenue arising to the Grisons from their vassalages, amounts to about thirteen thousand five hundred florins. Though the public revenue is small, many private individuals in the country are extremely rich. In cases of extraordinary emergency they tax themselves in proportion to the necessity of the service, and their own property. The Grisons maintain no regular troops, but they have a well-disciplined militia. The principal strength of the country consists in the narrow passes, and high mountains, by which they are surrounded; in which a few resolute men are able to oppose a large army.

The GREY LEAGUE is composed of eight large districts, called councils, and twenty-three communities, of which eighteen are Roman Catholics. The number of inhabitants is estimated at fifty thousand. Ilants, the capital of this league, contains about sixty houses, and is partly surrounded with walls; a circumstance which serves to distinguish it, as it is the only walled town, except Coire, among the Grisons. It is also remarkable for being the place where the general diet of the three leagues assembles every third year. This territory also comprehends a straggling town, named Disentis, and several villages.

The territory of the LEAGUE of the HOUSE of GOD is supposed to have obtained its name from the cathedral of the bishopric of Coire, which stands in it. It is divided into two great communities, which are subdivided into twenty-one, called jurisdictions; the inhabitants of which

which are chiefly protestants. About Coire, and the banks of the Rhine, fruits of all sorts, except oranges and olives, are to be found in great plenty. Coire, which is not only the capital of this league, but of the republic, is situated at the foot of the Alps, in a rich plain. The town lies partly in the plain, and partly upon the steep side of a rock, and is surrounded with ancient brick walls, with square and round towers, in the style of fortification, prior to the invention of gun-powder. The streets are narrow and dirty. The inhabitants are chiefly protestants, and are estimated at two thousand. This place has a jurisdiction distinct from the territory, and has its own government and laws. Upon the highest part of the town stands the bishop's palace, the cathedral, and the houses belonging to the chapter. The bishop is prince of the Roman empire, a dignity annexed to the see in 1170, by the emperor Frederic the First, and is styled Lord of Furstenberg and Furstenau. His revenues amount to about 2000*l.* sterling *per annum*. The remains of two or three towers, which are evidently of Roman construction, attest the antiquity of this city. Poschiavo is a pretty large town in this League, which also contains several parochial villages.

The LEAGUE of the TEN JURISDICTIONS, which is the smallest of the three, is divided into seven communities. To make up the ten jurisdictions, three of the great communities are each subdivided into two jurisdictions. In the general diets, this League has fourteen votes. In 1649, this League purchased for itself all the prerogatives which the house of Austria was possessed of in this country. The inhabitants are chiefly protestants, and German is the language

spoken, except in one or two villages. The length of this country is about twenty-five miles. The houses are so dispersed as not to form a single village, properly so called. In the great church belonging to the community of Davos, the general diet is held every year. Mayenfeld has indeed the appearance of a village.

The TERRITORIES subject to the three GRISON LEAGUES, lie at the foot of the Alps, not far from the entrance of Italy, and consist of the Valteline, and the counties of Bormio, and Chiavenna.

THE VALTELINE.

THE Valteline is a fine fruitful valley in the south-east division of the country of the Grisons, about fifty miles in length, and from eight to twenty in breadth. It is watered throughout with the Adda, which, after receiving all the streams issuing from the Forest, discharges itself into the Como-lake. This vale is sheltered from the northern blasts by high mountains, and beautifully interspersed with corn-fields, vineyards, meadows, and fruit-trees. This country produces a red wine of a most delicious flavour, and of so strong a body, that it will keep a vast number of years, improving in its taste, and gradually turning paler, till its redness totally disappears. The apples and pears which are the growth of this valley, are far from being fine, but its melons, figs, apricots, and peaches, are exquisite. Here is also a plentiful supply of citrons, almonds, lemons, pomegranates, and other excellent fruits. The attention of the inhabitants is so much engrossed in culture of silk and wine, that husbandry is too much neglected,

lected, and they even import a part of the corn which they consume. Bees and silk-worms are bred in great abundance; and so fertile is the country where it is properly cultivated, that it sometimes produces three crops in a single year: one of wheat, the second of millet, and the third of turnips. The Adda yields plenty of trout, which are large, fat, and delicious. The language here is a corrupt Italian, and the religion popery. Formerly many protestants resided in this territory, but they were all massacred in 1620.

This was occasioned, says Mr. Coxe, by the violence of the Grisons, who had long attempted to introduce the Reformation into the Valteline with the most injudicious zeal, and without paying sufficient attention to the prejudices of a superstitious people. Churches for the worship of the reformed religion were constructed, and ministers regularly settled with a permanent salary. The 20th of July, 1620, was the day appointed for the perpetration of this horrid design. At dead of night, Robustelli, the leader of the conspiracy, accompanied by about a hundred followers, arrived at Tirano; and, having assembled the chief catholics of the place, laid before them the intention of extirpating the protestants: the dreadful proposal was embraced with all the zeal of resentment, inflamed by fanaticism. At break of day, the signal for the massacre being given by ringing the bells, great part of the inhabitants issued from their houses, and repaired to the market-place with terror and anxiety. In this moment of perplexity the conspirators fell upon the protestants, and encouraged the people to follow their example, by destroying the enemies of the catholic faith. Few words being necessary to exasperate an incensed and superstitious multitude, every person seized the first arms that presented themselves,

selves, scoured the streets, stormed the houses, and assassinated the protestants. During this dreadful scene, the podesta, his wife, and family, and some of the principal protestants, took refuge in the town-house, and barricadoed the doors: the catholics, however, soon forced a passage, and burst into the apartments where the fugitives were collected. Their fury was for a moment suspended, at the affecting sight of the podesta and his wife upon their knees, presenting their infant children with uplifted arms. But such was the implacable barbarity of the enraged multitude, who demanded with repeated instances the death of the podesta and his family, that this short respite was of no avail, and only served to embitter their fate: they were first imprisoned, and then put to death, without distinction of sex or age. It would be shocking to humanity to enumerate the particulars of this savage massacre, or to trace its devastation in the several towns of the Valteline. It continued, without intermission, for three successive days; nor were its horrid effects confined merely to the spot: many who had escaped into the country were hunted down like wild beasts: others, after eluding the fury of their pursuers, were consumed by hunger and fatigue; and numerous dead bodies were discovered in the woods, caverns, and torrents: even women and infants were slain in the most deliberate manner. Some protestants saved their lives by abjuring their religion, and many who refused to purchase their safety by this concession, were burnt alive. In the midst of this dreadful carnage, one instance of singular humanity deserves to be recorded. Bartholomeo Peretti, the principal catholic at Berbeno, being exhorted to put all the protestants of that town to death, apprised them of their danger, and assisted them in effecting an escape. But this act of clemency

mency was the occasion of his own destruction, and he was executed as an enemy to religion. *Coxe's Tr.* iii. 98.

In 1639, the Valtelin was confirmed by treaty to the Grisons, and the treaty guaranteed by Spain. The substance of which is, An act of oblivion; the immunities of the subject countries to be confirmed as they existed before the revolution of 1620; and no other religion than the catholic to be tolerated therein. This treaty also secured to the Spaniards the passage of the valley. The principal officers in the Valteline are appointed every two years by the Grisons; and at the same periods of time, every league sends three deputies, with two clerks and a lawyer, to hearken to the complaints of the people, against the officers set over them, and to redress their grievances. The natives have many privileges, and, among others, that of choosing certain officers. This country is defended by mountains, through which there are narrow passes; in consequence of which a small number of men may withstand great armies. The inhabitants of this valley are estimated at twenty-five thousand, and the principal places in it are,

SONDRIO, the capital of the Valteline, and the residence of the governor, situated on the Maeler, which runs into the Adda a little below. The neighbouring country is extremely beautiful, and the town, among many other good buildings, has a handsome church. It is the residence of the bailiffs and vicario, and exhibits the ruins of an ancient castle and a nunnery. This town, like all the others in the valley, has a deserted appearance: there is little appearance of trade, and no animation. A traveller, who lately visited this town, gives us the following information. I rode to see the

the painting of St. Benedict, at the nunnery about a mile and a half from Sondrio. After I had examined the painting, the abbess sent a message desiring the favour of my company, which I accepted with pleasure. Upon entering the parlour, I made my obeisance to the abbess, who, in company with two nuns, was seated on the other side of the grate. After the usual compliments, and enquiries if I was pleased with the picture, wine and cakes were brought in. The wine was the produce of their own vineyards, and was excellent. The cakes were shaped like *skulls* and *bones*. The abbess and her friends behaved with great ease and politeness: they asked many questions relating to England, natural to persons sequestered from society; and one of them apologized for their curiosity, by remarking that women were not less inquisitive, or less fond of talking, because they were shut up in a nunnery. The person who made this remark was pale, but not unhealthy; her figure was remarkably fine, and she had been very handsome: a disappointment in love, as I am informed, first induced her to take the veil, and to bury so much beauty and elegance in a convent. I was so much struck with her manner and address, that I could not help wishing she might never live to regret such a step, and that she may feel all that ease and tranquillity of mind; which are expected, but not always found, by those who take the veil.

TIRANO, a large populous town on the Adda, and the seat of a podesta. Here the massacre of the protestants began.

MORBEGNO, a pretty large town on the river Bitto, which at a small distance from hence is received into the Adda. Here is a foundation,
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consisting of an archdeacon, and fifteen residentiary canons, a convent, and a nunnery. It was formerly a walled town and had a fort, but the fortifications were demolished in 1521. This is the handsomest town in the Valteline, and appears to have more shops, and to carry on more trade, than all the others united.

THE COUNTY OF BORMIO.

THIS district lies at the foot and in the midst of the Rhetian Alps, between the League of the House of God, the country of Tyrol, the territories of Venice, and the Valteline; being environed with steep mountains, the summits of which are seldom free from snow. Part of the country also consists of stupendous mountains. It is about fifteen miles in length, and fourteen in breadth; and the inhabitants, amounting to about fourteen thousand; are all papists; the exercise of every other religion being prohibited. The air here is coldish, but pure and healthy. No wine is produced in this country, and but little fruit; but it yields a sufficient quantity of grain for home consumption, and, so rich are its pastures, the natives keep great quantities of cows, sheep, and goats. This territory abounds in iron ore, and other metals and minerals; and the honey which it produces is particularly excellent. They have a governor, appointed by the Grisons, called a podesta; but have the full enjoyment of their ancient rights and privileges. The only place deserving notice in this district, is,

BORMIO, the capital, pleasantly situated near the river Adda, and about fifty miles from Coire. It is the residence of a governor, called the Podesta,

defta, as well as an archdeacon, and five canons. It is a pretty large populous place, and formerly had a castle, which was demolished in 1639. This town contains about a thousand inhabitants, but has a desolate appearance.

THE COUNTY OF CHIAVENNA.

THIS territory is environed with the Grey League, the League of the House of God, the Valteline, and the territory of Como; being about twenty-one miles in length, and eighteen in breadth. The mountains of Chiavenna contain quarries of stone, called the Lavezzi-stone, in Latin *lebates*, of which sundry kitchen utensils are made, and even cups and saucers. It is of a blackish green colour, and never breaks over the hottest fire. This country in general approaches to the beauty and fertility of Italy. It produces grain of all kinds; the trees bear excellent fruit; the vineyards yield good wine; and the mountains feed cattle and sheep. The lake of Chiavenna, the Lira, the Maira, and the Adda, furnish a plentiful supply of fish, and there is no deficiency of butter, cheese, and milk. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be about five thousand; the religion they profess is popery, and their country is in the diocese of Como. This territory came under the sovereignty of the Grisons at the same time, and in the same manner as the Valteline. It is ruled, like the other subject provinces, by a Grison governor. The principal place in this territory, is,

CHIAVENNA, a large, ancient, populous town, seated on the bank of the Maira, at the foot of the mountains, in a plain full of vineyards. It is

is well built, and has several handsome houses. It is the residence of the commissary, and contains six churches, one of which is collegiate, a convent, a nunnery, a palace for the governor, and a stately custom-house. The inhabitants (which are about 3000 in number) make caves in the mountains, ten or twelve feet in depth, where they keep their wine as cool in summer as if it had been mixed with ice.

The Barony of HALDENSTEIN is a free independent barony lying on the Rhine, about three miles below Coire. It is near five miles in length and one in breadth. It received its name from the parochial village of Haldenstein. For the protection granted it by the Grisons, it is obliged, when required, to furnish them a certain number of men. The lord of this place is styled baron of Haldenstein and Lichtenstein, and has all the prerogatives of a sovereign within the barony, together with the tythes, the patronage of the churches, &c. The inhabitants were released from villanage in 1701. This barony belongs to neither of the three leagues, nor has any other connection with their regency, excepting that of being under its protection. Three persons are recommended by the vassals to the baron, out of which he nominates one for judge. The ancient castle of Haldenstein, from which the barons took their title, is now in ruins. The present house, occupied by the baron of Haldenstein, was built in 1545, by James de Castrio, and is pleasantly situated near the Rhine.

V A L L A I S.

THIS tract of country, called the Vallais, is a valley among the Alps, extending from the source of the river Rhone, to the lake of Geneva, almost a hundred miles in length, and thirty in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the Alps, which separate it from the cantons of Berne and Uri; on the east by the mountains of Forche; on the south by the duchy of Milan, and the Val d' Aosta; and on the west by Savoy and the republic of Geneva. The air among the mountains is subject to the extremities of cold and heat; but the soil is extremely fertile, producing all sorts of grain, wine, saffron, almonds, figs, pomegranates, and other fine fruits. The soil almost prevents labour, by spontaneously producing the fruits of the earth. This district abounds in cattle, game, and venison, and is well watered by the Rhone, which passes through it in its western course, receiving, as it flows along, the streams and lesser rivulets of the Vallais, issuing from the mountains.

Dr. Moore mentions the junction of the Arve with the Rhone, in terms equally spirited and just: The Arve, says he, pours its chill turbid stream into the Rhone, soon after that river issues from the lake of Geneva. The contrast between those two rivers is very striking; the one being as pure and limpid, as the other is foul and muddy. The Rhone seems to scorn the alliance, and keeps as long as possible unmingled with his dirty spouse. Two miles below the place of their junction, a difference and opposition between this ill-sorted couple is still observable; these, however, gradually abate by long habit; till at last, yielding to necessity, and to those unrelenting laws which joined

joined them together, they mix in perfect union, and flow in a common stream to the end of their course. *Moore's Tr. i. 189.*

The German, French, Italian, and even the Latin, is spoken here, though very corruptly, even by the common people; those languages being all indispensibly necessary to the inhabitants, in their intercourse with the cantons of Berne, Uri, Savoy, Piedmont, and the Milanese.

The dress of the young Vallaisannes is remarkably picturesque. A little silk hat, fixed on one side of the head, from which a bunch of ribbons hangs negligently, with a jacket very advantageous to the shape, gives them a smart air; and is, upon the whole, more becoming than the dress of the common people in any country I have yet seen. *Moore's Tr. i. 235.*

The Vallais is entirely popish, forming the diocese of Sion, and is divided into the upper and lower. The upper having, in 1475, made a conquest of the lower, the latter has ever since been subject to the former, though not without many privileges. The government, excepting that of the Sion, which is aristocratical, is nearly the same as that of the Grisons. The republic of the Vallais is an ally of the thirteen cantons; and has formed a particular league with the seven catholic cantons for the defence of the common religion. The bishop of Sion was formerly absolute sovereign over the greatest part of the Vallais; but his authority is now limited to the following particulars. He has the sole power of pardoning criminals; and signs all the warrants for execution; the money is coined in his name, and with the arms of the republic. In his acts he signs himself bishop of Sion, prince of the German empire, and count and præfect of the Vallais; in days of high ceremony he dines in

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public, and is waited on by the first noble in the Vallais, who is hereditary treasurer. The natives are, in general, of a diminutive size, and many of them afflicted with goitres, or wens in the throat. Most of the houses are built of wood, and particularly that of the larch tree, which grows here in great abundance, and is very durable. The most considerable places are,

SION, the capital of the whole Vallais, seated on the river Sitten, not far from the Rhine, at the foot of three insulated rocks. It contains six churches, several convents, and a college, and is the see of a bishop, who has no less than three palaces in the town. He is elected by the chapter and the representatives of the seven tythings, and is suffragan to the archbishop of Moustiers, in Savoy. In 1475, Sion was vigorously besieged by the Savoyards and the forces of Geneva, which, however, were repulsed with very considerable loss. Sion is an ancient town, and was formerly the capital of the *Seduni*, who inhabited this part of the country in the time of Julius Cæsar: a few remaining inscriptions prove its antiquity.

The inhabitants of this part of the Vallais, says Mr. Coxe, are very much subject to *goitres*, or large excrescences of the flesh which grow from the throat, and often encrease to a most enormous size: but, what is more extraordinary, idiocy also remarkably abounds among them. I saw many instances of both kinds as I passed through Sion: some idjots were basking in the sun with their tongues out and their heads hanging down; exhibiting the most affecting spectacle of intellectual imbecillity that can possibly be conceived. Let me not, however, be understood as insinuating that the inhabitants in general are either goitrous, idjots, indolent, or dirty; like that traveller who asserted,

asserted, that all the women of a certain town were crooked, red-haired, and pitted with the small pox, because his landlady happened to be so. Indeed, I look upon national reflections, in general, to proceed from the narrowest and most illiberal turn of mind. But as to the singular prevalence, in the present instance, of goitres and idiocy, it is a fact which I can venture to affirm, both from my own experience, and from various conversations I have held with several men of learning and observation of this country. The general dirtiness and indolence of the common people, is notoriously obvious. *Coxe's Tr.* i. 385.

In the Pays de Vallais, I was told that these *goitres*, or swellings of the throat and neck, are more frequent than in any other place. As this disease seems to be endemical, it cannot, as has been imagined, proceed from the drinking of water impregnated with snow or ice; for this beverage is common to all the inhabitants of the Alps, and of other mountains. *Moore's Tr.* i. 220.

A native of Chamouni informed the same gentleman, that there were no goitres in that valley, but that he would see a great number of them among the Vallaisons, to whose country he was going. The doctor very naturally observed, "that his country people were very happy, in being quite free from such an odious disease, which afflicted their poor neighbours."—"En revanche," said the peasant, "nous sommes accablés des impôts;—et dans le Pays de Vallais on ne paye rien"—*But instead of that, says the peasant, we are loaded with taxes, and the inhabitants of the Pays de Vallais are wholly excused from them.* "The devil's in the fellow," exclaimed the doctor, "Were it in your choice, would you accept of goitres, to get free of taxes?"—"Très volontiers, monsieur;—l'un vaut

vaut bien l'autre."—*Most, willingly, sir; the former are preferable to the latter.* Moore's Tr. i. 221.

BRIEG, formerly deemed the handsomest town in the whole Vallais, was, in a great degree, destroyed by an earthquake in 1755. It is situated on the river Saltana, not far from the Rhone, twelve miles south-east of Sion. Here is a nunnery of Uresilines, and a Jesuit's college. The tything-courts and meetings are held here.

ST. MAURICE, a handsome town, in a valley on the Rhone, over which it has a stately bridge. It is a great thoroughfare from the lake of Geneva, through the country of the Vallais, and over the lofty mountains of St. Bernard'sberg. It takes its present name from an Augustine canonry here, erected in the beginning of the fifth century, by Sigismond king of Burgundy, in honour of a saint who is supposed to have suffered martyrdom here, and is supposed to be the ancient *Aganum*, where, towards the end of the third century, the Theban legion, consisting entirely of Christians, suffered martyrdom. It is also said to be the *Tarneda* of Antoninus.

The town of **MUHLHAUSEN** is an ally of the Swiss cantons, seated in the Sundgau, on the river Ill, in a fertile and pleasant plain at the bottom of a ridge of hills. It is a large, handsome, populous town, adorned with several churches, and other public and private structures. The inhabitants are protestants. This town sends no deputy to the general diet of the Helvetic body, though it is in alliance with the protestant cantons. The government is wholly in the hands of the citizens. The whole territory is comprised within a precinct of eight miles. This town has about six thousand inhabitants, and is in a flourishing

ishing state from its manufactures of printed linens and cottons.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF NEUCHÂTEL AND
COUNTY OF VALENGIN.

THESE territories are bounded on the west by the Franche Comté; on the north by the bishopric of Basil; and on the east and south by the cantons of Berne and Friburgh. The length is about thirty miles, and the breadth fifteen. The lower parts produce grain, wine, fruits, hemp, and flax, and the eminences afford pasture for sheep and cattle, and abound with deer and other game. The hills also yield metals, marble, and petrefactions. These territories are almost entirely among the mountains of Jura; and, besides the towns and villages, contain upwards of three thousand houses scattered among the hills and vallies. The air is temperate and salubrious. The country is very populous, and the greatest part of the inhabitants are protestants; but in the castellany of Landeron, popery is the prevailing religion. French is the language spoken in this country, though not in the greatest purity, nor with the best accent. On the death of Mary, duchess of Nemours, in 1707, several illustrious families put in their claims to these territories; but the high tribunal of Neuchâtel passed a decree in favour of the king of Prussia, on the third of November, 1707. In consequence of which he took possession of them, but not without confirming to the inhabitants all their liberties and privileges: though he styles himself sovereign prince of Neuchâtel and Valengin, his edicts are of no force till they are confirmed by the assembly of the states. At
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the peace of Utrecht, concluded in 1713, between France and Prussia, the French monarch acknowledged the king of Prussia as sovereign lord of Neuchatel, and Valengin; and further promised not to molest him in the possession of these countries, nor permit his subjects to attempt any such molestation. The ordinary administration of affairs is vested in the governor and council, appointed by the king. The revenue amounts to about forty thousand florins per annum, and the militia consists of about eight or nine thousand men, who are ranged into several companies. The whole military establishment is under the direction of a general inspector. This country is called the key of Switzerland, on account of the six passes which lead into the latter, and may be defended by a few men, against large armies. The only place of any note in this territory is,

NEUCHATEL, the capital of the sovereignty of the same name, seated between the lake, to which it has also given title, and the Jura. It consists of four large streets, and an old castle in which the governor resides. On the side of the castle stands an antique temple on a handsome terrace, whence there is an excellent prospect both of the town and lake. This place enjoys many privileges, and is exempted from all imposts and tithes. Its neighbourhood is decorated with gardens, seats, and vineyards. Neuchatel is said to have been built by the emperor Conrad, in 1034. The town, though small, contains about 3000 inhabitants, and has several manufactures of linens and cottons.

THE REPUBLIC AND CITY OF GENEVA.

THE territory of this republic is small, consisting only of thirteen parishes, but it is a pleasant fertile country. The city, called in Latin also *Geneva*, in German *Gelf*, and in French *Genève*, is situated where the Rhone makes its exit from the lake, sixty-five miles from Berne, seventy from Lyons, and an hundred and six from Turin. The situation of Geneva, says Dr. Moore, is, in many respects, as happy as the heart of man could desire, or his imagination conceive. The Rhone, rushing out of the noblest lake in Europe, flows through the middle of the city, which is encircled by fertile fields, cultivated by the industry, and adorned by the riches and taste of the inhabitants. The long ridge of mountains, called Mount Jura, on one side, with the Alps, the glaciers of Savoy, and the snowy head of Mont Blanc on the other, serve as boundaries to the most charmingly variegated landscape that ever delighted the eye. *Moore's Tr.* i. 146.

A part of the city of Geneva stands on an island in the Rhone, and part on the banks of both sides; being large, handsome, populous, and well fortified. The superb houses of private persons become every day more numerous; many of the public buildings are elegant, and some of them grand. Among these may be reckoned the church of St. Peter, which was formerly the cathedral, decorated with a monument of Henry, duke of Rohan, in black marble, with his statue in white. The Treille commands a fine prospect of the lake, and of the several ranges of mountains and rocks, rising behind one another. Here are five other churches, in some of which the service is in French, in others the Italian is used, and in others the German.

The guildhall is a stately building, seated on an eminence, the ascent to which is without any steps, and paved with small flint stones, so curiously contrived, that any person may not only walk, but ride up it. The citizens enjoy the advantage of having free access to the public library; and by this privilege, they not only retain, but improve that general tincture of learning which they imbibe in their youth. This library, which owes its origin to Bonnivard, prior of St. Victor, contains 25,000 volumes, and many curious manuscripts.

The arsenal belonging to this city is said to contain arms for twelve thousand men; and the university, which is reckoned among the most celebrated in Europe, has twelve professors, and a very valuable library. In the arsenal are deposited the scaling ladders, dark lanterns, petards, and other machines, brought by the Savoyards in 1602. To explain this circumstance, it may be necessary to observe, that, in 1602, the duke of Savoy attempted to seize upon the town.

He marched an army, says our intelligent physician, in the middle of a dark night, in the time of peace, to the gates, applying scaling ladders to the ramparts and walls; and, having surprized the centinels, several hundreds of the Savoyard soldiers had actually got into the town, and the rest were following; when they were at length discovered by a woman, who gave the alarm. The Genevois started from their sleep, seized the readiest arms they could find, attacked the assailants with spirit and energy, killed numbers in the streets, drove others out of the gate, or tumbled them over the ramparts; and the few who were taken prisoners, they beheaded the next morning, without further process or ceremony. The Genevois annually distinguish the day on which this
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memorable exploit was performed, as a day of public thanksgiving and rejoicing. It is called *Le Jour de l'Escalade*, the Ladder-Day; on which there is divine worship in all the churches; and the evening is spent in visiting, feasting, dancing, and other diversions. *Moore's Tr.* i. 159.

The general hospital is a magnificent building, where the city poor are provided for; and where travelling paupers are maintained for one day, and dismissed with money in their pockets, to enable them to proceed on their journey. Fountains are placed in almost every street, from whence water is conveyed through pipes into private houses. This water is raised from the Rhine by a machine, which conveys it into the aqueducts, and from thence it is distributed throughout the city. The island of the Rhone is adorned with an antique tower, said to have been built in the time of Julius Cæsar. The fortifications are both a defence and an ornament to the city of Geneva. They have been augmented from time to time; but, in 1734, such sums were demanded for that purpose, that an insurrection was the consequence, which was not terminated till 1738; and was then effected by the mediation of France, and the cantons of Zurich and Berne. This, however, did not hinder them from adding other works, when the Spaniards entered the states of Savoy, in 1741.

The government resembles that of Berne, or Zurich.

Mr. Coxe assures us, that Geneva is by far the most populous town in Switzerland, and contains twenty-four thousand inhabitants. This superiority of numbers is doubtless owing to the great industry and activity of the inhabitants; to its more extensive commerce; to the facility of purchasing the burghership; and to the privileges which government allows to all foreigners. The

members of this city are distinguished into citizens and burgeses, inhabitants and natives; and, since the late revolution in 1782, there is a fifth class, called *domiciliés*, who receive from the magistrates an annual permission to remain in the city. The citizens and burgeses are alone admitted to a share in the government; the inhabitants are strangers, who are allowed to settle in the town with certain privileges; and the natives are the sons of those inhabitants, who possess additional advantages. The two last classes form a large majority of the people. *Coxe's Tr.* ii. 319.

The changes in the form of government introduced by the revolution of 1782, are these: 1. The power granted in 1768 to the general Council, of re-election, or of annually excluding four members from the senate, is abolished. 2. The privilege enjoyed by the same assembly, of nominating half the vacancies in the Great Council, is likewise annulled. 3. The right of representation, or remonstrating, is taken from the citizens at large, and transferred to thirty-six adjuncts. 4. The introduction of the *grabeau*, exclusively vested in the last-mentioned body. 5. The circles, clubs, and public assemblies, are prohibited. 6. The militia abolished; firing at marks with bows and arrows prohibited. 7. No native or inhabitant to have arms. Soon after this revolution, a memorial, signed by above a thousand Genevans of both sexes, expressing a desire of settling in Ireland, was presented to earl Temple (now marquis of Buckingham), then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. His lordship communicated, on the 27th of September 1782, the proposal to the privy council of Ireland, for giving an asylum to the Genevan emigrants. This proposal was approved by the king; the Irish parliament

ment voted 50,000*l.* towards defraying the expences of their journey, and building a town for their reception; lands were purchased for 8000*l.* in a convenient situation, near Waterford; part of the New Geneva was actually completed, at the expence of ten thousand pounds; a charter was granted with very considerable privileges; and the foundation of an academy approved. In July 1783, several Genevans landed in Ireland; and when the nation had expended near 30,000*l.* the project was suddenly relinquished, and the settlement finally abandoned. It is supposed, that the resentment of the Genevans began to subside, and most of them returned and took the oaths of allegiance to the new government.

A son who refuses to pay his father's debts, is incapable of holding any office in the state. No marriage can be solemnized, unless both parties are of the protestant religion. A woman of forty years of age cannot be married to a man who is less than thirty. If her age exceeds forty, her husband must at least be thirty-five. A man who exceeds sixty, cannot marry a woman who is not, at least, thirty. A widow is not permitted to alter her condition in less than six months after the decease of her husband. In 1584 Geneva concluded a treaty of perpetual alliance with Zurich and Berne, by which it is allied with the Swiss cantons. The last attempt of the House of Savoy against Geneva was in 1602, when Charles Emmanuel treacherously attacked the town during a profound peace, as above related; since that period, uninterrupted peace has been maintained between the House of Savoy and Geneva; though the king of Sardinia did not formally acknowledge, till 1754, the independence of the republic.

The kings of France and England are constantly mentioned in the public prayers here.

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The principal revenue of this republic arises from the customs on all sorts of merchandize carried out of the city, and from the vast quantities of corn, which the magistrates purchase and sell again to the citizens. But they must always have sufficient in their granaries to last for two years; and, for this purpose, they must buy no corn which grew within twelve miles of Geneva. The inhabitants maintain themselves by their manufactures, which are of silks, clocks, watches, gold, silver, bone-lace, chamois leather, and pistols. Printing, to a large amount, is also carried on in this town; which is a great thoroughfare for goods from France to Germany and Italy, and from Germany to France; being, from hence, very easily shipped on the Rhone or the Rhine.

The bakers, the inn-keepers, the garrison, and the artificers employed by the city, are obliged to purchase their corn from the public granaries, at a small advance of the prime cost. The environs of the city are extremely pleasant, which, together with the goodness of the air and the provisions, the mildness of the government, the politeness of the inhabitants, and the numbers of foreigners of distinction residing at Geneva, or passing through, renders it a most agreeable place: whence Mr. Addison has justly styled it the Court of the Alps. This territory had formerly its particular earls or counts, whose family was extinct in 1316. The Genevois embraced the reformed religion in 1535, and, in 1584, entered into a solemn alliance with the cantons of Switzerland. The citizens of Geneva enjoy freedom untainted by licentiousness, and security unbought by the horrors of war. The great number of men of letters, who either are natives of the place, or have chosen it for their residence, the decent manners, the easy circumstances, and humane dispositions of

of the Genevois in general, render this city and its environs a very desirable retreat for people of a philosophic turn of mind, who are contented with moderate and calm enjoyments. Well has it been observed, that the democratical nature of their government inspires every citizen with an idea of his own importance: he perceives that no man in the republic can insult, or even neglect him, with impunity. It is an excellent circumstance in any government, when the most powerful man in the state has something to fear from the most feeble. This is the case here: the meanest citizen of Geneva is possessed of certain rights, which render him an object deserving the attention of the greatest. Besides, a consciousness of this makes him respect himself; a sentiment which, within proper bounds, has a tendency to render a man respectable to others. A spirit of independency and freedom, tempered by sentiments of decency, and love of order, influence in a most remarkable manner the minds of the subjects of this happy republic. Before I knew them, I had formed an opinion that the people of this place were fanatical, gloomy-minded, and unsociable; as the puritans in England, and the presbyterians in Scotland were, during the civil wars, in the reigns of Charles II. and his brother. In this, however, I find that I had conceived a very erroneous notion. There is not, I may venture to assert, a city in Europe, where the minds of the people are less under the influence of superstition or fanatical enthusiasm than at Geneva. The clergy of Geneva, in general, are men of sense, learning, and moderation; impressing upon the minds of their hearers the tenets of christianity, with all the graces of pulpit eloquence, and illustrating the efficacy of the doctrine, by their conduct in life. The people
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of every station, in this place, attend sermons and the public worship with remarkable punctuality. The Sunday is honoured with the most respectful decorum during the hours of divine service; but, as soon as that is over, all the usual amusements commence. The public walks are crowded by all degrees of people, in their best dresses. The different societies, and what they call circles, assemble in the houses and gardens of individuals. They play at cards and at bowls, and have parties upon the lake with music. The richer class of the citizens have country houses, adjacent to the town, where they pass one half of the year. These houses are all neat, and some of them are splendid.

Geneva is strongly fortified on the side of Savoy, and a garrison is constantly maintained: but these fortifications, and this garrison, are only sufficient to guard them from any sudden attack; they could not defend them long against a regular siege. The great security of the republic consists in its alliance with the Swiss cantons, by means of Zurich and Berne: and, as it is the interest both of the kings of France and Sardinia, to be in friendship with the Swiss, and to preserve the independence of Geneva; it derives its greatest security from a circumstance which, in some cases, would be the source of danger: namely, that its territory borders upon the dominions of such powerful neighbours. *Coxe's Tr.* ii. 346.

Within the territories of the republic is, the Stadbezirk, or City Precinct.

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THE END.

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